Two Parts
16 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,778. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## CRIMINALITY A DISEASE

### Dr. W. A. White's Views on Treating Delinquent Degenerates.

### SHOULD BE CURED BY ENVIRONMENT

**Reformation of Criminals Possible—Praises the Elmira Institution—Close of State Medical Association's Meeting.**

"The criminal, his social and legal status, and the philosophy of reformation," were the subjects of a paper read before the New-York State Medical Association yesterday afternoon by Dr. William A. White of Broome County, at the Mott Memorial Hall. The paper was at once an amplification, corollary, and complement of ex-President Austin Flint's discourse of Friday night, while the questions were more broadly, not to say daringly, treated.

Summed up, Dr. White's views on criminality were that delinquent degenerates were the outcome of social maladies, and should be considered as patients, to be cured by environment; that our jury system and legal procedure are faulty; that reformation of criminals is possible, and that the best system of reclamation is exemplified in the Elmira Reformatory and Superintendent Brockway, while retaliative punishment is condemned.

"Degeneracy," said Dr. White, in beginning his address, "is with specialists in psychology the leading topic of the day. It may be said to date with Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' and has been championed by the Italian scholars, among them Lombroso, in 'La Donna Delinquente,' and other works.

"Degeneration," he continued, "is a danger that threatens the social structure. All of our delinquent classes are largely composed of delinquents, and through their increase society is threatened with a sort of revolution. Society is an organism, and like all organisms subject to disease, and such a disease is degeneracy, of which crime is a symptom."

Discussing the causes of degeneracy, Dr. White said that it might be traced to widespread or local disaster, such as financial or manufacturing crises or disaster, or any unstable condition of affairs which would result in suffering, loss of prosperity, and lowering of moral tone, or anything that would be in the way of a sound mind in a sound body. Individuals on whom such conditions fall most heavily may become degenerate. In a community whose resources were dissipated, the children ushered into the world in such unfavorable circumstances become our future criminals.

"Is it strange," asked the speaker, "that the uneducated and neglected should become other than good citizens?"

Classifying criminality on grade from insane impulse to the wageworker forced to steal through lack of employment, and the woman breadwinner, swayed to immorality by starvation, Dr. White said that the habitual and professional criminals were the most interesting to the criminologist. These degenerates constitute our criminal hierarchy, and it is of primary importance to formulate signs and symptoms by which the social disease can be recognized and the grades of degeneracy differentiated.

Of the anatomy of degeneracy, Dr. White said that in the brain we should expect to find evidences of degeneracy and in the osseous structure abnormalities which should be unerring signs of degeneracy. In considering the question of criminal types, Dr. White said that the Italian students maintain that it can be determined if one can become a criminal. Lombroso holds that chirography will establish a criminal trend. Investigation may in the future accurately establish that degenerates possess signs that unerringly distinguish them from the ordinary man of probity.

Of our duty to degenerates, the speaker said that the balance of responsibility was constituted in three factors: the quality of the action, the forces compelling action, and the forces to inhibit action, or, as a mathematician would say, three independent variables.

Citing several cases of criminals who were absolutely ignorant of right and wrong, Dr. White quoted the Penal Code to show that the criminal law takes no cognizance of the abnormality of these three factors in degeneracy, and said:

"How far in the rear of the frontier of legal science our legal brothers are."

The question of responsibility, he maintained, is a medical science of expert testimony. He said that because of the shirking of jury duty by men of attainments and social position the ordinary juryman understands but a small part of technical evidence, while its manipulation is such as to mystify, disguise, or conceal.

"This," Dr. White exclaimed, "is a method of procedure bristling in faults, so that we should not wonder at miscarriage of justice. But I am not trying to tear down the judicial fortifications, but to show where they are weak."

Placing the causes of crime in environment, Dr. White cited strikes as the crimes of crowds. Of the remedies, he said that a judicial body could only deal with results. Schools of law would have to give attention to sociology, and the public should be aroused to a deeper sense of obligation to citizen duty in jury service. This should not be shirked by the educated and intelligent.

In dealing with the convicted criminal one should, Dr. White said, never lose sight of the fact that he is dealing with a degenerate, an abnormal, who has done an anti-society act. And only one effort is to be employed. Scientists are convinced that here they have a social evil to deal with, and retaliation has no place in it.

What to do with the released criminals, the incorrigible—many believe that he should be quietly deprived of life. But the speaker was most emphatically opposed to capital punishment for any crime. It was barbarous and never had a salutary effect. To accomplish good the cause of evil must be removed. Society is responsible for crime. Capital punishment had no effect. A scientist investigated the lives of a number of criminals sent to death, and discovered that they had all seen executions.

Coming to the prison problem, Dr. White sketched the old system of incarceration and the new, saying of the latter that our prisons are now marvels of cleanliness, good order, and humanity. With all this we are incompetent to deal with our prisoners. Statistics prove how far we fail. Prisons create what they are intended to prevent. They are hotbeds for the production of crime. They manufacture the phthisical, the insane, and the criminal.

In them the criminal enjoys the lethargy of a purely animal existence, and by and by the prison to him becomes a necessity. "The prison is the best school for crime that we possess" an authority maintains, and we have in the prison a confirmed enemy of society.

Contrasting prisons with the best reformatory system, Dr. White said of the latter that, while the criminal, as a degenerate, is out of harmony with his environment, reformatories furnish an artificial environment whose scheme is one of regeneration beginning with hygiene, athletics, and dietetics as a basis for cerebral adaptation, and useful occupation as a curative adjunct.

"Criminals," said Dr. White, "should be sent to reformatories as patients, to remain until cured and not for a fixed time, and criminals should know that this is the course and that liberty depends on themselves."

The environments of reformatories, the speaker held, must resemble the outside world. Such methods as these when carried out are a success.

"Probably," he continued, "Elmira Reformatory of all places of the kind in the world exhibits this form of reformation in its greatest development and greatest success. Elmira as an experience in criminology is a success."

In conclusion, Dr. White repeated his assertion that the spirit of retaliation by punishment was no longer admissible. Degenerates should be treated as ailing persons, and kept in proper hospitals for regeneration until cured.

Dr. White was warmly applauded when he finished, and the paper was heartily commended by Dr. Austin Flint and Dr. John G. Truax. The latter said that he claimed recognition for the good work done by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

In compliance with repeated demands, the retiring President of the association, Dr. Flint, made some remarks on Dr. White's paper. The Juvenile Delinquent Society, he said, had done even more than the Elmira Reformatory for degenerates. The question of juvenile delinquents was one of the greatest importance. It has been said, he continued, that education was a great antidote to crime, and on the other hand that education did not prevent crime.

Some are educated beyond their class. Poor graduates with honors earn pittances, and there are those so educated as to be ashamed of those who gave them birth. Such as they would not shrink from crime, although educated.

At the instance of Dr. Gouley it was resolved that a committee be appointed by the council to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Prison Association on the question of criminality and to report at the next meeting of the association.

These new officers of the association were elected at the morning session yesterday: President—Dr. Darwin Colvin of Clyde, Wayne County; Vice Presidents—Dr. C. H. Glidden of Little Falls, Dr. Thomas Wilson, Claverack, Columbia County; Dr. S. G. Seaman, Seneca Falls; Dr. J. R. Vandeweer; Members of the Council—Dr. W. H. Robb, Dr. George E. McDonald, Schenectady County; Drs. J. G. Truax, E. M. Moore, Jr., and W. L. Ayer, all of this city. Dr. E. D. Ferguson of Troy was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

At the close of the annual meeting, Dr. Flint introduced his successor, Dr. Colvin, who spoke happily in recognition of the distinction conferred on him.

One of the papers read yesterday was "A Brief Contribution on the Therapeutics of Diabetes," by Dr. J. B. White of this city, who said that the disease should be classed among the neuroses.

## GUATEMALA AND CENTRAL RAILWAY

### Alleged Violation of the Contract of an American Company Which May Entail International Trouble.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUATEMALA LA NUEVA, via Galveston, Oct. 17.—The Government of Guatemala and the Guatemala Central Railway Company are at war.

The railway is owned by a company chartered in California. C. P. Huntington is its President, Nanne is its Manager. The first link in the line, which was one of Blaine's dreams, is finished. It is to be continued to the Mexican frontier. Nanne asserts that, if encouraged and supported, the line will go from Salvador to Mexico, traversing Guatemala, within three years.

It was rumored that the railway was for sale, and instantly an official decree was issued by Guatemala providing that sales of railways may be effected only with the knowledge and consent of the Government. The Government exacts the preference on equal terms with outside purchasers.

The decree appears to have been issued to discourage a Scotch syndicate of railroad officers. But it should not affect the Central Railway's contract, which expressly stipulates freedom of sale.

The result of the quarrel is awaited with interest. There are hints that it may entail international trouble, since there is in the decree an alleged violation of the contract of an American company by the Guatemalan Government.

## VESSELS MISSING ON THE PACIFIC

**Fears Entertained for the Steamer Lord Spencer and the Bark Achilles.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—English underwriters have fears that the British ship Lord Spencer, which left this port for Queenstown 190 days ago, has been lost. Reinsurance has steadily advanced from 10 per cent. to 70 per cent. Much concern is also felt for the safety of the British bark Achilles, bound for the west coast of South America, from Hamburg. This vessel picked up in midocean Capt. McClune and wife and the crew of the wrecked American ship Arabia. They were landed at Montevideo, and the Achilles sailed from that port July 1, and that is the last heard from her.

**Received by the President.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Commandery in Chief of the Loyal Legion, led by Gen. Gibbon, after witnessing a cavalry drill at Fort Myer, went to the White House at 12:45 o'clock and were received by the President in the East Room. Each member of the commandery was presented to Mr. Cleveland by name, and, after the introductions were over, the veterans joined lustily in singing "Marching Through Georgia." Mr. Cleveland congratulated Engineer in Chief Melville on his vocal capacity, and the reception ended.

**Mrs. Stanford Congratulated.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Leland Stanford found great satisfaction to-day in a congratulatory telegram which she received this morning from Palo Alto with reference to the favorable decision in her suit in San Francisco on Saturday last. The dispatch reads as follows:

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA, Oct. 17, 1895.
Mrs. Leland Stanford, Hotel Arlington, Washington, D. C.:
Students and professors send you heartiest congratulations and best hopes for strength and courage. DAVID S. JORDAN.

Mrs. Stanford will probably remain a fortnight in Washington, as she enjoys the climate here and finds the present season delightful.

## A DECREE FROM POPE LEO

### Catholics Must Not Join in Religious Congresses.

### MUST HOLD CONFERENCE TOGETHER

**The Decree Made Public Through Mgr. Satolli, Who Will See that It Is Faithfully Obeyed.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—In accordance with instructions from Pope Leo, submitted through Mgr. Satolli, a decree will shortly be issued by the Archbishops of the country, informing Catholics that they are not to take part in religious congresses. The letter to the laity is couched in the most inoffensive language, but the instructions to the priests, who will direct the congregations, will be more explicit.

The letter is looked upon by prominent Catholics as a direct blow at the policy of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, who not only were most prominent in the Congress of Religions, but who openly urge the holding of such congresses. The document is written in Latin and addressed to Mgr. Satolli. It reads as follows:

Venerable Brother: Health and apostolic benediction.

We have learned that in the United States of America conventions are sometimes held in which people assemble promiscuously, Catholics as well as those of other denominations, to treat upon religion as well as upon correct morals. In this we recognize the desire for religious things by which this people is animated more zealously from day to day, but although these promiscuous conventions have unto this day been tolerated with prudent silence, it would nevertheless seem advisable that the Catholics should hold their conventions separately, and that, lest the utility of these conventions should result simply to their own benefit, they might be called with this understanding—that admittance should be open to all; also those who are outside of the Catholic Church.

While we consider it incumbent upon our apostolic office, venerable brother, to bring this to your attention, we are also pleased to promote by our recommendations the practice of the Paulist Fathers, who prudently think fit to speak publicly to our dissenting brethren, both in order to explain Catholic doctrines and to answer any objections presented against such doctrines.

If every Bishop in his own diocese will promote this practice and a frequent attendance at these sermons it will be very pleasing and acceptable to us, for we are confident that not a small benefit for the welfare of souls will arise therefrom.

Wishing you in the meantime, venerable brethren, the gifts of divine grace, we impart to you with the most loving spirit the apostolic benediction, a proof of our special love.

Given in Rome this 18th day of September, 1895, in the eighteenth year of our pontificate.
LEO XIII.

Mgr. Satolli will see that the orders of the Pope in this matter are strictly obeyed.

**THE PALLIUM CONFERRED.**

**Most Impressive Religious Service Ever Celebrated in New-Mexico.**

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 17.—In the presence of the largest congregation ever assembled in a church in New-Mexico, the pallium, the sympol of archiepiscopal authority in the Catholic Church, was conferred on Archbishop Chapelle in the cathedral of this city to-day. The investing prelate was Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, who arrived here last Tuesday.

The ceremonies of the day opened with a procession of all the visiting prelates and clergy, numbering about 120, from the Archbishop's residence to the cathedral, where solemn mass was celebrated by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by priests from the local dioceses. The sanctuary was flanked on both sides by a dozen or more Bishops, including Archbishop Chapelle, who sat in a throne on the left, next the footrail. Opposite to him sat the venerable Archbishop Salpointe, the noted Indian missionary in Arizona's troublesome days. On the former's right sat the Archbishop of St. Louis, who delivered a discourse on the pallium and concluded by paying an eloquent tribute to the meritorious character of Archbishop Chapelle.

Other Bishops present were Bishop Hennessy of Kansas, Montgomery of Los Angeles, Bevens of Springfield, Mass., Bourgarde of Arizona, Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Dunne of Dallas, and Donahue of West Virginia. Back of them, in rows stretching across the transept on each side, were over a hundred priests in surplices and cassocks.

Short addresses by Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Chapelle, following a sermon in Spanish by Bishop Bourgarde, brought the day's ceremonies to a close. All the Supreme Court Judges of the Territory—Messrs. Hamilton, Collier, and Banty—and the Governor, Mr. Thornton, witnessed the ceremonies.

The venerable Dr. Butler of Chicago will officiate as archpriest at the Cardinal's mass to-morrow.

## CHILE'S CABINET HAS RESIGNED

### The Members Quarreled Among Themselves and Osvaldo Renjifo Will Probably Organize a New Ministry.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, via Galveston, Oct. 17.—All the members of the Chilean Cabinet have resigned because of quarrels among themselves.

Osvaldo Renjifo will probably organize a new Cabinet.

## SECRETARY CARLISLE WILL SPEAK HERE

**The Invitation to the Chamber of Commerce Dinner Accepted.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Carlisle has accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 18 next. Mr. Carlisle will deliver the principal address. It will be on sound money.

Secretary Carlisle has received an invitation from the Hurst Democratic Club of Baltimore, Md., to deliver a political speech Nov. 2. It is probable he will decline the invitation, under the rule laid down by the President, that Cabinet officers and other Government officials are not expected to make political addresses outside of their own States.

The Secretary has declined to accept an invitation to deliver an address at the Tammany Hall ratification meeting in New-York, Oct. 22, as on that day he will be en route with the President to attend the Atlanta Exposition. He has also declined to accept an invitation to address the labor union organizations at Chicago, Dec. 10, on the subject of sound money. Mr. Carlisle states that about that time Congress will assemble, and his presence here will be necessary. He may accept the invitation at a later day.

**Actress Rose Stahl Marries Again.**

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 17.—Rose Stahl, an actress, twenty-seven years old, daughter of Col. E. C. Stahl of Trenton, and William Bonelli, an actor, also twenty-seven, of 162 West Fiftieth Street, New-York, were married at the City Hall this morning by Mayor Fagan. The bride was given away by her father.

Miss Stahl was divorced recently from E. P. Sullivan, an actor.

**Bishop Haygood a Victim of Paralysis.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—Bishop Alligus G. Haygood of the Methodist Church of Georgia, was stricken with paralysis at his home at Oxford to-day. The doctors say he cannot survive.

**Father O'Donnel Seriously Ill.**

NEWARK, Oct. 17.—The Rev. Father O'Donnel, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, is so ill of pneumonia that it is thought that he cannot recover.

## BRITAIN'S VENEZUELAN CLAIMS

**Schomburgk's Line Was Only Tentative, Aberdeen Said, and Salisbury Must Yield to Monroe Doctrine.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Now that the attitude of this country with relation to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela has been made known to the British Foreign Office, popular interest in the outcome of the controversy is increasing. The cable dispatch from London referred to in these dispatches last night bore out the assertion previously made that Secretary Olney's last dispatch on the subject was calculated to develop the British position.

The editorial in The London Times which declares that it is begging the question to assume that the British claim is for fresh territory, and that the British claim rests wholly upon the vindication of Great Britain's original right, is regarded in Washington as significant of the reply which Lord Salisbury will make to Secretary Olney's note.

It should be borne in mind that Lord Salisbury has long been opposed to the plans submitted by Venezuela for bringing the boundary dispute to a head. The Schomburgk line, which has frequently been referred to in connection with British aggressions in Venezuela, was run in 1840 by Sir Robert Schomburgk, an English Commissioner, who conducted his work without the knowledge or concurrence of Venezuela.

This line allots to Great Britain not only the entire Atlantic coast between the Essequibo and the Orinoco, but also a large section of fertile country in the interior, of which Holland, from which Great Britain secured title to British Guiana, never laid claim.

Several years after Schomburgk's line had been run the British Government, under the Aberdeen Administration, disclaimed any intention to occupy this territory, or to claim the Schomburgk line as a possible boundary. Lord Aberdeen explained to the Venezuelan Government that "the so-called Schomburgk line" was never designed to be other than "merely tentative," or for convenience in future negotiations.

He then proposed a conventional boundary line, which, though very disadvantageous to Venezuela, in that it would have deprived her of an immense territory which rightfully belongs to her, would probably have been accepted as a compromise but for the conditions imposed. Aberdeen said that his Government was disposed to cede to Venezuela the territory indicated on condition that Venezuela would agree not to alienate any portion of it to a third power.

As this involved an acknowledgment of territorial rights in Guiana, which Great Britain did not possess, it had to be rejected. In 1890 Lord Salisbury, then the English Premier, claimed not only all the territory within the old Schomburgk line, but a vast region far beyond it. He ignored the proposition once made by Lord Aberdeen, and declared that the Essequibo could not be considered as a possible boundary. Subsequently the British took formal possession of the territory within the Schomburgk line. This led to the severance in 1887 of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Lord Salisbury, it is believed here, has not changed his views concerning the territory in question. If he shall accept the recommendation of Secretary Olney that the entire question be submitted to arbitration, it will be due to his belief that the United States means to thrust the Monroe doctrine into the controversy and stand by it to the bitter end. At the State Department there is little hope that his position will change. The Administration is determined that the British contention as indicated in The London Times's editorial, that the monroe doctrine is not involved, and therefore will not be discussed, shall not be permitted to stand.

It is probable that some time will elapse before Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney's note is received. There is much commendation here of the course of the Administration and an absence of suggestion that it is desirous of avoiding the logical consequence of that course. It is certain that if no conclusion is reached before Congress assembles that body will take action designed to strengthen the position of the President.

## THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS

### Largest Print Cloth Mill in the World Opened at Fall River—A Salt Plant for Ithaca.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The American Print Company of Fall River, owned by M. C. D. Borden, to-day started up its new No. 4 mill. This will give the four mills 260,000 spindles, which can turn 900 bales of cotton into 2,000,000 yards of cloth weekly. The new mill is the largest and best equipped print cloth mill in the world. Some sixty New-York merchants, who arrived this morning by boat, and a number of local manufacturers, were Mr. Borden's guests for the occasion.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—A salt plant is to be operated at Ithaca. After six months of drilling, during which many obstacles were met, a salt bed 150 feet thick was struck this morning at a depth of 2,150 feet. The buildings in connection with the plant are already completed and the well will be piped and salt turned out in the near future. At Brookton, six miles from Ithaca, a well is being driven for oil. At a depth of 2,850 feet a bed of salt 100 feet thick was struck, and a salt plant is projected.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 17.—At a public meeting last night $100,000 was subscribed to the People's Cotton Factory. This is one half of the capital stock, and the enterprise will now be pushed.

## COLORED CONVENTION INDORSES M'KINLEY

**Freedom of Cuba Favored and Lynching Denounced.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Colored National Convention completed its work to-day and adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., the second Tuesday in July, 1896.

It adopted a long platform denouncing the Administration of President Cleveland and the crime of lynching; reaffirming its allegiance to the Republican Party; favoring freedom for Cuba; declaring in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money; eulogizing Morton, Reed, Harrison, Allison, and Sherman, and practically indorsing the candidacy of McKinley for President.

JAEGER
The Standard Underwear of the World.
At Greatly Reduced Prices;
In New-York City at our own stores only:
176 Fifth Av., below 23d St., (MAIN RETAIL.)
Branches: 1189 Broadway, near 28th Street; 153 Broadway, below Cortlandt St.
Descriptive Catalogue Free by Mail.

## NO SPEECH FROM MR. REED

### Why the ex-Speaker Refuses to Talk for Republicans.

### PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS AT STAKE

**Questions Might Be Asked as to Which He Does Not Care to Go on Record — National Committee Meeting.**

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed has made it about as clear as he could in any way short of a flat declaration that he is a Presidential candidate and proposes to "lie low" for the present.

Mr. Reed is the guest of Augustus G. Paine, in West Forty-ninth Street. He came here Tuesday. To some well-known Republicans who have paid their respects to him the ex-Speaker has maintained the same attitude as regards his Presidential aspirations as that which he took last Summer, when he went into the Maine woods. He has refrained from starting a boom for himself.

But Mr. Reed was asked to make some campaign speeches in this State this year, and his discussion of this proposition led some of his visitors to draw their own conclusions as to his attitude.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Reed met on Wednesday. Mr. Reed was, of course, glad to see Mr. Platt, as they have been on good terms of late, and there was once some talk to the effect that Mr. Platt was going to exert his influence to give the New-York delegation in the next National Convention to Mr. Reed. Whether anything was said about this on this occasion is known only by Mr. Reed and Mr. Platt, and they are not discussing the subject.

But Mr. Platt, as one who is deeply interested in the success of the Republican ticket this year, asked Mr. Reed if he would come to New-York and help Mr. Reed declined to do this. He said he was of course, interested in the success of the Republicans this year, in New-York State, as well as elswhere, but he must decline to go upon the stump in any State this year.

Mr. Reed made some explanation which goes to show that it is not alone on territory which is supposed to belong to Gov. Morton that he has hesitated to intrude. He said he had been asked to speak in Massachusetts, in Ohio, which is supposed to be Gov. McKinley's territory, and in Kentucky. Having declined these, he thought a precedent had been established which he should not disregard.

One reason why Mr. Reed is averse to going upon the stump is said to be that he does not care to expose himself to any of the critics who might ask him to define his position on some issues which are not immediately involved in the campaign.

If Mr. Reed had gone to Kentucky to make speeches for the Republican ticket, the question of the free coinage of silver would have been necessarily one of prominence, and whatever Mr. Reed said would doubtless have been too widely advertised to suit a man who is on a hunt for a Presidential nomination.

If he had gone to Ohio he would have been getting too near Major McKinley's stamping grounds, and the campaign managers there might have been setting a trap for him, which Mr. Reed did not see fit to walk into.

In this State the liquor question is so prominent that if Mr. Reed were here making speeches there would be almost infinite possibilities of putting him on record on questions which have little to do with a Presidential contest, and which might create prejudice among classes whose votes will be very desirable to any Presidential candidate.

Mr. Reed has been held up by his friends as a man who does not hesitate to express his opinions on public questions, and that he does not care to do so now, is regarded as a "suspicious circumstance."

Some of Mr. Reed's friends in National politics happen to be in this city just at this time. One of them is Senator Thomas Henry Carter of Montana, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Two or three other Republican National Committeemen are in the city, and there has been talk that the call would soon be issued for a meeting of the National organization. Mr. Reed's visit to New-York at this particular time is said to have "no politics in it."

There will be a gathering of as many members of the Executive Committee as are in the city to-day, to determine when the committee shall be called together.

Chairman Carter said yesterday he wanted to confer with them before he issued the call. Several members were in the city last night, and it is expected that Messrs. Kerens of Missouri, Hahn of Ohio, Crane of Massachusetts, Hobart of New-Jersey, Fessenden of Connecticut, Michener of Indiana, and Clarkson of Iowa will be on hand today.

Mr. Michener was in the city yesterday, representing the Harrison end of the contest.

There is a difference of opinion as to the place for holding the Republican National Convention. Joseph H. Manley of Maine and James S. Clarkson of Iowa are in favor of San Francisco. From this fact the inference has been drawn that "the Allison men" and "the Reed men" believed something might be gained by going to the Pacific coast. It is likely that the National Committee will not be called together in November, as was originally proposed. Some think it would be better to wait until Congress is again in session.

**Ran Over Mrs. C. H. Teer's Bicycle.**

As Charles H. Teer and his wife of 163 West Seventy-third Street were riding their bicycles on the Boulevard at West One Hundred and Sixth Street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Julius Schmidt, a coal peddler of 173 West Ninety-eighth Street, drove his wagon directly in front of them.

Mr. Teer succeeded in avoiding a collision, but Mrs. Teer was not so fortunate, as her bicycle ran into the wagon. She leaped off the bicycle and escaped injury, but the wheel was run over and wrecked.

Schmidt was arrested, and in the Harlem Police Court was held in $300 bail for trial.

**Capt. Kell Seriously Ill.**

GRIFFIN, Ga., Oct. 17.—Capt. John McIntosh Kell is suffering at his home from an apoplectic stroke. Capt. Kell is Adjutant General of the State. He was an officer of the famous Confederate cruiser Alabama, and when it was sunk by the Kearsarge, jumped into the sea with the ship's papers. He was picked up by an English boat, and the papers were saved. When a young man he accompanied Commodore Perry on the historic visit to Japan.

**A Child Fatally Burned.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 17.—Nellie Gardner, six years old, was fatally burned this evening in the home of Mrs. Mary Deck, 48 Main Street, Astoria. Mrs. Deck went out, leaving the child alone in a room in which there was a lighted lamp. The child boarded with Mrs. Deck while her mother was employed in New-York. The firemen put out the fire with slight loss.

## SULTAN'S SUBMISSION IS SIGNED

**Imperial Irade Issued Approving Scheme for Reform of Turkish Administration in Armenia.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—An imperial irade has been issued approving the scheme for the reform of the Turkish administration in Armenia, drawn by the British, French, and Russian Embassies in conjunction with the Porte.

The newspapers here publish the following communiqué:

"His Majesty, the Sultan, whose constant desire has always been to carry out reforms adapted to circumstances and calculated to secure the well-being of his subjects, has decided that reforms shall be introduced in all the provinces of the empire, and first of all in the Province of Anatolia.

"These reforms will meet the wants of the population and the exigencies of the situation. All will be within the limits of existing laws and regulations, based on the Hatte Humayoun of Gulkhanch. They will comprise the increase and reorganization of the gendarmerie and police, and amelioration of the administrative and judicial branches of the service."

All the papers emphasize the principle of the equality of all subjects, and appeal to the Sultan to see that no distinctions are made.

**HUNDREDS KILLED AT TREBIZOND.**

**Soldiers Joined the Mob in Looting and in Firing on Armenians.**

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople giving a description by an eyewitness of the rioting at Trebizond. He says that four separate Moslem mobs surrounded the Armenian quarters at 11 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 8, and began to pillage the shops. Being opposed, they fired on the Armenians, and soon a general massacre began.

Soldiers joined the mob in firing on the Armenians and in pillaging the shops and houses. The scene continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when nothing was left to pillage and nobody remained to be killed. The mob then began to disperse. The better class of Turks did their best to protect the lives of the Armenians. They sheltered the women and children, and many men in their houses. The mob attacked only the orthodox Armenians, leaving Catholics alone.

Only two non-Armenians were killed, both being Greeks. One of these was within a khan, where resistance led to the killing of all the inmates, numbering fifty-five. No woman or child was killed in the town. At 5 o'clock the Governor and other officials appeared on the scene, and the Governor proclaimed that anybody found armed would be arrested and summarily punished. Leading Turks obtained permission for the Armenians to lodge in the barracks, where military protection was given to them, it being feared that there might be a renewal of the disorders during the night.

An official return places the number of the dead at 180, but well-informed persons place it at between 400 and 500. On the same day—Oct. 8—several villages cutside of Trebizond were burned and pillaged, and many persons were killed. Other villages were partly looted. The efforts of the officials and influential Turks saved many lives. After matters had quieted down the foreigners returned to their homes from the ships on which they had taken refuge. By Oct. 13, when the eye witness left, nearly all the foreign and native refugees had returned.

**MUCH EXCITEMENT IN LEBANON.**

**Conflicts Between Druses and Mutualis and Attacks on Consuls.**

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Beyroot dated yesterday says that there is much excitement in Lebanon, owing to conflicts between the Druses and Mutualis. A number on both sides have been killed. The Mutualis, pleading that it is impossible for them to obtain justice from the Turkish officials, have assembled to the number of 4,000 men, all armed, in the vicinity of Marghiloum to march against the Druses. The latter have appealed for aid from their coreligionists at Hauran, who are preparing to send 8,000 men to their assistance.

The Vali of Damascus has thus far prevented the Hauranites from leaving. The Vali of Beyroot has sent cavalry to prevent armed men from entering the villayet. There is much suppressed excitement among the Christians. A number of children in this last-mentioned city recently threw pieces of melon at the carriage of the French Consul. The cavass alighted for the purpose of chastising the children, but he was prevented from doing so by the Moslems, who hustled the Consul when he went to the assistance of the cavass.

The Consul made a formal complaint to the Vali, who caused 120 persons to be imprisoned for insulting the French representative. It is now reported that the Russian Consul has been similarly insulted.

**ARMENIAN MANAGERS ARRESTED.**

**They Are Charged with Extortion for Having Fined Shopkeepers.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—A few of the shops in this city kept by Armenians were reopened yesterday, all of them having been closed by order of the Armenian Committee, and for this act of disobedience their owners were fined £15 each, except in the cases of three merchants, who were obliged to pay 400 Turkish pounds each.

For these acts of extortion several members of the committee have been arrested.

**Julius Wolf Found Dead in Bed.**

Julius Wolf, thirty-two years old, of 321 East Eighteenth Street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, at his home.

Wolf was the Business Manager of the Germania Theatre. He formerly managed the Amberg Theatre. He had also managed other German theatres.

When he retired Wednesday he was apparently in the best of health. He was unmarried, and boarded in the house where he died. It is believed that his death resulted from apoplexy or heart disease.

**A Whale off Cape May.**

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 17.—While a number of fishermen were out in their boats a short distance off shore yesterday afternoon they suddenly saw a large whale appear, and, after sending a column of water about twenty feet in the air, disappear again. Several of the braver ones went after the monster in their boats, but he did not appear again.

**Baby McKee Slightly Better.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—"Baby" McKee's condition is slightly improved, and his sister Mary will probably escape having the scarlet fever. They are kept in separate parts of the quarantined McKee cottage. Aside from "Baby" McKee, Gen. Harrison and all the members of the household are in good health.

## DEFIED THE REVENUE MEN

### Steamship Amsterdam Would Not Stop for the Hudson.

### CAPT. STENGER ASKED TO EXPLAIN

**Left Quarantine at 6:45 A. M. and Met the Cutter off Liberty Island—Tired of Waiting, Captain Told the Agents.**

Once in a while a steamship Captain takes it into his head to ignore for the time being the customs regulations at this port. There may be in it that sort of satisfaction which comes from talking back to a policeman when one is temporarily in a safe position. But the triumph is always a brief one.

Capt. Stenger of the steamship Amsterdam felt a little scornful of revenue cutters yesterday. His vessel had anchored at Quarantine the night before, and yesterday morning was got under way at 6:45 o'clock. About the same time the revenue cutter Hudson, with Boarding Officer Little and the usual staff of customs officers, whose duty it is to examine the manifest and take the depositions of passengers arriving by incoming steamships, backed out from the Barge Office slip and headed down the bay. It is customary to board the vessels at Quarantine or during their passage up the bay.

The Amsterdam was met just south of the Liberty Statue. The cutter headed for the Netherlands-American liner, but, instead of slowing down to allow the cutter to run alongside, the vessel held steadily on her course and paid no attention to the boat carrying the flag of the perpendicular stripes.

The cutter swerved sharply in, and, taking a course parallel with that of the Amsterdam, in vain sounded her whistle to attract attention. After following the ship for several minutes, "just to be sure they meant it," as one of the officers of the cutter explained, the Hudson relinquished the chase and proceeded on her way to Quarantine to clear the other ships which were awaiting her arrival.

Immediately on return to the Battery, Boarding Officer Little made a formal report of the action of Capt. Stenger. The report, which was addressed to Surveyor McGuire, was turned over to W. J. Phelps, who is in cargo of the law division. Mr. Phelps immediately ordered the clearance of the vessel stopped and by special messenger sent a notice to Capt. Stenger to appear at the Custom House and show cause why he should not be punished for violating the rules. The penalty for such infraction ranges from a fine of $50 upward to $500.

The ship's manifest had not been stamped by the boarding officer, and without it, the ship could not be entered. It was expected that the Captain would call at the Custom House with the manifest and an explanation, but he had not done so up to closing hours. He visited his agents, however. To them he explained that he had waited long for the cutter, and as it had not appeared and, moreover, as his passengers were impatient, he had got up anchor and gone to his pier. The customs officers merely point to the hour—6:45 A. M.—when the Amsterdam left Quarantine, as a refutation of the statement that the ship had been unduly detained.

Capt. Stenger will probably appear at the Custom House to-day.

## MISSIONARIES SUE FOR DAMAGES

### Claim Against Peru for Expulsion from Roman Catholic Cuzco Presented Through British Minister.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 17.—Missionaries expelled from Cuzco by the Prefect have presented through the British Minister a claim against Peru for damages.

They claim that their expulsion was in violation of the Constitution, and of the treaty with Great Britain. The Prefect's action was doubtless inspired by fear of a riot, Cuzco's Roman Catholic fanaticism having been violent against Protestant missionaries.

## PAPAL NUNCIOS TO BE APPOINTED

### At the Consistory to be Held in December Mgr. Lorenzelli Will Be Delegated to Washington.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says that a Papal Consistory will be held at the end of December, when the following Nuncios will be appointed: Mgr. Ainti, at Vienna; Mgr. Gotti, at Madrid; Mgr. Rinaldini, at Brussells, and Mgr. Lorenzelli, at Washington.

## SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS WIN

**Their Nominations Will Appear on the Nebraska Ballot as Democratic.**

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that the nominees of the "Sound-Money" Democratic Convention should remain on the official ballot with the designation "Democrat."

This decision is a crushing blow to the silver Democrats. The Silver Democratic Convention and the Sound-Money Democratic Convention each placed in nomination a ticket, the silver Democrats holding the earlier convention.

When notice of the nominations of the later convention was filed with the Secretary of State for a place on the official ballot, the silver Democrats petitioned the Supreme Court to declare that these names should not appear on the official ballot unless by petition. The case was argued by both committees, Mr. Bryan closing for the silver faction. By the decision both tickets are designated as "Democratic," and the election undoubtedly will show the sound-money Democrats to be in the majority.

**Henry A. Barton Hurt.**

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 17.—Henry A. Barton, the executor with whom Hetty Green has been having some trouble in the New-York courts, was severely hurt Tuesday night. He is seventy-two years old and rather feeble. While walking along Knickerbocker Avenue, Highwood, he stumbled and fell, and sustained an injury to his head. A story was circulated that he had been sandbagged, but this he denies.

**The Press Club**
reception to Sir Henry Irving will undoubtedly be a great success. So are the fancy cheviot suits we offer to-day. Prices 50 per cent. below custom tailors'. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.—Adv.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.
Limited.

Our assortment of
DINNER SETS, HANDSOME PLATES, PURE CUT CRYSTAL, AND RICHLY GILDED GLASS,
will be found much larger and more attractive than ever before.
The Very Best at Reasonable Prices.

BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.,
AND CASINO BLOCK, NEWPORT.

## CANDIDATE PAVEY MOVES

### His Headquarters No Longer in an Anti-Platt Stronghold.

### FRIENDS FEEL MORE AT EASE

**Mr. Lauterbach, Too, Gives Assurance by Declaring He Is Not in Favor of Bolting Regular Candidates.**

Frank D. Pavey, Republican candidate for the Senate in the Fifteenth District, moved his headquarters yesterday from the State Club to the Hotel Metropole.

The State Club is the headquarters of anti-Platt sentiment in this State. The new headquarters of Mr. Pavey have no political traditions centreing about them. Mr. Pavey's friends are glad he moved. They say there was no use in throwing down a glove before Mr. Platt. There will be trouble enough at best.

The new rooms are large enough for a mass meeting. Many Republicans will feel like calling there who could not have been induced to darken the State Club's doors. This change is only one incident in a troubled campaign. So many people have their knives out that the situation is entertaining.

Factional politics is interfering with the smooth working of the Republican machinery here more than in any other district in the city. This is the "Tenderloin" district. The trouble which arose because Mr. Pavey declined to promise Thurlow Weed Barnes that he would be driven by the party lash in Albany has been duly exploited in the newspapers.

That was not the beginning of the trouble, however. Mr. Barnes's letter to Mr. Pavey and the reply formed only an incident in a row which began before Mr. Pavey received the nomination. This row was simply the clashing of the Platt machine and the opposition machine, managed in part by John E. Milholland.

Mr. Milholland and Mr. Barnes are about as good political friends as Mr. Platt and Mr. Fassett. Mr. Milholland has good command of language, and considerable prestige in that particular section of the city. Hence he has been able to make a picturesque fight against Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Barnes has been able to command the moral support of Chairman Lauterbach of the County Committee. The fight was better before the convention, and Mr. Pavey's show of independence made it worse.

Mr. Pavey first established his headquarters at the State Club in East Twenty-second Street on Monday. This was regarded as open defiance of Mr. Platt. Presently there were rumors through the district that this sort of thing would not be tolerated. Threats have been made that the machine would follow Mr. Barnes in his bolt of Mr. Pavey and support an independent candidate. Chairman Lauterbach was represented as backing Mr. Barnes. The fight was hotter yesterday than on any preceding day. Mr. Pavey's friends became alarmed, and counseled him to adopt conciliatory tactics.

Mr. Pavey is rather independent, but he is not inclined to make any more trouble for himself than ordinarily comes to a candidate for the Senate. His friends were alarmed yesterday over a report that the opposition to him proposed to support ex-Assemblyman William N. Hoag at the polls. Mr. Hoag was a candidate for the nomination before the Fifteenth District Convention, and since Mr. Barnes openly bolted from Mr. Pavey, his name has been frequently spoken of as likely to receive the support of those who followed Mr. Barnes—if anybody should follow him.

No open action was taken to justify the fears of Mr. Pavey's friends, and last night Chairman Edward Lauterbach saw fit to make a public statement on the subject. At a meeting of the County Committee, Mr. Lauterbach said that some newspapers had quoted him as indorsing the bolt by Mr. Barnes.

"I am not to be quoted as favoring any such course," said Mr. Lauterbach. "It was proper to question the candidate as to his future course, and, I think, any one was at liberty to do so. When it comes to bolting the regularly nominated candidates of the Republican Party, that is another thing. I favor the support of the regular candidates."

This had a soothing effect on some of Mr. Pavey's friends, who had put Mr. Lauterbach down in the column of bolters.

About everything that could be done—chiefly in the way of threats—has been done to drive Mr. Pavey into the party ranks. Coggeshall, in Oneida County, has been held up as the "awful example" of the Senator who dares disobey machine orders, and it is said that Mr. Pavey may write another letter in which his relations to the party caucus, if he should be elected, will be set forth in somewhat more diplomatic language than that which he employed before.

**Hurley in Batterman's Place.**

William Batterman, the regular Democratic candidate for Senator in the Fourth District in Brooklyn, declined yesterday to run, and last night the committee of the convention appointed W. S. Hurley in his stead. Mr. Hurley is a merchant in Wallabout Market, and is President of the Marketmen's Association.

He is a member of Plymouth Church, and is a teacher in the Sunday school. His Republican antagonist, Dr. George W. Brush, was formerly in Plymouth Church, but now belongs to the Central Congregational Church.

**Would Not Indorse Grout.**

District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, of Brooklyn, which comprises the employes of the trolley roads, held a meeting Wednesday night, and a motion was made to indorse the nomination of Edward M. Grout for the Mayoralty on the regular Democratic ticket.

The motion was defeated on the ground that the constitution of the order forbade the indorsement of any political candidate. The leaders in the opposition to Mr. Grout's indorsement were Master Workman Connolly and Trolley Inspector Donovan.

Shirts That Fit

are as easy to make as shirts that don't, if you know how to do it.

KEEP'S SHIRTS

are made to fit and to wear. If you find a fault—your money back. They must be the best shirts you ever wore, or—your money back.

Made to measure, six for $9; laundered, six for $10. Ready-to-wear, $1.50 each. Booklet free.
Keep's Collars, best quality, 4-ply, 15c. each.
Keep's Cuffs, best quality, 4-ply, 25c. each.
Keep's Hats, Dunlap & Youmans, new shapes, $2.
Neckwear, our own make, newest designs, 50c.

Keep M'f'g Company,
Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
Branch stores in Boston and Philadelphia.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD

### Proceedings of the Sessions Held in Binghamton.

### BRIGGS TROUBLE AGAIN TO THE FORE

**Approves the Minutes of the Otsego Presbytery, with No Concessions to the General Assembly.**

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The threatened division of the Presbyterian Synod over the licensing of Frank B. Seeley by the Otsego Presbytery occurred this afternoon, and though the vote that was taken did not seriously affect the body of the Synod, it showed clearly the attitude of the majority of its members to the General Assembly.

The matter was brought up when the Standing Committee on Records of the Presbyteries presented its report. After approving of the records of the majority of the Presbyteries, the committee presented its report in regard to the records of the Otsego Presbytery. The report says:

The committee directs attention to two matters:

1. The irregularity of assigning parts for the licensure to a student who had not been previously received under the care of the Presbytery.

2. To the action of the Presbytery in licensing on June 5, 1895, a student pursuing his studies in a seminary not approved by the General Assembly.

In view of the fact that the action of the General Assembly on May 23, 1895, respecting such students, had not at that time been officially notified to Presbyteries, and as it was not conceived that the action of the Genaral Assembly was intended to be retroactive in its effect, and as the members of the Presbytery present and taking part in such examination and licensure have declared that in taking part in such action it was not their intention or purpose to array themselves or their Presbytery in opposition to the action of the General Assembly, the committee recommends the approval of the minutes.

A motion was made to accept this report and adopt its recommendations. Before this was done, however, the Rev. T. F. Jessup asked permission to present the report of the minority of the committee. He took exception to the report of the majority in regard to the wording of the second question referred to, that of licensing a student from a seminary not approved by the General Assembly. As his report was not in writing, action on it was delayed until it could be properly prepared. After the transaction of some minor business, the Rev. Mr. Jessup was given the floor and presented the following report for the minority of the committee:

The minority in the committee would report recommending the approval of the minutes with the exception of the seeming irregularity in the matter of assigning trial parts for licensure to candidates not yet received under the care of the Presbytery.

Mr. Fuller of the Otsego Presbytery stated that when the action was taken by the Presbytery, there was no question raised as to the attitude of the General Assembly, and that no spirit of opposition to the Assembly was shown or felt by the Presbytery. The Rev. H. A. Porter said that the action of the Presbytery was intended to antagonize the General Assembly. Several others were heard upon the subject, after which a vote was called on the question of substituting the minority report for that of the majority. A call was made for a rising vote, and the vote was taken. The minority report was adopted by a vote of about 75 to 60. This was equivalent to stating that the Synod approved of the action of the Otsego Presbytery, without making any concessions to the General Assembly.

The other important matter that came up for action at to-day's session was the trial of the appeal from the action of the New-York Presbytery made by Charles E. Cochran on behalf of the old session of Harlem Presbyterian Church. This was the first order of business at the afternoon session. Owing to the fact that Dr. Duffield, the Moderator, was a member of the New-York Presbytery, which was a party in the trial, the Synod was presided over by the Vice Moderator, Ralph E. Prime. At a meeting of the delegates from the New-York Presbytery, which was held at the close of the morning session, the Rev. Dr. James S. Ramsey and the Rev. Dr. D. G. Wylie were selected to represent the Presbytery in the trial.

After the order of procedure had been decided upon the clerk read the complaint against the Presbytery. The complaint claimed that the Presbytery had exceeded the bounds of its authority by dissolving the session without first notifying the members, and that this action was entirely without precedent and was not in keeping with the laws of the Church. A motion was made that the complaint against the action of the Presbytery be not sustained. The motion was carried almost unanimously.

## BRIGGS IN THE NEW-JERSEY SYNOD.

**His Heretical Teachings Caused a Long Discussion Yesterday.**

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 17.—The Briggs case and the placing of Union Theological Seminary under the ban of the General Assembly bobbed up unexpectedly this morning at the session of the New-Jersey Synod here, and for a time it blocked all other business, and the ground was debated pretty fully. The result of the long debate and argument was a partial victory for the Newark Presbytery, which is thought to look at the Briggs heresy in something of a light less strict and condemning than some of the other presbyteries. The matter came up through the Newark Presbytery fathering a young student named Holden at Union Seminary.

The fight was fierce while it lasted, and it was noticable that the Synod divided geographically on the question. The South Jersey delegates were loud in their denunciations of what they seemed to think was a countenancing of Dr. Briggs's teachings, while those from the Northern Presbyteries were rallying to the support of the Newark contention.

The minutes of the Newark Presbytery were under discussion to be approved. The report of the Synod Committee recommended the approval of the minutes, but called attention to the fact that Newark had accepted Student Holden under its care while he was pursuing his studies in the seminary. The minutes showed that a resolution had been offered instructing the young man to study in an "approved seminary," but that those who favored allowing the young man to study at Union had prevailed through the defeat of the resolution by a vote of 26 against and but 12 in its favor.

Ex-Judge William M. Lanning asked for the reading of the minutes. Then the Rev. Dr. Kempshall of Elizabeth took the floor as the first speaker and defended Newark. He favored delay and wanted the Synod to postpone action upon the deliverance of the last assembly. The occasion of the action, it was explained, was an overture of the Presbytery of New-York asking for instruction. The answer was that the Presbytery of New-York was enjoined from receiving under its care for licensure a theological seminary respecting whose teaching the General Assembly disavowed responsibility. Dr. Kempshall said that while the recommendation of the New-York Presbytery was not mandatory, it was very nearly so. He said that the case under consideration was the first of its kind, but that it was safe to say that it would not be the last. While not saying it in so many words, the speaker intimated that if the occasion arose he would favor doing what had been done by the Presbytery of Newark.

Dr. Kempshall's idea was to approve the minutes and then lay the rest of the committee's report on the table until similar cases came up in other presbyteries. Other presbyteries would probably recognize Union Seminary, and then there would be time to act. It would be well, he thought, to wait until after the next meeting of the General Assembly before taking any action.

The Rev. John Dixon took the opposite view. The Rev. Dr. Lampman took the part of the Presbytery of Newark. After a long debate the resolution to approve the minutes and table the section referring to Student Holden was carried by a vote of 59 to 54.

**Tramps Were Wearing His Overcoats.**

While Isaac Kleinfuss, a clothing cutter, was busy last night cutting vests in his shop, at 94 East Broadway, a man sneaked into his shop and walked out with six new overcoats.

Kleinfuss missed the coats soon afterward, and ran excitedly into the street yelling, "Police! Police!"

Policemen made a long search, and finally found six tramps, donning as many overcoats, in the hallway of 132 East Broadway. Two of the men escaped, but Richard Brown, John Early, Charles McCarthy, and John Connors were caught, after a sharp run.

The overcoats they wore were identified by Kleinfuss as his property.

Goo Goos, Garoos, Cuckoos, and Tammany Men
all in harmony on
Riker's Expectorant
as the Best Remedy on Earth for a Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, or any other Throat or Lung trouble. Only 60 cts. a bottle, and your money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at
Riker's
6TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

## UNITED FOR A LIBERAL SUNDAY

### United Societies and G. A. R. U. Will Work Together—William Steinway Gives His Views.

The Campaign Committees of the German-American Reform Union and of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws held a joint meeting on Wednesday night at the Exhibition Palace, Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Dr. Friedrich presided over the joint meeting. It was resolved, after considerable discussion, that both organizations should work together in favor of a straight Democratic State and local ticket. This agreement is regarded as very important by both organizations, because it will increase the efficiency of the expenditures and meetings, and prevent the work from overlapping.

It was also resolved to draft a new joint resolution to be put to all local candidates for the Legislature before any support from either the German-American Reform Union or the United Societies was pledged for their election.

The Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which all the members were present. The Committee on Reorganization reported that the following meetings for district reorganizations will be held: Saturday, Thirty-first District, at Hettinger's Hall, 2,284 Eighth Avenue; Monday, Fourth District, at American Star Hall, 165 East Broadway; Wednesday, Eleventh District, at Haas Hall, 422 West Thirty-third Street. It was further reported that a new enrollment is under way in the Twenty-third District, and that at the end of next week this district will also be fully reorganized. The German-American Reform Union will then be well equipped for the campaign in all the thirty-five Assembly districts.

The Law Committee reported that its investigation seemed to lead to the conclusion that a positive pledge or promise accepted from a candidate for the Legislature in regard to excise legislation would disqualify such a candidate from taking his seat in the Assembly or in the Senate. The committee will continue examination of the laws relating to this question and will make a final report to-day.

A committee of nine members was appointed to investigate the record and character of the candidates who may be proposed for indorsement by the different Assembly unions. Candidates whose record is bad will not be indorsed.

The headquarters of the German-American Reform Union was all day yesterday a scene of great activity, and the reports from different districts were exceedingly encouraging.

William Steinway, according to the Press Bureau of the German-American Reform Union, said yesterday:

"It is always a mistake to put hayseeds and Puritans in power. I said so on Nov. 8 last year. The people of the City of New-York are tired of Rooseveltism, and will not stand it any longer. They don't want to be dictated to as to what and where they shall eat and drink, when and where it is lawful to eat and to be thaved, and when and where it is a crime.

"Why, Mr. Roosevelt even says it is a crime to take a friend to your club and there treat him to a bottle of wine. An overwhelming majority of voters will reject the ticket supported by Roosevelt and his allies. It will be a complete Waterloo for the Republican Party. The people of this great city are tired of the spy system. If this continue we might as well emigrate to Russia, where they seem to have more personal liberty than there is under the folds of the Stars and Stripes. One year of Rooseveltism and hayseed dictation is enough for us, and on Nov. 5 hypocrisy and blue laws will be buried by a cyclone of justified indignation. I have not had the time to read ex-Senator Warner Miller's speech, as I am a very busy man, but I have heard part of what Mr. Miller said. I do not doubt that Mr. Miller represents the sentiments of the party, which is doomed to defeat, as I prophesied last year."

**Citizens' Union Organizing.**

The officers of the German-American Citizens' Union held a meeting Wednesday night at 30 Stuyvesant Street to complete its organization for campaign purposes.

The number of members which was to be on each of the committees was settled, but only a few of them were appointed, owing to the fact that delegates had not been elected from many of the districts.

The next meeting of the Citizens' Union officers will be held at the same place on Monday night next.

## ATTACKED BY THREE HINDOO FAKIRS

**A. Edwin Rood Ill Treated by Performers from the Orient.**

There was an unusual scene in front of the Everett House yesterday, and for a time extreme violence was expected.

The three "Hindoo Fakirs" who have been performing at Summer resorts in this country, and who were announced to appear in this city this Winter, met their manager, A. Edwin Rood, on the Union Square Plaza and treated him to a commotion that attracted a large crowd of people.

Clad in their native costume, with turban, jacket, and red trousers, they had sought out Mr. Rood in order to induce him to change the plans for the season. They met him in a room in his hotel. He did not see the force of the arguments. They then accused him of not having paid their salaries. A warm discussion followed, and Mr. Rood left his room. He was overtaken by the fakirs at the main entrance of the hotel. Then the trouble began, and Mr. Rood fared badly until three policemen appeared and restored order.

The fakirs declare that they will take the matter into the courts.

Mr. Rood said yesterday that he found the fakirs in London in a starving condition and made arrangements to bring them to this country and provide food and clothing for them, and at the end of the season give them 1,000 rupees and their passage money to India. This was only a verbal agreement. According to Mr. Rood, the success of the fakirs in this country has given them an undue opinion of themselves.

## FINED FOR NOT TELLING OF BRAVERY

**Policeman Tabell Stopped a Runaway —A Second Charge Against Him.**

Patrolmen W. D. Tabell of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was tried by Commissioner Grant yesterday on two charges made by Capt. Haughey. The first charge was that Tabell failed to make a report of stopping a runaway team of horses. This complaint grew out of a letter sent to the Police Board by several business men in Eighth Avenue, commending Officer Tabell for his bravery.

It was referred to Capt. Haughey, who had to make the complaint under the rules. Tabell's excuse for not reporting the case was that he did not think he did any more than his duty.

Several witnesses, business men in Eighth Avenue, appeared before Col. Grant in behalf of the policeman, and testified that his act was very courageous, and that he risked his life in stopping the team. Commissioner Grant said he would give Tabell the minimum fine and recommend that he be commended by the board for his gallant act.

Acting Roundsman Hyatt accused Tabell of not properly patrolling for thirty-five minutes. Tabell claimed that the charge was false. The roundsman told the Commissioner, however, that the policeman had begged him not to make the complaint, as it might spoil his chances of getting honorable mention for stopping the runaway.

For Indigestion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. W. W. Gardner, Springfield, Mass., says: "I value it as an excellent preventive of indigestion, and a pleasant acidulated drink when properly diluted with water and sweetened."

## STILL HOPE FOR HARMONY

### Democrats Hard at Work on the Legislative Places.

### TAMMANY AND STATE PARTY MEN MEET

**Both Sides to Submit Propositions Today—State Democracy Will Ask for No Less than One-third of the Senators.**

The efforts of the sub-committee of the Democratic State Committee appointed to bring about harmony in the legislative districts where two Democratic candidates have been placed in nomination bore no fruit yesterday, but some progress was made, and hopes of some satisfactory settlement is not yet given up.

The problem presented to the sub-committee in this city is a difficult one, so difficult, indeed, that politicians were freely predicting last night that the efforts toward harmony would be barren of results. There was nothing yesterday, either in the conduct of the Tammany men or the State Democrats to indicate that either side was very hopeful over the outlook.

The sub-committee, of which Charles M. Preston is Chairman, met pursuant to the agreement made Wednesday night at the headquarters late yesterday afternoon. The sub-committee had invited representatives of the State Democracy and Tammany to meet them. The State Democracy sent ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, and Col. Robert Grier Monroe. Tammany sent John C. Sheehan, James J. Martin, and William Pitt Mitchell. The conference did not begin until 6 o'clock, and it did not last half an hour. Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee was present.

There was a general discussion of the situation. The State Democracy representatives suggested that the consideration of the question be confined for the present at least to the Senatorial districts. Tammany's delegates said that if there was to be harmony it should be all along the line in the thirty-five Assembly districts, in the twelve Senatorial districts, and in the Tenth Congressional District.

It was said after the meeting that the State Democracy delegates were of the opinion that it was too late to do anything about the Assembly districts.

The sub-committee was willing to confine the question for the present, at least, to the Senate districts. It is the belief of some of the party leaders that the greatest effort should be made in the Senate districts.

James J. Martin put the question directly to the State Democrats whether they would withdraw ex-Inspector Williams, who had been indorsed by their organization in the Twelfth Senate District; John J. Cullen in the Seventeenth. The State Democrats explained that they had repudiated the indorsement of Williams, and that it was not in their power to take him off the ticket. As to their ability to secure the withdrawal of Cullen and McManus, they were in much doubt.

Mr. Cullen was, until recently, a Tammany man, and is running as a Democrat against Thomas F. Grady. Mr. McManus bolted Tammany a few days ago, because he could not get the Tammany nomination for Senator. The Tammany men did not say what men they could or could not remove, but they admit that under existing conditions it will be very hard work to get any of their candidates to withdraw. Most of them, in fact, were nominated after contentions that left dissensions in the Tammany ranks, and the leaders say that if any further attempt is made to interfere in the nominations great trouble will result to Tammany.

The sub-committee proposed yesterday that each side submit a proposition as to what it is willing to do. Tammany offered to submit its proposition then and there. The State Democrats said they wanted time to confer with the Executive Committee of their organization, and it was finally agreed that each side should hand in its proposition to-day. When the conferees talked after the meeting, it was the general opinion that neither side would make a proposition that would be satisfactory to the other.

The State Democrats went right to work, however, to prepare their proposition. The members of the Executive Committee were hastily summoned to meet, last night at the headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third street. Ex-Secretary Fairchild, Corporation Counsel Scott, ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, Thomas Costigan, and almost all of the other leaders were present. The meeting did not begin until 10 o'clock, and it lasted an hour.

The State Democracy's ultimatum to the sub-committee was prepared. They will ask for not less than one-third of the Senatorial candidates. This is in line with their demand for one third of the seats in the Democratic State Convention. The details of the ultimatum were carefully guarded and the reason for this was explained as follows by one of the leaders:

"The sub-committee has agreed to receive the proposition of each side in confidence, and for that reason we can say nothing whatever upon the subject until the sub-committee has a chance to consider it."

It can be safely said that Tammany will not yield a third, but will proffer as near one-fifth as the fractions will permit. The State Convention, it will be remembered, voted to seat one-fifth of the State Democracy's delegates.

It was said yesterday by members of the Sub-Committee on Pacification that they had not as yet done anything toward adjusting the legislative situation in Kings County, and that part of the work was left in the hands of the State Committeemen from Kings.

The proposition for harmony was made in Kings County yesterday on the basis of the withdrawal of Michael J. Coffey and P. H. McCarren, two of the regulars. The regulars in reply say that this is out of the question, and that they have already made all the concessions that they think necessary.

## BIG DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

**Senator Hill to Answer Warner Miller —The Campaign Outlook.**

The Democratic State campaign is now moving along in fine shape. Enthusiasm and encouragement have taken the place of lethargy and apathy, and the fight is on in earnest.

There will be a great Democratic mass meeting in Cooper Union next Wednesday night. Senator Hill will be the principal speaker and he will reply to ex-Senator Warner Miller's recent speech. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Democratic State Committee. The Vice Presidents and Secretary will represent all shades of Democratic opinion in this city.

There were many callers at Democratic State headquarters yesterday. Chairman Hinkley and Campaign Chairman Mason were busy all day.

One of the callers was Albert Hessberg of Albany. In speaking of the outlook, he said:

"We have a strong Mayoralty candidate in John Boyd Thacher, who filled the office once before, and is also ex-Senator. He will be supported by a large and influential element of Albany Republicans, and he will also receive the united Democratic vote of our city. Thacher's popularity and great strength will necessarily add material strength to the Senatorial nominee, who is a most exceptional candidate. The way the patronage of the capitol has been handled by the Republican boss, Thurlow Weed Barnes, has caused a feeling of indignation among a large number of local Republicans, and the old soldier has also been unfairly treated by the dominant party. Our registration has been particularly heavy, and, as you know, we have a candidate on the State ticket in Norton Chase for Attorney General, we intend to give the Star ticket and all the Democratic candidates on it an old-time Albany County Democratic majority."

Charles O. McCreedy, Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, and Washington, expressed doubt as to his election, but said he was going to make a stiff fight against Brackett, the Republican candidate.

"The people in Saratoga," he said, "are disgusted with the joggling of their local affairs by the last Republican Legislature, and Saratoga is about the worst boss-ridden Republican village in the State. They are indignant at charter amendments passed by the last Legislature that were aimed at the prosperity of Saratoga, and the tricky means taken to obtain control of the local offices. The people of Saratoga have just cause to complain at the way they have been treated by the local Republicans, who, for selfish ends, have almost ruined Saratoga. From all reports I have received, the star ticket will poll the full party vote in the three counties in my Senatorial district, for we are thoroughly united, and the industrial situation with us is far better than it was last Fall. Naturally, the increased tax rate has aroused the farmers. In Saratoga County the increase has been $24,752.62 over that of 1894, in Schenectady it has been $15,474, and in Washington County $29,896, aggregating over $70,000 increase in taxes for the taxpayers to settle in my Senatorial district alone. I hardly think the farmers of my district want to run the chances of another Republican Legislature, when, doubtless, the taxes in the three counties named will be increased to $100,000 more over that of 1894."

Robert B. Bach, one of the leading lawyers of Brooklyn, and who has made speeches for the party in every county in the State in previous campaigns, was at headquarters also. He said, among other things: "I confidently look for a Democratic majority of between 8,000 and 10,000 in Brooklyn. However divided we may be in municipal matters, this much is certain, that the Shepard Democracy will vote solidly for the Democratic State nominees. You will also find, I believe, a very large number of Republicans who intend to vote the Democratic State ticket. This element is composed of men desirous of separating State from municipal elections, and who are non-partisan. When election day comes they will vote for Shepard and the Democratic State ticket in the belief that if the State ticket is of such a high character as to receive the support of Mr. Shepard, they can consistently vote for it also. In this way I am sure the Democratic State ticket is going to get a good many Republican votes in Kings, which it would not otherwise get if Shepard was not a Mayoralty candidate. The regular organization, of course, is solidly for the ticket, and this is why I believe the majority will be between 8,000 and 10,000, and it may go higher."

"We have been conjuring our brains over the increase in the tax rate in the counties of Delaware, Chenango, and Sullivan," said Thomas Keery, who is State Committeeman for these three counties. "The farmers are hot—getting hotter. In Chenango the increase has been $16,165 over that of 1894; in Delaware, $15,403, while in Sullivan it has been $5,601. Now, these three counties are distinctively agricultural, and the inhabitants are hard-working farmers. When we tax the Republicans for this increase in the tax rate they give us a flimsy answer and appear perfectly unconcerned over it, and some of them treat it as a joke that we should ask such questions. But the joke will be on the other foot when these Republican farmers cast their vote on election day. We are reminded of the special message Gov. Morton sent to the Legislature last Winter, urging the Republicans to cut down appropriations and keep down the tax rate, to which the members of both houses did not pay the slightest attention, but pitched right in and sent the tax rate up higher. We shall poll nearly our full vote in our Senatorial district, and we shall work incessantly to get out that vote. What we want is good news from New-York City, and when we get that we can go to work with more courage and stronger hopes of carrying the Legislature."

Railroad Commissioner Samuel Beardsley called on Chairman Hinkley last night. To-day the Democratic State Editorial Association will meet at headquarters.

## O'BRIENITES ARE FOR TAMMANY.

**The "Anti-Tammany" Democracy to Support the Wigwam Ticket.**

The anti-Tammany Democracy, after a long fight, has indorsed the Tammany Hall nominations. This action was taken at the meeting of the Nominating Committee, which was held last night in the St. Cloud Hotel. The delegates voted for the motion to support the Tammany ticket, which was tabled at the last meeting of the committee. Of the number, twenty-two voted in favor, seven against, two did not vote, and three delegates were absent.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Brennan, and at once Delegate Andrew Carson, who made the original motion that the party indorse the Tammany ticket, called it up and moved that action be taken upon it.

Ex-Senator Bixby, ex-Judge Ackert, and several others who were opposed to ex-Sheriff O'Brien's idea, spoke against the motion in the same tenor that they had done at the previous meetings, while ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Mr. Carson, and John J. Murphy argued in its favor.

Ex-Senator Bixby and his supporters, who favored the placing in the field of a ticket headed by ex-Sheriff O'Brien, were indignant at the result, and the ex-Senator went about distributing typewritten circulars bearing extracts from the platform of the anti-Tammany Democracy.

He declares that it was an outrage to indorse Tammany Hall. The opposition to the ex-Senator declared that he had really no right to take part in the deliberations of the committee, as he was not a delegate, being present simply by courtesy. It was also said that ex-Judge Ackert, who is a delegate from the Fifth District, did not voice the sentiment of the district organization when he opposed indorsing Tammany. The members of the organization were all in favor of doing so, it is said, and Ackert acted on his own responsibility.

Messrs. Brennan and Carson were appointed a committee to secure the Lyceum Opera House on East Thirty-fourth Street for a mass meeting to ratify the action of the committee. No date has been set for the meeting.

## UNIONS FOR MR. CUMMINGS.

**Those Representing Trades on the West Side Favor Him for Congress.**

Eighty delegates, appointed by as many different trade unions, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 202 Ninth Avenue, for the purpose of organizing a concerted movement on behalf of all trades represented on the west side, in the interest of Amos J. Cummings's canvass. Resolutions were adopted indorsing him as the candidate of organized labor in the Tenth Congressional District, and the delegates present pledged themselves on behalf of their separate organizations to support and work for Mr. Cummings's re-election.

Later the delegates adjourned and waited on Mr. Cummings at his headquarters and informed him of their plans. Speeches were made eulogistic of Mr. Cummings's record in the House of Representatives on behalf of organized labor, after which he thanked the delegates and assured them of his future support of legislation favorable to their cause in the event of his election.

Mr. Cummings received the following letter yesterday from Cornelius Cronin, ex-Vice Commander of the Medal of Honor Legion:

A thousand congratulations on your nomination. The Medal of Honor Legion, Veterans, Sons of Veterans, and all others who knew anything of the history of the country from 1861 to 1865 and your record as a member of Congress will vote for you.

Mr. Cummings is making the hardest fight in the Tenth Congressional District that has been made there for years. Of his election by a big plurality there is no doubt.

## WILL HAVE A LAW AGAINST LYNCHING

**The South Carolina Convention Considers a Restrictive Measure.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 17.—The Constitutional Convention devoted the entire day's session to the discussion of the section providing for a homestead law. The convention struck out all the special provisions in the section as reported, leaving the section providing for a simple homestead exemption of $1,000 worth of real estate and $500 worth of personalty.

The article on jurisprudence was presented late to-night. The Chairman of the committee individually presented the following:

Anti-lynch law Section: Section 6. In the case of any prisoner lawfully in the charge, custody, or control of any officer, State, county, or municipal, being seized and taken from said officer, either by force or strategy, by a mob or other unlawful assemblage of persons, and at their hands suffering bodily violence, or death, the said officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon true bill found shall be deposed from his office, pending his trial, and upon his conviction shall forfeit his office, and unless pardoned by the Governor shall be ineligible to hold any office of trust or profit within this State. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney within whose district or county the offense may be committed to forthwith institute a prosecution against said officer, who shall be indicted and tried in such county other than the one in which the offense was committed, as the Attorney General may elect. The fees and mileage of all material witnesses, both for the State and for the defense, shall be paid by the State Treasurer in such manner as may be provided by law.

It is believed this will be adopted without protest.

Do you intend buying silverware?
Visit our store and see our Solid Silver Articles of real merit; they are beautiful, and at quite moderate prices.
A visit will repay you.

R. Wallace & Sons
MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths,
FIFTH AVENUE,
Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

## WILL NOT SUPPORT RAINES

### Republican Malcontents in the Forty-second District.

### HARRY G. CHAPIN ONE OF THE BOLTERS

**He Writes a Letter to the Democratic Candidate Pledging Him His Vote—A Lifelong Republican.**

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The opposition to the election of John Raines, the regular Republican candidate for Senator in the Forty-second Senatorial District, is increasing daily. Evidences of this are everywhere apparent, and but for the reluctance of prominent Republicans throughout the county to declare themselves, and thus provoke criticism as to their party fealty, hundreds would openly bolt his nomination.

Judge Metcalf, the Democratic candidate, is daily in receipt of assurances of support from leading Republicans throughout the district. He to-day received a letter from Harry G. Chapin, a well-known and prominent Republican of the town of East Bloomfield, in which the writer roundly denounced Candidate Raines.

Mr. Chapin has for years been indentified with public matters in his town and county. He is now the elected member of the Republican County Committee for his town for the Presidential campaign of 1896. He is a graduate of Yale College, has represented his town as Supervisor, has filled other offices, and is at present Justice of the Peace.

There are few men in Ontario County whose influence extends further or whose words will have greater effect than Mr. Chapin's. His letter follows:

To the Hon. J. H. Metcalf, Canandaigua, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: As a Republican, believing in government by party, and believing that the principles of the Republican Party, State and National, are more generally intended to promote the "greatest good to the greatest number" than those of any other party, but detesting the methods of some machine politicians—men who, forgetful of the public welfare, seek only to promote the interests of their particular factions; men whose idea of statesmanship seems to be the ability to abstract the greatest possible amount from the public crib to distribute among the "boys," and who by patronage build up a personal following; men who resort to all of the thicks known in parliamentary law to defeat beneficial legislation "when not to their liking," but who vote for such legislation for the record's sake; men whose characters frequently need vindication by investigation committees; men who support measures which they know and admit will work great public injury, but do it percance to embarrass some opposing political faction, and then boast of that as a political men who, by concealment of fact, if not by direct falsehood, attempt to deceive the public during a canvass; men who are perennial candidates, and who are in every campaign, asserting their sterling Democracy or their stalwart Republicanism, it may be, in eloquent language—a class of men to which, I believe, your opponent in the present canvass belongs and in describing which I have endeavored to describe accurately his political character; detesting as I do such politics and such politicians, and believing that the best interests of any party are promoted by purging from its ranks such members, I am constrained to support you for State Senator as against the present Senator, the Hon. John Raines.

Although we may differ in some points of National policy, I look upon you as an honest Democrat, one who would have the ability to detect and the disposition to defeat various factional legislation from whatever political camp it might emanate, and your election would result in permanent retirement of the one whose continuance in office I consider a detriment to the best interests of the State—"a consumation devoutly to be wished"—for I must believe that by the election of Mr. Raines at this time the cause of honest government and pure legislation would receive a severe check.

During the last twenty years I have voted for Raines repeatedly—and the opportunity has often been presented—but I have always done so from political exigency. Now, however, the danger of electing eighty or more Democratic Assemblymen next year, and thereby making the Legislature Democratic on a joint ballot for the election of United States Senators, is not so imminent as to warrant me in supporting him.

Being a member of the Republican County Committee of 1896, I have debated long before addressing this letter to you, and thus openly "bolting" a regular Republican nomination; but I am convinced that the permanent welfare of the party would be promoted by the defeat of one whose continued prominence would, I believe, in the future tend to repel from the support of the Republican ticket thousands of voters throughout the State.

Trusting that your success at the polls will be followed by a legislative career which shall reflect honor and not disgrace upon this Senatorial district, I am, respectfully yours,

HARRY G. CHAPIN.

EAST BLOOMFIELD, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1895.

Mr. Chapin's announcement that he shall support Judge Metcalf, and do whatever he can to defeat Raines, is regarded as one of the most important incidents of the Senatorial campaign in this district.

## MONROE WILL BE UNREPRESENTED.

**The State Committee Will Not Act on the Factional Fight.**

ROCHESTER, Oct. 17.—Among other business before the meeting of the Democratic State Committee at New-York was the matter of filling the vacancies from Monroe County. It can now be announced that the State Committee will not fill the vacancies at all, and if the local leaders cannot arrive at an amicable settlement of their differences, Monroe County will be unrepresented on the State Committee this year, and the County Committee will be given full charge of the campaign.

Each faction carried two Assembly districts, one on each side of the river, at the caucuses. Monroe County is entitled to two State Committeemen, one from each Senate district, and twelve delegates, three from each Assembly district, in the State Convention. The six delegates from the Forty-fourth Senate District voted three for Judge Lynn for State Committeeman, and three to retain Frank W. Smith. In the Forty-third District, the Page delegates voted for E. J. Ernst; the Smith men voted blank, but offered to vote for Ernst if the Page men in the Forty-fourth would vote for Smith. This the latter refused to do.

At the State Committee meeting Tuesday, G. Fort Slocum and George P. Decker appeared for the Smith faction, and W. C. Page for the Page men. Messrs. Slocum and Decker insisted that the Page men should take the State Committeemen from the Forty-third District, and that Mr. Smith should be seated in the Forty-fourth. The Page representative insisted just as strongly that Mr. Smith should not be slated. Mr. Page submitted names of Democrats who would be satisfactory to his faction, but Messrs. Slocum and Decker would not agree to any one of them. They wanted Smith or nothing. They got nothing.

The State Committee decided that it would not interefere any further in Monroe County matters; that the leaders here must settle their own differences in the future, and that no more "harmony sub-committees" of the State Committee will be appointed to reorganize the Democratic Party in this county.

The State leaders

# AMERICAN BOARD DEBTS

## Committee to Try to Raise $115,000 Before March 1, 1896.

## DR. STORRS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

**Next Convention to be Held in Toledo —Many New Members — Dr. Goodrich Tells of the Mission in North China.**

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, was unanimously re-elected President of the American Board of Foreign Missions yesterday, and he promptly accepted the honor, though he said he had hoped to be relieved of the cares of the office.

"But," said he, "our philosopher, Dr. Behrends, tells us that freedom of will implies an exercise of contrary choice, and that is the position I am in to-day."

The election was held yesterday afternoon in the Academy of Music, at the annual meeting of the corporate members. Besides the President there were elected the following officers:

Vice President—Elliphalet W. Blatchford.
Prudential Committee for Three Years—The Rev. Elijah Horr, D. D., the Rev. William W. Jordan, Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., and Charles A. Hopkins.
Corresponding Secretaries—The Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Charles H. Daniels, D. D., and the Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Editorial Secretary—The Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, D. D.
Recording Secretary—The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D.
Assistant Recording Secretary—The Rev. Edward N. Packard, D. D.
Assistant Treasurer—Frank H. Wiggin.
Auditors—Samuel Johnson, Richard H. Stearns, and Edwin H. Baker.

The election of Treasurer was deferred until next year.

**New Corporate Members.**

Previous to the selection of officers, the following new corporate members were elected:

Maine—E. R. Burpee, Bangor.
Massachusetts—The Hon. E. W. Chapin, Holyoke; Murray Crane, Dalton; A. M. Stone, Worcester; W. F. Whittemore, Boston; F. H. Wiggin, Boston; Edward C. Clark, D. D., Boston; the Rev. C. M. Southgate, Auburndale; the Rev. William Woodwell, Sandwich; Henry Cobb, Esq., Newton; the Rev. F. L. Goodspeed, Springfield; Deacon Thomas Todd, Concord; George A. Gordon, D. D., Boston; Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg.
Connecticut—The Rev. Asher Anderson, Meriden; the Rev. W. L. Phillips, New-Haven; R. T. Hall, D. D., Greenwich; E. W. Marsh, Bridgeport; C. M. Lamson, D. D., Hartford.
New-York—L. C. Warner, New-York; D. J. Thompson, Albany; the Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., Brooklyn; J. J. McWilliams, Buffalo.
New-Jersey—The Rev. F. W. Baldwin, East Orange.
Ohio—Thomas E. Monroe, D. D., Akron.
Illinois—J. F. Loba, D. D., Evanston; C. W. Hiatt, D. D., Peoria; C. A. Webster, Galesburg; David Fales, Lake Forest; Willard Scott, D. D., Chicago; the Rev. J. H. Selden, Elgin.
Michigan—E. G. Grabill, Greenville; Daniel F. Bradley, D. D., Grand Rapids.
Wisconsin—The Rev. E. C. Barnard, Whitewater.
Minnesota—George R. Merrill, D. D., Minneapolis; the Rev. E. C. Wright, Austin.
Iowa—A. L. Frisbie, D. D., Des Moines; Dr. Charles Beardsley, Burlington.
Nebraska—Lewis Gregory, D. D., Lincoln.
California—W. F. Day, D. D., Los Angeles; the Rev. Walter Frear, San Francisco.
North China Mission—Henry Blodgett, D. D., Peking.

It was decided, on the motion of the Rev. Henry D. Hyde, that in the apportionment of corporate members the Mississippi River should be considered the boundary between the Eastern and the Western States, and that the Western States should be entitled to 50 per cent. more representation than their constitution would otherwise entitle them to. It was also agreed to adopt a suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Paric to so amend the by-laws of the board that corporate members who absent themselves from the annual meetings of the board three years in succession, and who do not communicate with the executive officers within that period, shall be dropped, and their places shall be filled with live men who will take an interest in the work of the board.

**Next Meeting in Toledo.**

The Rev. F. F. Fitch of Buffalo reported to the board that the Committee on Place and Preacher had decided that the next annual meeting of the board shall be held in Toledo, Ohio, and that the Rev. Dr. Edward N. Packard had been selected as preacher and the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith as alternate. The date for the meeting was not fixed.

The Rev. George E. Sweet of Exeter, Mass., presented a resolution, which was referred to the Business Committee, setting apart the first week in January as a week of prayer for missionaries of all denominations in foreign fields.

"Christmas," Dr. Street said, "is a mercenary festival, and it seems appropriate that we should have a week of prayer for Christian motives at the opening of the year."

Assistant Treasurer Frank H. Wiggin made an announcement that at first created some amusement, but afterward elicited hearty applause.

"I have to announce," he said, "the receipt of a contribution. It is not $50,000, or $1,000, but 85 cents."

Everybody smiled until he explained further.

"This sum of money was subscribed by the inmates of the Litchfield (Conn.) Almshouse. It is their contribution to our fund for the payment of our heavy debt."

Then everybody stopped smiling and applauded.

**The Day's Contributions, $29,775.**

Mr. Wiggin continued, that since the opening of the morning session $29,775 had been contributed.

This sum included $25,000 which a man who wished his name kept secret subscribed; $2,500 from a member of the board, $1,000 from a member of the First Congregational Church of Durham, and $1,000 from a member of the Church of the Pilgrims. In each instance the money was given with the understanding that the donor's name should not be made public.

**Finance Committee Suggestions.**

The question of the board's debt is a serious one. It owes $115,000, which must be raised by March 1, and it must at the same time defray its current expenses for mission work, and in connection with this subject the Rev. Charles Ray Palmer offered a report on behalf of the Finance Committee suggesting measures for relieving the board in its present situation. The report was as follows:

The committee appointed to consider the financial situation and report what measures of relief are desirable and practicable respectfully report: Your committee has given the subject referred to it the most careful consideration, and hereby recommends the adoption by this board of the following resolutions:

Resolved, (first,) That we approve and heartily commend to the churches the work of the co-operating committees appointed a year ago, and we hereby reappoint those committees and authorize them to take any necessary measures for reinforcing their strength or increasing their numbers.

Resolved, (second,) That the expenditures of the Otis legacy to be completed in a few months, leaving the responsibility of the three missions which have been aided from this source resting directly upon the Treasury; that the pressing needs of all the existing missions, hampered as they have been and well nigh crippled by the enforced retrenchments and the refused appropriations of the last two years; that the number of gifted and devoted young men and women waiting and asking for missionary appointments; that the perils of the time, calling upon the board and its friends to present a resolute and undaunted front to the difficulties and antagonisms it encounters; that these and other facts demand of the pastors and the churches a far more united and generous response to the calls of the board's officers and of the co-operating committees than has yet been obtained.

**To Restrict Prudential Committee.**

Resolved, (third,) That the Prudential Committee, in making the appropriations and expending the resources committed to our hands, is not to be held responsible for disastrous results which may ensue from the insufficiency of those expenditures, and that it be instructed, just so far as it is practicable, to restrict its operations within the measure of the means furnished it. For all limitations or sufferings thus occasioned the churches must answer, which, with the knowledge of the need and the opportunities, and with the needed resources in hand, fail to respond to the call of the Master of their fellowmen, and of the heroic representatives they have sent into the field.

Resolved, (fourth,) That in view of the disabling effects of the existing debt, and the necessity of meeting it at the earliest possible day for the relief of the board, a special committee of nine be appointed with instructions, without interfering with the co-operating committees and the regular agencies, to endeavor to secure from individual friends of the board subscriptions payable on or before March 1, 1896, conditioned upon the raising of not less than $115,000—the debt with which the year began—to be applied in no case to the current expense account, but to the extinction of the debt alone; that this committee be appointed by the President and urged to immediate action. And for the encouragement of the said committee we hereby place upon record the fact that a responsible and trustworthy Christian gentleman, whose name is for the present withheld, has promised that should this policy be adopted and carried out he will place in the hands of the proposed committee the sum of $20,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed by A. Lyman Williston, E. W. Blatchford, Charles Ray Palmer, Henry Fairbanks, Henry D. Hyde, D. Willis James, C. H. Case, G. G. F. Savage, Edward Torrey.

**The Debt Question Discussed.**

Dr. Palmer made a speech in support of the report, and said the situation must be met. The Otis legacy would soon be exhausted. The responsibility for the lack of funds belonged to the ministers and churches.

Henry D. Hyde said he wished to thank the donor of the $25,000, for he had set a splendid example to all Americans. He said it would thrill with hope every missionary connected with the board.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott indorsed the resolutions, and said that the board's troubles would cease as soon as responsibility for them was properly placed.

The Rev. Dr. Meredith said the total debt of the American Board and the Congregational churches was $400,000, but it was a mere bagatelle.

"A large part of the business of the world," he said, "is carried on on credit. Brooklyn does this in building a bridge, and raises her money on credit and pays as she can at her leisure."

The report was adopted.

**A Lecture by Dr. Goodrich.**

An interesting lecture on China by the Rev. Dr. Chauncey Goodrich of the North China mission was delivered during the morning session. Dr. Goodrich said:

This year has occurred the horrible massacres, when the anti-foreign sentiment, stirred up in part by this war, has seemed to threaten a great upheaval. China has appeared like an untrustworthy bark in a wild storm, driving madly toward the breakers. Will the ship stand? I think it will. I think that England's ultimatum, long delayed, but given at length, and promptly accepted by China, will restore peace and bring comparative security. It was a light thing for China to furnish a dozen or score of heads for decapitation. It is a far different thing to strike at the man clothed in silk and purple and Governor of a Province, who hates foreigners intensely, who has secretly plotted against them, and has found ready instruments for the doing of this dreadful work. I am not a seer, but I look to see quiet restored and Christian work in Central and Southern China go on as heretofore. Of course we rest on the master beam in the ship with power to still the storm. As for North China, the work has not been much hindered. I want to add just here that your missionaries cannot be always watching every black and angry cloud that gathers in our sky, nor stop the work for every seismic disturbance. Were we to do so we should be always looking for a millennium which we did little to bring.

What shall be the effect of the war on China? Did you ever hear that nothing succeeds like failure? I think nothing could have been better for the Celestial Empire than defeat. With all that has been accomplished in China, results that are truly wonderful, as witness its long telegraph lines, its 450 steamers, its railroads, its 50,000 converts, as compared with 2,500 thirty years ago,) her eyes were still in the back of her head, and looking toward the musty and mythical times near the flood. She needed a shock that should rudely awaken her, a revelation which should come like a lightning flash in a black night. And it has come. And now I know she can never more go back.

**China's Sun Is Rising.**

Her sun is beginning to rise, and no man shall push it back into the east and down into the night. China begins to feel the impact of the Western world and the nineteenth century. Oh, not as we would she did. Do not look to her to go forward by leaps and bounds. If in a Christian nation you can't pitchfork a hundred millions into the millennium, how much less a heathen nation holding firmly to old traditions and numbering a quarter of the world. However, we do look for real progress.

And now may I say a few words for our theological seminary and North China college? Our seminary, which is the crown of all our educational work, has already graduated more than forty men, most of whom are doing noble work as pastors and preachers in North China. I rejoice to add that we do not need to make any appeal for our seminary. One good man has taken it into his heart, remembers it daily in his prayers, and provides for all its wants. Our North China college was born here, in New-York City, in 1888, and unanimously adopted as a child of the American Board. The reasons for its being are as clear as sunlight. Mission work in China by American churches has already been prosecuted about sixty years, and it is time for an institution to train up preachers. Moreover, the North China mission occupies a territory with a total population equal to that of the United States with seven great centres of work: Peking, the capital; Tien Tsin, the port of entry to North China; Kalgan, on the great wall; Paoting-fu, the provincial capital; Tungcho, at the head of navigation and near Pekin, and Pang Chuang and Lin Ching, important centres in the Provinces of Shantung. These are our seven churches in Asia, extending nearly 600 miles from north to south, with scores of out stations and with church members and probationers in hundreds of villages.

**The North China College.**

You may wish to know how large a plant we have. First, we have a fine lot of twelve acres. We have a plain but noble building of two stories, besides attic and basement, with chapel, school, recitation, reading and natural philosophy, and dining rooms, and with dormitory rooms sufficient for 100 students. We have also two houses for teachers, and finally we have a mud wall about the entire lot, which dissolves each Summer when the rains descend and the floods come. We need for protection—must have—a brick wall, costing $2,500. We have many other wants. What standing has the North China college and what is it doing? Perhaps it is not much to say that scores of men of every class come almost daily to visit it. It is more to add that the chief officials of the city have honored it with their presence. It is still better testimony to the work done there that the Secretary of one of the oldest mission boards, Dr. Mullens of the London Missionary Society, desires their North China mission to unite with ours in this work, and the London mission has sent two of its leading men to consult with us as to sending one of their men to join us for work in the seminary and college. The fruits of the work already appear in every station of our mission in helpers who are truthful, loving, generous, patriotic men, who have breadth of brain, high ideals, and consecrated purpose. Shall I give you an illustration showing how the students prize this opportunity for study and the making of character? Last year a student came from Pang Chuang. In less than a half month God took him. In his little bundle was found a letter to his parents, from which I quote a sentence: "You remember you were at first very willing to have me come here, but you sent me to heaven when you sent me here."

**The Attack on Dr. Sheffield.**

Some of you will remember the recent visit to America of our beloved President, Dr. Sheffield, a man with whom I have labored for more than a score of years, and with whom, please God, I would love to labor another twenty years; a man of fine ability, high ideals, steady purpose, and deep consecration. Three months ago he was suddenly struck down by an angry maniac (a man who but for his mania was the doctor's warm friend) and nearly killed. For days his life hung in the balance. Thirty-five ugly wounds were found on his face and hands and arms and chest and back, some of them frightfully near the heart, the kidneys, or an artery. His eyesight was the question of many weeks. How tenderly his wounds were dressed by two of his former pupils, as well as on alternate days by physicians from the Presbyterian and Methodist missions. One of these young men was at the hills for his health. At first he was not allowed to come into the city, but as the days went on he suffered so intensely in being kept from his beloved teacher that fears were entertained for him, and he was permitted to come and join in the day nursing. The faithful love and tender care of the young men in Tungcho, two of them just graduated from the seminary, and two from the college, are a fine object lesson as to the fruits of the institution and the possibilities of Chinese character. Could you have seen their love and tenderness, could you have seen people coming in streams to inquire if they could not help, you would understand a sentence in a letter from Mrs. Sheffield to my other self: "The reason why the awful deed was permitted we do not know, but we have had more answered prayers realized at this time than in all our lives before." It is a joy to add that the last mail brings the welcome news that Dr. Sheffield is now making a good recovery. I have felt constrained to tell you, though very briefly, this story, and I have wondered whether it might not give you some new interest in our college.

**A Circle of Christian Colleges.**

At the recent Council in Syracuse our American colleges were often referred to with pride, and great interest was shown in their noble work. May we not ask that when you remember your colleges on the top of the world, a long line stretching across the continent, from Bowdoin to Whitman, you will not forget to go beyond where the sun dips into the Pacific and include in your loving thought the education work in Hawaii, the Doshisha of Japan, the North China college in China, the colleges in India and in Turkey; a circle of Christian colleges that nearly belts the world, and is a splendid monument to the wisdom, the love, and the faith of our churches. May I add that China needs help. The oldest and most populous nation of the Orient needs the uplifting power of the youngest, fast becoming the greatest nation of the Occident. We want to make Tungcho in China what Williams and Amherst and Dartmouth are in the East, what Beloit and Carleton and Drury and Tabor are becoming in the West, a royal mental and spiritual force in the heart of China. The work always upon our hearts is to raise up preachers and teachers for China, men of culture and power, men full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. When ten millions (often much more) are yearly given to colleges in America, we expect there will be found friends who, not giving less to the board, will give to our college, a college which will be doing its greatest work for one of the greatest of nations when the donors shall have found their crown."

The Rev. Dr. Herrick of Boston, Mass., led the devotional services in the evening. The Rev. Dr. Howland, President of the American College at Aintab, was the first speaker. The college, he said, was the first mission established by the American board. He also said that the Ceylon station was the key to India.

**Dr. Storrs's Address.**

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the President of the association, delivered the annual address, his subject being foreign missions.

"Christendom is rich," he said, "because the Gospel of Christ is in it. The demonstration of it is built in the world. Despotism can never destroy the work of the Gospel because it has the life of God within it. The power of God is in an extraordinary measure behind the Gospel. It was the Gospel of Christ that conquered and is in the world to-day. Wherever this silent power goes, everything has to give way before it.

"You see this power on every side," he continued. "Why is it that the nations are now drawing together? It is because they are being drawn together by these missions. Why is it we know more about Africa to-day than we ever did before?"

Dr. Storrs then spoke of the history of Turkey, and said he hoped that in a short time Turkey would become one of the Christ-like nations.

"If China resents the Gospel, it is to go to pieces," he declared, "like a broken vessel. Pray God, it may not, but this is the lesson of history."

Dr. Storrs then spoke of the missionaries going out from delightful homes to the jungles, and facing the wilderness. They then return for a vacation, but again they go back to their missions. They lay down their lives with only the accent of ancient tongues falling upon their ears.

The final sessions of the meeting will be held in the Academy of Music this morning. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott will deliver the closing address.

## WOMAN MISSIONARIES MEET.

### Many of Them Tell of Their Experiences Among the Heathen.

While the American Board of Music during the morning, the Women's Board of Missions held an interesting meeting in the Church of the Pilgrims. There were gathered woman missionaries representing nearly all the foreign mission fields, and many of them related their experiences among the strange heathen.

All the speakers have but recently come from their stations, after service varying from eight to twenty years, and all had interesting stories to tell.

Mrs. Hazen of Madura, India, gave a very graphic description of the customs of that country, and of the difficulties encountered by Christian missionaries. She told of the hard and cheerless lives which the child widows are compelled to lead there. In one district, she said, there were 7,000 widows under four years of age. The men to whom they were betrothed in infancy were dead, and for the balance of their lives these children would have to endure the most cruel hardships. They must eat the plainest food and without salt; must wear the coarsest garments and submit to the most uncomfortable condition until death releases them from their misery.

**An Adventure with Cannibals.**

Mrs. Robert W. Logan of the Island of Ruk, in Micronesia, in the South Pacific, near the Sandwich Islands, gave an account of adventures with the natives of those islands. Mrs. Logan went there with her husband many years ago, and encountered cannibals, from whom both managed to escape. They were reduced almost to starvation on more than one occasion because of the theft of supplies by natives, and the failure of ships to arrive with more. One year they received a large supply of flour, but when they used it it proved to be poor and unfit to eat. They were finally compelled to use it, but when the time came for another vessel to arrive with a new store of supplies it failed to materialize. All they had left was a little of the flour, and they used it sparingly, for they knew that when it was gone they would have to starve. Finally, while the last patty of flour was baking in an oven, the overdue ship arrived, and they were saved from a wretched death.

Mr. Logan afterward died, but Mrs. Logan continued her work and only recently came home for a rest. She expects to return to Ruk soon.

Miss L. S. Webb, of Adana, near Tarsus, Turkey, described the attack which was made by Turks upon Mr. Christie's school at Tarsus last Summer. The school was established by the late Elliott F. Shepard of this city. Miss Webb said the attack was made upon the school because Mr. Christie had purchased some property in Tarsus and had compelled the authorities to release a teacher who had been condemned to death.

Thirty ruffians, she said, attacked the place and tried to kill Mr. Christie, until an old Moslem, realizing the consequences of attacking an American citizen, went to Mr. Christie's rescue and defended him. Word of the outrage was sent to the commander of the American squadron in those waters, and a cruiser was sent to Messine, the port of Tarsus.

**Saved from Massacre.**

It was understood by the missionaries that on Aug. 31, the anniversary of the Sultan's coronation, all foreigners in Tarsus would be massacred, but the presence of the war vessel deterred the Moslems from carrying out their purpose.

Miss Webb also told of the harsh punishment inflicted by the Turks upon their fellow-countrymen for possessing Christian books. One man was imprisoned for one year because he owned a volume of Shelley's poems, which contained the poem, "The Fall of Babylon," and his father was imprisoned for a like term because he had a copy of the hymn "Am I a Soldier of the Cross?" The Turks objected to what they considered a reference to foreign military affairs.

Mrs. Dale of Beyrout told of her experiences in Syria. She is a daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Bliss, President of the Beyrout College, and a sister of the Rev. Howard Bliss, late of Plymouth Church. Mrs. Dale is here on a visit; her husband is still in Syria. She described a school at Sidon, which she visited a year ago. There were forty girls in the school, representing thirty-five different towns, and when they returned to their respective homes they would be most intelligent missionsons in the villages, and were she wonder and admiration of all their acquaintances, because they could read and write.

Mrs. Dale also told of some amusing experiences in places where she and her companions attempted to preach. Sometimes their audiences were mainly composed of cows and barnyard fowls, the natives shunning them as if they were pestilential.

**Women Who Are Always Hungry.**

Mrs. C. W. Merritt of Paouting-Fu, North China, made the concluding address. She said she knew her auditors were hungry, but she could not sympathize as keenly with them as others might, because in North China she knew many women who are always hungry. If they wanted enough to eat, they had to economize with clothing, and if they wanted to keep warm in Winter, they had to go without food. She said they never knew what it was to be happy.

Communion was celebrated in the church in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Brown of San Francisco, and the Rev. Dr. Blodgett of North China. The twelve deacons who assisted were Josiah L. Partridge of Brooklyn, Samuel Holmes of Montclair, N. J.; Dr. George F. Brush of Brooklyn, G. W. Hebbard of Brooklyn, Charles E. Sweet of Winchester, Mass.; Charles H. Case of Chicago, E. W. Blatchford of Chicago, C. C. Burr of Auburndale, Mass.; Charles H. Hulburd of Chicago, William Mackey of Brooklyn, E. H. Rust of Minneapolis, and E. H. Baker of Greenwich, Conn.

At the conclusion of the communion service, the woman missionaries had a social meeting in the Sunday school rooms of the church.

## "HIGH TEA" FOR A HOSPITAL

### Money Made for Consumptives—For Mothers and Babies To-day and To-morrow.

The beneficiary at the "high tea" in Madison Square Garden last evening was the Seton Hospital for Consumptives, Spuyten Duyvil, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent.

The work of this hospital is of special value, as there is no other institution in the city doing anything of a like nature. Since the danger of contagion from consumption has been made known by medical authorities, this class of patients has been refused at regular hospitals, and their need has been very great.

Through the influence of the New-York women on the committee for the "tea," it was very well patronized.

The committee in charge consisted of Mrs. J. V. Bouvier, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Edward Baldwin, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Acosta, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. George Ehret, Miss A. Leary, the Misses Combes and McMahon, Miss Lilly L. Crimmins, Miss May Crimmins, Miss Madeline Anthon, Mrs. I. Ceballos Tanz, Mrs. Del Monte, Mr. Welles, Mrs. Theobald W. Tone, Mrs. Robert Hewitt, Miss Guilia Morosini, and Miss Marié.

The "high tea," which is really a table d'hote dinner, to be served in the banquet hall of the Garden to-day, from 1 o'clock to 10:30 P. M., will be for the benefit of the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, 148 East Thirty-fifth street. The hospital makes a specialty of maternity work, and poor mothers are treated in their homes as well as in the hospital.

The managers are Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Mrs. M. S. Bromley, Mrs. Jacob Schulle, Mrs. John Allan Wyeth, Mrs. William T. Wardwell, Mrs. Oscar B. Weber, Mrs. S. A. Kissan, Dr. Edward A. Ayers, Dr. Paul F. Munde, Dr. W. Gill Wylie, and others.

The public school teachers will have a high "tea" to-morrow, Oct. 19, in the Madison Square Garden, in aid of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association. This organization has as its beneficiaries the men and women who have retired from the public schools after many years of service. It is hoped that a retirement fund adequate to provide at least a moderate pension may be raised. As it is, the association is constantly called upon to the extent of all its resources to aid the deserving members of its body.

The tea service will begin at 1 P. M. and continue until 10:30 P. M. D. B. Frisbee, President of the Association; Edward A. Page, President of the Society of Pedagogy, and School Commissioner Hunt are expected to be among the speakers.

**Stamp Collectors Meet at Dinner.**

The National Philatelical Society met last night at the Union Square Hotel for a dinner in celebration of its twenty-first anniversary.

About sixty members were present, and in the absence of President Leavick, John W. Scott presided. Brief speeches were made by Abraham Levy and Dr. B. M. Feldmann. At the close of the dinner an entertainment under the management of Charles Simond was given, in the course of which Frank Bush, Harry Sanderson, and other professional entertainers appeared.

Among those interested in stamp collecting present were Charles M. Hood, P. F. Bauer, H. J. Bruner, J. O'Donohue, R. R. Bogert, Mr. Andrion, G. W. Crittenden, and W. G. Gregory.

**George Williams Had His Cuff Links.**

A man who declared himself to be George Williams, forty-two years old, of 43 East Eleventh Street, was held in the Tombs Court yesterday in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

W. H. Van Winkle of Newark, N. J., accused Williams of having stolen his valise, valued at $50, from the Fall River Line steamer Puritan at the foot of Murray Street dock on Monday evening.

When arrested Williams was found in possession of a pair of cuff links and a handkerchief bearing Van Winkle's private marks.


**Why can "999" Make a Mile in 40 Seconds?**

Because the track has been rebuilt with heavy rails and solid ballast.

Why can we carry your voice from Harlem to the Battery, without a particle of loss or change, while 999 is making a mile?

Because our tracks have been rebuilt with **Underground Metallic Circuits.**

12,000 TELEPHONE STATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

Metallic Circuit Service at your House or Office

**FROM $75 A YEAR.**

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,

18 Cortlandt Street.



Quaker Wisdom

"A merry heart doth good like a medicine," and a breakfast of Quaker Oats maketh a merry heart.

**Quaker OATS**

*Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.*

**A Mountain of Dishes**

confronts the average housewife after all the family have dined. They are *greasy* dishes, too, and hard to get *perfectly* clean with ordinary soap and water. A good many thoughtful wives have discovered that the best, easiest and quickest way to wash dishes is to use

**GOLD DUST**
Washing Powder

in the dish water. It acts like magic—cuts the grease and makes the dishes *clean*. All cleaning is made easier by this great cleanser. It is cheap, too—that's the best of it. 25c. for a large package. Sold by all grocers.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.


## HOW TO MAKE GOOD SALADS

*MRS. RORER'S PRACTICAL TALK ABOUT DELICIOUS DRESSINGS.*

**She Believes in the Liberal Use of Oil —The Way to Cook Green and White Vegetables.**

Philosophical reflections seem as much a part of a practical cooking lesson nowadays as the regular scientific culinary deductions.

Mrs. Rorer's philosophical utterances in Madison Square Garden yesterday received more applause than her direct remarks upon the subject in hand.

"There is often more education obtained the year after one leaves school than in all the school days," said Mrs. Rorer.

"Manual training is helping things out somewhat. When our mothers and grandmothers closed at school their books on chemistry, do you suppose they ever applied the principles they had learned there in their kitchens?

"It is a dangerous thing to say in New-York, but right here I would like to remark that I believe woman's work is in the house.

"I believe that the work outside is so disagreeable and unpleasant that the Lord gave it to the men to do. Let them have it."

It was just here that there was a delicately muffled but decided sound of applause, as if a number of feet pattered ever so lightly upon the floor.

"If women will put the results of their higher education into the house," Mrs. Rorer went on, "and their knowledge of hygiene into the selection of even a wall paper, it will be much better for them, unless they are obliged to do otherwise, and to go into an office. I know from experience that the outside life is a hard one."

The delicate pink and white of health in Mrs. Rorer's charming face and her dainty manipulations as she works at her art go far toward converting those who have an opportunity of seeing her to the desirability of cultivating domestic talent.

Salads formed the topic of her lessons yesterday. "The only way to make a mayonaise dressing," according to Mrs. Rorer, "is the right way."

"You may take one, two, or three eggs," she said. "Three will be enough for a salad in an ordinary family. Put the eggs in a cold bowl with a grain of salt. The dressing will be more easily made if this bowl is in turn set in a bowl of ice. Add oil slowly, alternating it with vinegar or lemon juice. If there is danger of the dressing breaking it will take vinegar and not lemon juice to bring it up. I like the flavor of Tarragon or white wine vinegar. Use the French dressing for all vegetable salads, but celery or tomato. The mayonaise is good with those when served with croquettes or delicate fried dishes for luncheon. Meat or fish salads should always have the mayonaise dressing.

"Do not depend upon the dressing to do the seasoning. Salt and pepper your lobster before the dressing is poured over it.

"By the way, why do not people use cayenne pepper instead of black or white pepper? The latter are irritating to the throat. The red pepper is an entirely different condiment.

"I cannot imagine why people do not like oil. I had a dressing made with butter once, and I shall never forget it as long as I live. It adhered like clay to the roof of my mouth. Butter is not butter after it has been melted and hardened.

"If people would leave the vinegar and mustard out of their salads they could almost feed them every day without very seriously with indigestion. A large quantity of oil can be used with eggs for dressing. To soften the taste of oil in a dressing cream whipped very stiff can be beaten with it just before it is served.

"A very nice salad is made of lettuce with shaddock, orange or grape fruit. The pulp of the fruit is placed on the lettuce and over it all a French dressing poured. This dressing is made of six teaspoonfuls of oil to one of vinegar or lemon juice, and salt and pepper. A little garlic rubbed on the bottom of the bowl gives a delicate flavor."

Mrs. Rorer recommends the use of rice three times a day and 365 days in the year, but she recommends that it be eaten without salt.

"Vegetables," she said, as the subject came up incidentally, "should without exception be put into boiling water to cook. Green vegetables, those that grow above ground, should be cooked in salted water. Those that are white, the ones that grow under ground, should be cooked in unsalted water, as a rule.

"On going one day through one of the best kitchens in this city, where the chef is paid thousands of dollars a year, I saw the vegetables just going into the water. The water was not boiling.

"'That water is not boiling,' said the proprietor, who is a Frenchman.

"'It is nearly boiling,' answered the man.

"'He leaves to-night,' was the proprietor's comment to me."

The following were among the recipes given yesterday:

Mayonnaise Dressing—Put the yolks of two eggs in a perfectly clean bowl or plate. Add a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, and add gradually drop by drop one gill of salad oil; now add a few drops of vinegar, and continue adding oil until you have the desired quantity. Add a grain of red pepper, and allow in all one tablespoonful of vinegar to each gill of oil. If you wish the dressing light in color, a few drops of lemon juice will give you the desired results.

Stuffed Pepper—Remove the top and seeds from a dozen sweet peppers, throw them into cold water and soak about an hour. Cut white celery rather fine. Mix with it a few leaves of cress; sprinkle over a few drops of onion juice, and stand aside for fifteen or twenty minutes. When ready to serve, dish on lettuce leaves, pour over French dressing, and it is ready to serve.


West 14th St.

1760 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807

TRADE MARK

**"RELIABLE" CARPETS**

*Colorings and Designs Grow Prettier.*

This season's productions are far ahead and the prices even lower than the phenomenally low ones of last season. By watching the market closely, we were able to make our contracts before wool and wages went up.

Now you get the benefit.

Better choose now, as our contracts are fast running out.

Great reductions in Furniture department.

Open Saturday Evening.

CASH OR CREDIT.

**COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,**

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.


## "BUDSY" HAGAN'S TORTURE

### Neighbors Tell of His Inhuman Treatment by His Aunt.

### HE WILL NOW BE A CITY CHARGE

**He Was Starved, Poorly Clad, Beaten Frequently and Terribly, and Finally Hanged by the Feet.**

Little "Budsy" Hagan, whose aunt, Mrs. Annie Osborne, was fined $25 in the Third District Police Court, Brooklyn, Wednesday for hanging the little fellow by his feet from a door knob until blood ran from his nose, is now in the hands of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He will remain in the society's care until the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections pass on the case, and decide whether he shall be returned to the house, 60 South Second Street, which was the only home he knew. Inasmuch as the Commissioners depend largely on the report of the Superintendent of the society for their disposal of such cases, it is hardly probable that "Budsy" Hagan will be sent back to endure again what the neighbors call a "living hell."

"I have never, in all my experience, known a child of such tender years who has gone through so much suffering," said Agent Meyer. "He is in a wretched condition, both physically and mentally.

"We shall certainly recommend that the city take care of him until he may find a good home, and the Commissioners can hardly, in the face of the evidence, dispose of the case in any other way."

Justice Goetting, in fining Mrs. Osborne, said he had never known a case of such cruelty, and said the woman should have been sent to the penitentiary.

It was about six months ago that "Budsy" Hagan found himself alone in the world. At that time his mother died. She had always treated him kindly and wore out her frail body working to support herself and the boy. The father has long been a chronic loafer, and was seldom seen about the house. When Mrs. Hagan died, her brother, William Osborne, and his wife took charge of "Budsy," as he is affectionately termed by the neighbors, and from that time, according to the tenants in the four-story flathouse, has been a remarkable series of cruelties.

From the very first Mrs. Osborne, who is a large, muscular woman of rather coarse features, had an antipathy for "Budsy," and this rapidly developed into downright hatred. Those who are best able to speak of the case are Mrs. Mary Suptych, the caretaker of the house, and Mrs. Timothy Carmondy, who occupies the flat directly under the Osbornes. Mrs. Carmondy is a kind-hearted Irishwoman, who, because she is blind, could not go to court to testify against Mrs. Osborne. She regrets that a heavier penalty was not imposed.

"I would do the thing over as long as possible," she said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "The screams of the boy as he was kicked from one end of the room to the other, or beaten with a strap, worked on us so that we could hardly sleep, and we thought of leaving the house. I never thought any one could be so cruel as that woman has been to the boy. She used to begin early in the morning by pulling him out of bed, throwing him on the floor, and sending him out on the lots without any breakfast. On the afternoons the little fellow would stay all day, getting a few bites to eat here and there as best he could, and returning to the house late in the evening.

"He was so afraid of his aunt that he would not dare oftentimes to come to me for a piece of bread, saying 'if Aunt Annie knows I got this she'll beat me.' Many and many a time I've found him huddled up on the stoop, where he would frequently remain all night, or until his aunt had come home."

"Yes, and he was that hungry," broke in Mrs. Suptych, "that he would eat things my dog wouldn't touch. Only the other day he was playing out in the yard and found a dirty piece of bread which he offered to the dog. 'Oh, look, Mrs. Suptych,' he said to me. 'I found a piece of bread, and the dog wouldn't eat it, but I will.' And with that he ate the bread and still looked so hungry that I gave him a whole meal, and he ate until I thought he would hurt himself."

"Budsy," it seems, had scarlet fever some months ago, and it affected his eyes to such an extent that one has become almost blind. Mrs. Osborne said she punished the boy because he would not have her pour medicine into his eyes. She says also, according to Mrs. Carmody, that the doctor had ordered that the boy should eat no soup, meat, eggs, or candy—in fact, that he should have nothing but toast and tea.

"An example of the misdemeanor for which he was punished," said Mrs. Carmondy, "was the time when she sent a message by him down to her sister. 'Budsy' became confused—he always trembles when he gets near her—and gave the grong answer. For that she beat him, hit him in the eye with her fist, threw him on the floor, and tramped on him.

"One day he came in and said they had hanged him. 'To what?' I said. 'To the doorknob,' he replied. 'They put a rope around my feet and hung me there until the blood ran out of my nose.'"

An agent for the Hancock Insurance Company came to the Carmondy flat at this moment, and joining in the conversation, said that Mrs. Osborne had applied to have the boy insured in that company, stating that the boy was eight years old. The company's physicians, after an examination, directed that the case should not be taken.

As a matter of fact, the boy is only six years old, and as clever as any lad could be who has received similar treatment. The women said further, that "Budsy" had come to them once with a cut across the head, where his aunt had struck his head against a temporary washtub. "Once," added Mrs. Carmondy, "I heard her come home late at night and, waking up the boy, threw him under the bed, saying, 'That's good enough for you.' Down here we could hear every time she kicked or beat him with a strap or rope. Toward the last she used to take him in the front room to do it, because the neighbors in the rear could hear the screams.

"I always thought she would kill him before she got through, and I don't see how he stood it, for he is quite little. He came in here not long ago wearing his shoes. This being very unusual, we asked him the reason. He took off one shoe and showed us a big gash in his foot, where his aunt had struck him with a carving knife."

Mrs. Osborne's husband is a pressman. He works in New-York and earns $20 a week. Though he greatly admires his wife, whom he alludes to as "my little Annie," he has never, with a few exceptions, shared her hatred for the boy. On Labor Day, Mrs. Carmondy says, he gave "Budsy" a terrible beating while under the influ

# The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

| | 1 Yr. | 6 Mos. | 3 Mos. | 1 Mo. | 1 Wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, with Sunday. | $10.00 | $5.00 | $2.50 | $ .90 | $ .25 |
| Daily, without Sunday | 8.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | .75 | .20 |
| Sunday edition only. | 2.00 | 1.00 | .50 | ..... | .05 |
| Any one day (except Sunday) | 1.50 | .75 | .40 | ..... | .03 |
| Weekly edition | 1.00 | .50 | .30 | ..... | .03 |

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.


## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:15—His Excellency.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Hansel and Gretel.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Christopher, Jr.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—David Garrick and Lend Me Five Shillings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Mavourneen.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—Mistress Betty.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Black Crook.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Social Highwayman.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'n Head Wilson.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:15—Ehre.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Av—Noon to 12:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The Capitol.

## INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS


| | Page. | | Page. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amusements | 7 | Legal Notices | 14 |
| Apartments To Let | 15 | Marriages | 5 |
| Autumn Resorts | 7 | Meetings and Elections | 13 |
| Bankers' Cards | 18 | New Publications | 5 |
| Bicycles | 6 | Proposals | 7 |
| Boarders Wanted | 7 | Public Notices | 7 |
| City Flats To Let | 15 | Real Estate at Auction | 15 |
| City Houses To Let | 15 | Rooms Wanted | 7 |
| City Items | 5 | Situations Wanted | 10 |
| City Real Estate For Sale | 15 | Special Business Notices | 5 |
| Dancing | 7 | State Elections | 14 |
| Deaths | 5 | Surrogate Notices | 14 |
| Dividends | 13 | Teachers | 7 |
| Financial | 13 | The Turf | 6 |
| Furs Repaired | 7 | Travelers' Guide | 16 |
| Furnished Rooms | 7 | Winter Resorts | 7 |
| Help Wanted | 10 | | |
| Hotels | 7 | | |
| Instruction | 7 | | |


## BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.


Page 1
Criminality as a Disease.
A Decree from Pope Leo.
T. B. Reed a Presidential Candidate.
Capt. Stenger Defies Revenue Men.
Missionaries Sue for Damages.
Britain's Venezuelan Claims.
Chile's Cabinet Has Resigned.
Sultan's Submission Is Signed.

Page 2
Mr. Pavey's Turbulent Campaign.
The Presbyterian Synod.
Democrats Still Hope for Harmony.
Republicans Bolting Raines.

Page 3
Debts of the American Board.
"Budsy" Hagan's Torture.
How to Make Good Salads.
"High Tea" for a Hospital.

Page 5
Spain's Iliadic Battles.
Good Government Carttail Campaign.
State Democracy May Lose Its Place.
Sympathy Expressed for Cubans.

Page 6
The Lambeth Plan Rejected.
Fat Cattle to be Exhibited.
Chatham Wheelmen's Races.

Page 7
To Build Up the Union Pacific.

Page 8
Mrs. Mary L. Hall's Campaign Work.
Loving Cup for Joseph Larocque.
Mrs. Waller Talks More Freely.
Says Pier Rent Is Too High.

Page 9
Republicans for E. M. Shepard.
Dr. Hall Against Sunday Opening.
Police Estimates Cut Down.
The Odendahl Mystery.
An "Epicurean Clambake."

Page 10
Lucania Wins the Withers Stakes.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Business Troubles.
Fifth Avenue Stage Line Sold.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 13
Yonkers Firemen Parade.
Veterans Not Reinstated.
Theatrical Gossip.

Page 14
The Courts.

Page 15
Heavy Gambling by Indians.
Bicycles for Col. Waring's Men.
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 16
Candidates for Assembly and Senate.


## YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

| | Weather Bureau. 1894. | Times. 1895. | Times. 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 54 | 56 | 57 |
| 6 A. M. | 53 | 52 | 53 |
| 9 A. M. | 56 | 51 | 53 |
| 12 M. | 68 | 54 | 55 |
| 4 P. M. | 69 | 55 | 56 |
| 6 P. M. | 64 | 54 | 54 |
| 9 P. M. | 56 | 58 | 52 |
| 12 P. M. | 53 | 48 | 51 |

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....53.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....53.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....58.80
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....56.00

## PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Column 7, Page 12.


SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1895.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*


## A CASE FOR PREPARATION.

The special cable dispatches of THE TIMES from Buenos Ayres yesterday brought reports that Brazil, Chile, and Argentina are ready to join with the United States in recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban rebels. We have reason to believe that Spanish-American Republics nearer to the United States would take part in a common movement of the New World Nations to accord the benefits of recognition to the Cubans.

When the time comes to take the step that will probably terminate Spain's four centuries of misrule in Cuba, recognition should be accorded simultaneously by all the Republics of the New World. Their citizens are of one mind. Their Governments should adopt one policy. Since the foundation of our Republic we have never ceased to desire the termination of Spanish rule in Cuba. In view of European complications, it has been at times a menace and always a source of uneasiness to us. Ties of blood and the recollection of their own successful struggles for liberty inevitably make Cuban sympathizers of all the citizens of the Republics to the south of us.

Humanity insists that Spain be not allowed to repeat now the horrors of the revolt of twenty years ago. Commercial and economic considerations demand that her hand be wrenched from the wonderfully productive island its grasp has paralyzed. New World political interests will not much longer tolerate the lagging Spaniard this side the sea.

Moved by common interests and a common sympathy, it is most desirable that the New World nations shall take common action. It is not yet time. But there is a case for preparation. When the time comes to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans all the republican Governments of the Western Hemisphere ought to be in readiness to act together.

## IT IS THE PARTY DOCTRINE.

Although Mr. WARNER MILLER in his Cooper Union speech professed to speak only for himself, the doctrine which he enunciated was that of his party. In fact, it was solemnly declared at his own instance by the very last State Convention. There are Republicans in this city who do not agree with it, but there are also many who do agree with it and are not afraid to say so, and many more who recognize it as the party doctrine, but consider it inexpedient to talk about it before a New-York City audience just now. The contortions of the politicians at Mr. MILLER'S outspoken utterances upon the declared policy of the Republican Party in this State are rather grotesque. They admit that it is "brave" for him to stick to his principles and advocate what he believes in, but they do not approve of that kind of bravery here. It may do for Herkimer County, where it would not be bravery.

The trouble is that the politicians are cowards and are trying to "fool the people." The voting strength of the Republican Party is outside of the large cities, and the controlling force in its councils lies in the rural constituencies. Of the representatives it is able to elect to the Legislature, at least three-fourths must be chosen by the majorities in districts containing no very populous community. Does anybody doubt that Mr. MILLER'S sentiments regarding the "maintenance of the Sunday laws," and in opposition to allowing cities any option in regard to the restrictions of the excise laws, are those of his party throughout the rural constituencies? The fact that no one dared oppose the declaration which he offered in the Saratoga Convention, in spite of PLATT and the Platform Committee, is evidence enough on that point. Besides, these sentiments are in keeping with the past policy of the party and consistent with its whole record of opposition to "home rule" for cities.

The Warner Miller doctrine is the party doctrine of the Republicans of the State, and the Republicans of the city cannot get away from it and help put any other in practice, without getting away from the party. It is virtually admitted on all hands that the party is in favor of it except in the cities, and divided upon it even there. What does this admission imply as to future legislation on the local option question, if the Republicans control legislation? There can be no possible doubt about it. The three-quarters of the party representation from the country, and not the one-quarter from the cities, would determine party action. The caucus would decide, and there would be no hope of "more liberal Sunday laws" or of local option for cities in any excise matter.

No doubt the party position on this subject is unpopular in this city and Brooklyn, and in Buffalo, and perhaps in some other cities, but it is popular with the party in the country districts, and a Republican majority in the Legislature would never "go back" on it. It is only because it is unpopular here that the County Convention committed the absurdity of repudiating it and accepting a Democratic plank for its platform, and that WARNER MILLER'S speech raises the hair of local politicians. What they fear is loss of votes in the city, not the prevalence of their own party doctrine in the State. They know it will prevail if the Legislature is Republican, while they are trying to secure control of the Legislature by pretending to oppose it. They present the spectacle of having one policy in the rural counties and another in the big cities, and assuming that the inconsistency can be concealed and the people fooled by a campaign of silence on the main issue.

## ARMENIANS AND TURKS.

The powers that interfered in behalf of the Armenian Christians had really, as representatives of humanity and civilization, no choice but to interfere. They would have partaken the shame that belongs to Turkey, which can bear any amount of shame quite comfortably, if they had stood by and seen continued the atrocities of which they had ample proof. At the same time, it must be owned that the Armenian Christian is not a meek and lowly sufferer, and that the Turk would not find him a comfortable person to get on with, even if the Turk were disposed to behave himself. The Armenians seem to have taken the aggressive in Constantinople as soon as they were assured that a powerful foreign force was ready to protect, and to have made themselves wantonly offensive.

All this imposes an additional responsibility upon the powers. They have already rendered themselves responsible for the faithful execution by the Sultan's Government of the terms they have imposed upon it; and they have also in effect become sureties for the good behavior of the Armenians. The natural result of these engagements, if the Turkish Government does not succeed both in maintaining order and in abstaining from outrages, will be a joint protectorate, in fact, if not in name, over Turkey itself. It may be said that that is virtually what has existed for many years; but in truth if the Sultan now fails to keep his engagements he must be subjected to a very much stricter supervision than heretofore. He has before his eyes the example of Egypt, which it will be easy for his custodians to apply to him if he makes that course necessary.

From the partition of Turkey the Sultan is preserved by the impossibility of making a partition of Constantinople, which is the only valuable point it contains, and by the insuperable objections of each of the great powers to the possession of it by any other. But the mutual jealousies which prevent the partition of Turkey by no means prevent the establishment of a stringent and effective protectorate over Turkey. That would be so distasteful to the Sultan that he is under the strongest bonds for his own good behavior and for the execution in good faith of the agreement which he has entered into under duress.

## CHANDLER MAKES THE SENATE REPUBLICAN.

Senator SHERMAN last week expressed the opinion that the Republicans and Democrats in the United States Senate would "compromise"—divide up the patronage and the responsibility—leaving the Populists, of course, out in the cold. This opinion was uttered, presumably, after consideration of the ascertainable facts and a conviction as to what will be wisest and best.

But Senator CHANDLER hopes for better things for the Republicans. He has no better information to base opinion upon than is at the command of the Senator from Ohio, but he has a keener political sense, and, having a doubt, he allows it to play for the benefit of the Republican Party. He does not declare in favor of Col. BRIGHT, Mr. SHERMAN'S compromise candidate, or any other Democrat for Sergeant at Arms. Not he; he confidently expects to see all the offices at the disposal of the Senate filled by Republicans.

The New-Hampshire Senator rejects with characteristic candor the idea that the Republicans should not try to possess themselves of the Senate while the President is a Democrat, and he figures it out that, with a majority of five in sight, the Republicans cannot refuse to take control. His calculation is that there are 42 Republicans, 39 Democrats, and 6 "nominal" Populists in the Senate.

Upon the assembling of the Senate it will be necessary to elect a President pro tempore. Mr. CHANDLER expects that Senator HARRIS will be named by the Democrats. He assumes, for example, that Senator FRYE will be the candidate of the Republicans. All the Democrats will vote for HARRIS, who will also have the votes of ALLEN and KYLE. The Republicans will vote for FRYE, who will also have the votes of JONES, STEWART, PEFFER, and MARION BUTLER, the last named the new Populist Senator from North Carolina. This arrangement of the votes will elect FRYE, or any other Republican, by a majority of five.

Mr. CHANDLER has apparently prepared a Senate "slate" based upon this initial performance. He assumes that, following the election of a Republican presiding officer, a list of committees will be offered to the Senate. The Democrats will propose to substitute a list of their own. The vote will be 46 Republicans to 41 Democrats, and the Republican list will be approved. There is to be "no bargain" with any of the "nominal" Populists. Their natural Republican tendencies, assisted, possibly, by political discernment sharpened by Mr. CHANDLER'S instructions, will attach them to the party that is about to grasp the patronage.

Mr. CHANDLER admits that "some mere questions of patronage may be mutually arranged," but he does not agree at all with Mr. SHERMAN'S plan of electing "a Republican Secretary who has almost no patronage, and the retention of a Democratic Sergeant at Arms who has a very large patronage." Mr. CHANDLER'S plan will surely commend itself to Republican partisans as more agreeable and natural than the "compromise" set forth by Mr. SHERMAN.

Senator PEFFER does not accept Mr. CHANDLER'S programme promptly or cheerfully. It provokes him to lamentations about the dickerings, hollowness, and heartlessness of politics, and to the reflection that he will be wiser to make up his mind later on. He does not see any necessity for a reorganization of the Senate. If a President pro tempore must be chosen, he would have one elected every day. He counts only four Populists in the Senate—ALLEN, KYLE, BUTLER, and himself. STEWART and JONES he gives to the Republicans. He is evidently of the opinion that TILLMAN will flock with the Democrats.

There has been no moment since the adjournment of the last session of the Senate when the Republicans could not have organized the Senate if it was called in session. If they do not organize it in December, it will be because they do not care to accept the responsibility that a majority vote will impose upon the party that uses it.

## THE "RACE QUESTION" IN ENGLAND.

Our English friends are very much interested, even agitated, just now by what they call a "race question." It is, perhaps, needless to say that the question does not concern any of the numerous races with which they have themselves to deal, or the remnants of those, not rare, races that they find themselves forced, as Mr. KIDD has it, by their resistless altruism gradually to exterminate. The question is an American one, and the race involved is the black, or partly black, people of the Southern States. The immediate occasion of the attack of anxiety from which our elder brothers (and sisters) are suffering is the proposition in the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina to adopt an educational qualification for the suffrage. This, it is held, is simply a device to exclude the black voters from the polls. The correspondent of The London Times, who is a very sincere Republican and used to be a sincere abolitionist, points out that the test is to be the ability to read and explain a clause of the Constitution, and that, as the test will be administered by white officials, they will have practical discretion as to who shall be declared illiterate and disqualified from voting.

The London Spectator, a very fair and intelligent journal, but with a somewhat overactive imagination, sees in this incident the final proof of the absolute impossibility of the two races living together in peace and on terms of justice so long as both have equal nominal political rights. And it proposes as the best means of settling the vexed and vexing question that all negroes and half-breeds shall be declared foreigners, enjoying all rights except that of voting or holding office. Other papers content themselves with deploring the lamentable condition of things in the Southern States, which, however, seems to them only another instance of the perverse working of American democracy. We regret to deprive these latter of the comfort that such reflections give a certain class of English critics, but the fact is that things are not nearly so bad in the Southern States as they believe them to be. The situation, moreover, has steadily improved, the race question, such as it is, is getting itself solved in what in time, we think, will prove a fairly satisfactory way. It is manifestly foolish to regard the question as a wholly new one, or to ignore the course of events leading up to it, and it is almost equally foolish to expect that the principles of abstract justice will in any short time be applied in the Southern States of the American Republic. All that can be hoped for is that the general tendency will be in the right direction, and that, we are quite clear, is now the case.

To take the specific matter that arouses our English friends, it is certainly better that the negroes should be partly disfranchised by a Constitutional provision which in theory applies equally to the whites, and which in practice will undoubtedly to some extent be enforced as to the whites, than that disfranchisement should be brought about by force or by fraud. And not only is this true, but it is also true that under the proposed Constitutional provision it is quite possible, and even probable, that the negroes shall vote as freely as the whites, and on the same terms. To bring that about the whites have only to divide on some political question not involving the race question. In such a contingency each faction of the whites would seek votes of the negroes, and each would protect them against fraud by the other faction. This is not a mere supposition. It is what has happened already under the present system. If like conditions prevail under the proposed system, not only will all the negroes vote that are entitled to vote, but the illiterate whites will be shut out. That ought to leave the decision to the fairly educated of both races and produce a reasonably good result.

One thing that our English critics forget which is very important is the extent to which the suffrage is left, under our system, to each of the States. It is hard for them to understand this, and still harder for them to see the advantages which, as our experience proves, inhere in this system. It enables the people of each State to work out its own problems without involving the whole Nation. It makes progress possible in some which would not be possible under a uniform system; it prevents the backwardness of the least advanced from retarding the more advanced. In substance, it is the principle England adopts in a different fashion with her colonies, where it works equally well. We Americans have, our brothers should recall, a good deal of English blood and some of the English character. We are not overlogical; we qualify our zeal with patience; we try to do the best we can with the actual situation, and, like the English, in the long run we get on about as well as any other race.

## DR. BRIGGS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Debates in the Synods and Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church are apt to indicate that Presbyterianism, either of the orthodox or of the liberal variety, is by no means incompatible with a lively sense of humor. But to divines endowed with that sense such a spectacle as has just been presented in the New-Jersey Synod must be objectionable as tending to bring the body that presents it into public ridicule.

No doubt the Assembly prepared much trouble for its affiliated Presbyteries when it gave out its Orphic deliverance last May upon the status of persons who, desiring to enter the Presbyterian ministry, yet resorted for some part of their theological instruction to Dr. BRIGGS or to teachers in whom the Briggs bacillus might be supposed to be working. The deliverance was to the effect that, while candidates for the ministry were to stand upon their own merits, as shown by examination, yet Presbyteries were recommended not to receive under their care for licensure students in institutions "respecting whose teachings the General Assembly disavowed responsibility."

Of course, this was very much like saying that while candidates stood upon their merits, still, where Briggsism was concerned, they did not. It is probably true that a student in a Catholic or Episcopalian or Baptist seminary who had concluded that the Presbyterian ministry would suit him better than the ministry of one of these Churches would be received without other inquiry than the examination which tested his theology, as well as his learning and piety. But this hospitality was refused by the Assembly, if the action of the Assembly meant anything at all, to students in the seminary supposed to be infected by BRIGGS.

The question came up, in its latest recrudescence, upon the action of the Newark Presbytery, which appeared to have been harboring a student exposed to BRIGGS. The Presbytery had been sinning against light, for the fact that the student had fallen into loose theological habits had been brought to its attention, and a motion calling upon him to break off his evil associations had been made and had been voted down. In the Synod an attempt was made to censure the Presbytery, but a proposition to that effect was laid upon the table. No doubt this was the most sensible thing to do with it, but the misfortune of doing even the most sensible thing feasible in the circumstances is that it wears an aspect of contumacy and defiance toward the legislative body of the Church. This misfortune is not the fault of the people who behave sensibly.

## THE POLICE SIGNAL SYSTEM.

Police Commissioner ANDREWS put in a strong plea before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday for an allowance of a quarter of a million dollars to establish a police signal system in this city. New-York is behind other cities in this matter, as it is in respect to many other appliances for prompt and efficient municipal service, on account of the neglect of past years.

A police signal system serves to keep every patrolman's post in communication with the station house of his precinct, so that he can make reports to or calls upon the officer in charge there without delay. The head of the Boston department declares that it is equivalent to an increase of 33 per cent. in the force, and that of Baltimore claims that it doubles the efficiency of the force in that city.

If the lowest of these estimates is approximately correct, the first cost of establishing the system here would be a matter of economy of the first order. There is a constant demand for the increase of the police force of this city, and an increase every year is necessary to public safety. The cost of a complete signal system would not at the utmost exceed 10 per cent. of the salaries of the force for a single year, and if it would increase the efficiency of the same force by 20 per cent. or more there would obviously be a saving which would make the investment a wise one.

But apart from this consideration of economy, the Police Department of this city ought to be equipped with every appliance necessary to promptness and efficiency in the service. There might be single emergencies when this would be worth many times the cost in the saving of life and property. The present administration has found occasion to increase municipal expenses in some departments, and there is a natural reluctance to making the increase greater than is necessary, but the main object of this administration is supposed to be to improve the municipal service and put it upon a footing of efficiency as well as honesty and economy. Such expenses as are necessary to that purpose should be incurred, and when the value of the results is demonstrated the expenditure will be approved. This police signal system appears to be one of the improvements which the city needs and ought to have, and which will prove to be worth much more than its cost.

Gen. CAMPOS seems to have spoken with much frankness to the correspondent of The London Times in an interview at Cienfuegos, on the 5th inst. Though he professed to regard the situation as hopeful, he failed to indicate a single point where it had improved. On the contrary, he bemoaned the difficulties of transportation, and naïvely remarked that it would be "necessary to extend the railway system." As the insurgents are busy blowing up bridges and destroying the railways already in existence, the General cannot begin too soon his sytem of "extension." On the other hand, Gen. CAMPOS stated that the insurgents in "Santiago have a large supply of ammunition," and "a considerable supply in Cienfuegos," though elsewhere they were deficient. He also complained that it was "very difficult to prevent rebel expeditions from landing, on account of the nature and extent of the coast line." If these things seem "encouraging" to Gen. CAMPOS, or his Government, they are easily encouraged. As a matter of fact, they are cumulative evidence of the powerlessness of Spain to put down the insurrection.

Hopeless as is, apparently, the prospect of either persuading or forcing the elevated railway people to put decent lamps in their cars, the matter is one of such intensely personal interest to every New-Yorker, man or woman, rich or poor, that an occasional remark on the subject does at least serve the purpose of giving expression to justifiable indignation. Darkness comes on so early at this season of the year that more people suffer in temper and eyesight than usual, and the grievance, always deep, against this insolent corporation which refuses to heed any request not backed up with a club now assumes its most unendurable form. Even loss of patronage seems to suggest nothing to the Manhattan Directors and officials. Thousands and thousands ride up town every night in the surface cars, which, for long journeys, are not so speedy or convenient as the elevated trains, simply because the former are adequately lighted and the passenger can read in them with ease and safety, and so make the inevitable tedium of the trip less oppressive. Both of the great surface lines illumine each of their cars with twelve brilliant burners, while only six ludicrously dim ones glimmer in the cars, nearly twice as long, which traverse the elevated structure. There is not the shadow of an excuse for it, no defense was ever even attempted by those responsible for the wrong, and no promise of amendment has been extorted by either the wails or the imprecations that constantly assail their deaf, long ears. Once the public had no alternative between walking, which is practically impossible, and undergoing the daily insult. Now, fortunately, there is a third expedient, and daily greater and greater numbers of people avail themselves of it.

## "BARFUESSIGE FRAEULEIN."

### A Highly Amusing Comedy, and It Was Performed with Admirable Skill.

An English play that should excite as much laughter, and laughter so obviously sincere, as did "Barfüssige Fräulein," at the Irving Place Theatre, last evening, would be sure to run for at least three months here, and then wear well for a year or more on "the road." It is not by any means a remarkable play, however, for, though its author, Julius Rosen, has a most decided talent for writing dialogue that is almost continuously amusing, yet in dramatic construction he is as decidedly weak. His characters come in and go out at the exact moments demanded by the necessities of the story, but otherwise their movements are entirely incomprehensible,, and every one of them has the wretched habit of indulging in a long soliloquy each separate time that he or she finds himself or herself on the stage alone. These, of course, are faults not easy to overlook, but last evening's audience seemed to do it without any appreciable effort, and applauded, not only at the end of every act, as was quite proper, but also during the progress of each; something German theatregoers usually refrain from doing. Such is the effect of humor, a quality which, if abundant enough and real enough, will do a vast deal toward saving both plays and men from not a few misfortunes.

The principal, or at least the most prominent, personages in "Barfüssige Fräulein" are the two nieces of a Baroness von Bärenklau, with whom they live. Once they had riches to go with their aristocratic lineage, but when the play opens only the lineage remains, and one of the girls earns her living by giving music lessons, the other as a clerk in the Post Office. So often has this situation of affairs been exploited by the German playwright of late that it threatens to become tiresome before long, for the resulting complications, while lending themselves readily to realistic treatment, are neither particularly inspiring nor particularly in need of analysis. Herr Rosen has resorted to the expedient of making his younger and, of course, more sentimental sister more prominent than the other, and thus avoids the money phase of his subject as much as he can. Whatever originality his play has is the result of this innovation, for it gives the juvenile lovers much more to do than the leading lady and gentleman. Fräulein Gusti Forst, in the ingénue rôle, made a most charming and vivacious sweetheart for Rudolf Senius, as a Post Office employe with no money but many virtues, to alternately worship and worry. These two, with most effective aid from the always acceptable Frau Schlüter, portraying the elderly Baroness, carried the whole weight of the play, and did it with a skill which it would be difficult to overpraise. The other parts were all in competent hands, but none of them requires comment.

In consequence of the illness of Max Haenseler, the performance of Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe" (Love and Intrigue) has been postponed till next Friday, and to-night Sudermann's "Die Ehre" (Honor) will be given. Count Trast will be Mr. Eggeling, while Anna Braga will appear as Alma.

Baronesse Brenklau.....Wilhelmine Schluter
Heinrich von Plauen.....Hermann Schmeizer
Helene von Plauen.....Anna von Romanowska
Margarethe von Plauen.....Gusti Forst
Baronin Bolzhausen....Emma Hableman-Teller
Jutta.....Joseline Nebauer
Freiherr von Baerenklau.....Max Bira
Graf Ebenthal.....Carl Sick
Von Muhlenau.....Mathieu Pfeil
Ella.....Marie Reichardt
Wilhelm Schnelle.....Rudolf Senius
Frau Werner.....Mathilde Otto

### Death of Benjamin F. Dunning.

Benjamin Franklin Dunning, who died yesterday, at his home, 37 West Thirty-eighth Street, at the age of seventy-seven, was born in Goshen, N. Y., in 1819. He received his early education there, and then entered Union College. After being graduated, he studied law in his native town.

Mr. Dunning came to New-York in 1853, and entered the law office of the late Charles O'Connor. He was soon appointed Assistant District Attorney, and, after serving in that capacity for two years or more, he returned to his old office. Mr. O'Connor soon after offered Mr. Dunning a partnership in his business, which was accepted.

The firm then established lasted many years, and during its existence Mr. Dunning was engaged in some very important causes. He continued in active practice until two years ago, when he retired. He was an elder in the Brick Presbyterian Church in Fifth Avenue, and always took a deep interest in its affairs. He was a member of the Lawyers' Club.

### Commends Mr. Stuart's Candidacy.

Horatio Seymour, formerly State Engineer, has written to Russell R. Stuart, the Democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, congratulating him on the nomination, and saying he deserves to be rewarded for his faithful services to the State. The letter is as follows:

"MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 4, 1895.
Russell R. Stuart, Esq., Syracuse, N. Y.
Dear Sir: I congratulate you upon your nomination for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor of New-York, and I hope that you will be elected. I look back with pleasure upon the faithful way in which you discharged your duty, not only under myself, but under Martin Schenck. You deserve to be rewarded for your faithful services to the State, now lasting for many years.
Very truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR."

## BANKERS MUST GIVE HELP

### Edward Atkinson Discusses Means to Monetary Reform.

### BANKS NOT ALTOGETHER BLAMELESS

### The American Bankers' Association Listens to a Discussion of the Currency Question and Elects Officers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—The American Bankers' Association elected officers to-day. E. H. Pullen of New-York was chosen President, and R. J. Lowry of Atlanta Vice President. The features of the day were the speeches made by W. P. St. John of New-York and Edward Atkinson of Boston. Mr. St. John argued for a double standard and the opening of the mints again to silver.

Mr. Atkinson was the first speaker. He said:

I need not say that unless some way is found under existing laws for the withdrawal by the Government of whatever excess of legal-tender notes there are now in forced circulation, or unless Congress shall enact laws to that end if present laws will not permit the Secretary to act, all our efforts to reform our monetary system can fail. In that event there can be no such co-operation between the banks and the Treasury as I hope for, and each class of money corporations must protect itself until through recurring panics and financial crises public opinion is brought to the point of compelling Congress to act.

Mr. Atkinson thought existing laws more adequate, and that public opinion will sustain effective action. He concluded as follows:

The true way out is a simple and ready one. The Treasury may provide itself with gold by the sale of bonds, so as to enable it, in co-operation with the National banks, to meet any possible demand of the people for the redemption of Government notes as fast as they are presented. In that event, if the volume of paper money is redundant, it will be reduced by redemption; if it is not redundant it will continue in circulation. Three sales of bonds have been made with this in view, but the first two sales did not accomplish the purpose, because the notes redeemed on the one hand were paid out on the other to meet the deficiency in the public revenue. The third sale has partially accomplished its purpose, but not adequately. The revenue being now equal to the expenditures, notes which are presented for payment in coin are not and cannot be reissued, even if they are not canceled. They are and must be put aside, subject to future cancellation, whenever authority thereto shall be given by Congress. A beginning has therefore been made in the only adequate and permanent method of removing our present evil monetary system by redeeming the excess of Government notes without reissue.

I hold that it is not only the privilege, but the duty, of the National banks to place all their gold at the command of the Treasury; in other words, the Treasury is but one of the National banks of issue, and being the bank of largest issue, upon its absolute solvency and power to meet every demand for prompt redemption rests, not only on its own credit, but that of all the National banks alike. If the banks cannot trust the Treasury, what is their own credit worth? If they do not pool their gold with the gold in the Treasury so as to protect the Nation's credit, and disaster ensues, what are their securities worth, and what would their own loss be? Their interests are inseparable, and it seems to me that National bank officers who do not recognize this fact and act upon it are strangely blind to their own duties to their own stockholders and to the public.

It is time, in my judgment, for some one to say plainly that the National banks have not been free from blame in these troubled times. They now have the opportunity to justify their title of National, and if they fail to meet it they should be deprived of that title.

It is time that this ample reserve of gold should be so used to sustain the Treasury. In fact, the withholding of this gold by banks is a potent cause of the distrust of the ability of the Treasury to maintain gold payments.

Mr. St. John, replying to Mr. Atkinson, said that, according to Mr. Atkinson, current antagonisms as to money are due to distinctly different schools of finance. Mr. St. John calls one the speculative, or school of plausibility, and says he is a pupil of the historical school. He admits that lump gold and gold coin are equivalents, as Mr. Atkinson says, but adds that the reason is the law which grants gold the right of conversion into coin. Mr. Atkinson's demand for the repeal of legal-tender laws, he said, would leave courts no power to enforce contracts, because they would lack authority to determine what is money. He also said that Holland put the scheme to a test by the act of 1847, and the gold coins that were without the legal-tender function would not circulate as money. He condemned Mr. Atkinson's charge of injustice to the creditor in granting the debtor the option of coins with which to pay, and declared that the debtor choosing the more abundant gives value to it by use.

Mr. St. John claimed that the object of the bimetallists is to enlarge the world's aggregate of money while the world's aggregate of everything else is enlarging, and said that the tendency of that will be to provide producers a fair share of the wealth which they produce, the result being a tendency in law toward the dissemination, rather than toward the aggregation, of wealth. He declared that the bankers have two interests in this same direction, one of which is profitable rates of interest on money invested in production; the other is such prosperity among producers as will insure to the gain of railways, &c.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ATLANTA TRIP

### With His Cabinet, He Will View the Exposition and Will Be Given a Magnificent Reception.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—President Cleveland will arrive here at 4 P. M. Tuesday, Oct. 22, on a special train on the Southern Railway, accompanied possibly by Mrs. Cleveland and certainly by all the members of his Cabinet, excepting Mr. Olney, and their wives. The party will be quartered at the Aragon Hotel and will remain at the hotel during the afternoon.

Mayor Porter King will give a dinner in honor of the President at the Aragon Tuesday evening, and invitations are already out to prominent citizens of Atlanta to be present on that occasion. The President's first public appearance will be at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when a committee, Col. W. A. Hemphill, Chairman, will call at the hotel and escort him to Piedmont Park. The President will also be escorted out Peach Street by a number of military organizations, including the oldest and most honorable in the land, some of which have stood the fire of four wars. Arriving at the exposition grounds at 11 o'clock, the President will address the people in the auditorium. Thence the President and Cabinet will go through the exposition buildings, examining exhibits until 1 o'clock, when luncheon will be served at the Piedmont Club.

After luncheon, the Presidential party will continue an inspection of exhibits and other features of the exposition until evening, when a grand pyrotechnic display will be given in honor of the occasion. From the exposition grounds the party will return to the hotel, whence, after a brief rest, they will go to the Capital City Club, where a magnificent reception will await them. This social organization, famous for the elegance of its receptions, has prepared to outdo even its brilliant reception tendered Mr. Cleveland in 1887.

Telegrams from Southern cities indicate that an immense crowd will gather here to see the Chief Executive, and the occasion will be an overwhelming ovation to the Executive head of the Nation.

### No Extortion at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—This morning President Collier of the Cotton States Exposition furnished the following card about the charges of extortion and incomplete condition of the exposition for the press:

Unfounded rumors have been circulated to the effect that the Cotton States and International Exposition is not complete. I deem it my duty to make an official and authoritative announcement that the exposition is complete, and is ready for the closest scrutiny. The reports that extortion is being practiced upon visitors and charges increased are untrue. Reasonable prices are charged in every instance. C. A. COLLIER.

The jury of awards of the Cotton States Exposition met this morning and perfected the assignment of juries. The list of jurors present was increased by the arrival of D. H. Burnham of Chicago, the architect of the World's Fair.

# SPAIN'S ILIADIC BATTLES

## Troops of Oliver and Zamora Rout Rebels in Two Districts.

### OPTIMISM OF SPANISH MINISTER

**Dupuy de Lome Wants Only Three or Four Days of North Wind in Order to Sweep Every Vestige of Rebellion.**

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—The troops commanded by Gen. Oliver routed 300 rebels yesterday at Palenque Hill, near Resbalosa, in the Remedios district. The rebels fled after a short fight, leaving five killed on the field. Troops are pursuing the band.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 17.—The Spanish column from Baracoa, commanded by Lieut. Col. Zamora, had an engagement Oct. 13 with the rebel band under Ruen, at Costa Blanca, in the Baracoa district. Five rebels were killed and several wounded, including one of the leaders, named Carreras. The Government loss was one wounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—"Three or four days of north winds will be the signal for the commencement of active operations against the rebels in Cuba," said Señor Dupuy de Lome to-day, and within a few weeks there will, in his opinion, be a radical change in the situation on the island. The campaign, which has been thoroughly planned, will be prosecuted vigorously in all the revolted districts, and he is confident that the Government will destroy the last vestige of rebellion even in the least accessible parts of the island.

Señor Dupuy de Lome reiterates the assertion, which he thinks perhaps has not been clearly understood, that the Government has been compelled to wait for the cessation of the rainy season and to content itself with massing its troops until it was possible to carry out military operations against the rebels, whose disorganized methods of fighting and comparative seclusion in the mountainous districts rendered futile all efforts to dislodge and disperse them, at a time when rivers rose as much as fifty feet in a few days.

The Spanish commanders could not hope to manœuvre bodies of troops under such circumstances, nor was it feasible to attack the guerilla strongholds in the tornado season which follows immediately on the rains. A few days of steady north winds, he said, would dissipate the cyclonic conditions of the atmosphere and, immediately following this the concerted advance from the coast, which is now in complete control of the royal forces, would commence and continue to a conclusion. Of the result he had no doubt.

He predicts that the bands of rebels will be rapidly dispersed and driven from the interior, only to be met at the coast by the other Spanish forces, which, in connection with the twenty new gunboats and launches, will have established a complete cordon around the island and prevent the escape of the rebels. The nine launches purchased in this country, together with the others sent from England, are relied upon to capture all the leaders of the revolution, it being the determination of the Government that none of the agitators will be permitted to escape and foment further trouble.

The Minister does not place the slightest dependence upon reports that any Government is considering the propriety of recognizing a state of belligerency in Cuba, as the delay of Spain in attacking the rebels is thoroughly understood. In the next week or two the news from Cuba, he declares, will be of such a nature that agitation in favor of the rebels will cease, as it will be perfectly apparent that the insurrection is not of the importance hitherto attached to it.

The climatic condition of the island, resulting in the delay of restoring order in some interior districts, has enabled the rebels to magnify their strength by emphasizing their immunity from punishment, but even under these circumstances they have been able to make no material gains, and when the campaign is initiated, as it will be before the end of this month, the Minister is confident that resistance will be exceedingly short lived.

## FIRST VOYAGE OF THE ST. PAUL.

### Capt. Jamison Receives Congratulations from Southampton's Mayor.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 17.—The American Line's new steamer St. Paul, which left New-York Oct. 9 on her first voyage across the Atlantic, arrived here at 8:15 o'clock this morning. She experienced bad weather most of the way, with heavy northeasterly winds and rough sea. No noteworthy incident occurred during the voyage.

The daily runs of the St. Paul were 394, 382, 409, 412, 439, 324, 399, and to the Needles 319 miles. The St. Paul proved herself a splendid sea boat, and every one on board was thoroughly pleased with her capabilities. A slight accident to one of her feed-pipes yesterday delayed her a little.

The Mayor of Southampton called upon Capt. Jamison, commander of the St. Paul, and congratulated him upon the successful first voyage of his ship. The officers of the St. Paul have been invited by the Mayor to be present at a civic banquet, which will be held to-morrow evening.

In an interview to-day, Capt. Jamison expressed himself as greatly pleased with the new steamer. He said he considered her a remarkably fine boat, and that the bad weather experienced on the passage had fully tested her qualities.

He added that the passage had been most satisfactory for a first trip. The passengers were enthusiastic over the comfortable qualities of the vessel.

## SOCIALIST JOURNAL PROHIBITED.

### Several Arrests in Metz of Persons Suspected of Cheering France.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The authorities of the Reichsland have prohibited the circulation in Alsace-Lorraine of The Volksfreund, a Socialist organ published in Offenburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which adjoins the Reichsland Province.

The reason for this action, according to The Strasburg Correspondenz, the official journal, is that Andreas Meyer, who murdered the wealthy mill owner, Henry Schwartz, in Mulhouse, Alsace, ten days ago, and afterward committed suicide, was a constant reader of The Volksfreund, which doubtless instigated the murder by its inflammatory language.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Le Journal publishes a dispatch from Metz which says that an unknown man shouted "Vive la France!" from the window of a café in Metz while the German Emperor and Empress were passing Tuesday. The police endeavored to find the offender, and arrested several persons on suspicion.

## PARIS'S END-OF-CENTURY FAIR.

### An Invitation to the United States to Co-operate in the Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Olney has received a communication from M. Patenôtre, the French Ambassador, outlining the programme of the International Exhibition of Arts, Agriculture, and Industrial Progress to be held in Paris in 1900, and inviting the United States to participate.

The exhibition will be held from the 15th of April to the 5th of November. The French Republic entertains the hope that the Government of the United States will kindly lend its official co-operation to this work of international progress, which can but draw closer the ties of friendship which unite the two countries.

### Death of Archdeacon of Oxford.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Edwin Palmer, D. D., Archdeacon of Oxford, is dead. He was seventy-one years of age.

The Ven. Edwin Palmer was born July 18, 1824, at Mixbury, Oxfordshire, where his father was vicar. He went from the Charterhouse to the University of Oxford, was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College in 1841, and obtained the Hertford and Ireland University scholarships and the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse. He held a Fellowship at Balliol College from Nov. 29, 1845, till Sept. 19, 1867, acted as classical lecturer in the college for ten years and as tutor for four. He was appointed Corpus Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Oxford, Feb. 26, 1870, in the place of the late Prof. Conington. In January, 1878, he was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Oxford, rendered vacant by the death of the Ven. Charles Clerke. In the same year he was created D. D., and retired from the Corpus Professorship of Latin. He has published various charges to the clergy of his Archdeaconate.

### Alleged Russian Terms to Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Oct. 17.—The Suoboda, which was the personal organ of the late ex-Prime Minister Stambuloff, announces, on authority, that Russia's conditions for reconciliation with Bulgaria are the abdication of Prince Ferdinand in favor of his infant son Boris, the latter's becoming a member of the Church of Russia, and the nomination of a Russian as Minister of War of Bulgaria.

### A Belgian Murderer Kills Himself.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17.—The sensation created by the murder of M. Bolque, the head of the Water Department of Brussels, in the Avenue Louise yesterday, has been renewed by the announcement that his murderer committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell shortly after daylight this morning.

### Goa Mutineers Decline Amnesty.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.—The mutineers in Goa have refused to accept the amnesty offered to them by the Portuguese officials, and have committed further acts of violence and spoliation. They have looted the treasuries in the City of Goa and wrecked several buildings.

### Rioting at Agram Is at an End.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The rioting at Agram has been quelled and everything is now quiet there. The ringleaders have been arrested. Emperor Francis Joseph left Agram last evening. The town was illuminated and the Emperor was enthusiastically cheered.

### Kaiser and Kaiserine at Corcelles.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Emperor and Empress to-day attended the inauguration of the Evangelical Church at Corcelles. The ceremony was imposing. The Emperor and Empress were enthusiastically cheered by the thousands of people who lined the streets.

### Dr. von Boetticher Has Resigned.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying it is reported that Dr. von Boetticher, the Imperial Home Secretary, has resigned, but the rumor cannot be confirmed.

### Transport Explosion at Kung-Pai.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency here says an explosion occurred yesterday on a transport at Kung-Pai, near Kin-Chow. The steamer had on board a large number of troops, 600 of whom are reported to have been killed.

### Duke of Oporto to Sail for Goa.

LISBON, Oct. 17.—The Duke of Oporto, brother of King Carlos, will sail for Goa Oct. 21 on the gunboat Zaire, which will take a battery of artillery and quite a strong force of infantry to reinforce the troops in Goa.

### Another Cholera Case in Damietta.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 17.—One new case of cholera was reported in Damietta yesterday. There are now seventeen mild cases of the disease in the city. No deaths were reported yesterday or to-day.

### Twelve Thousand Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—It is announced that twelve thousand troops will start for Cuba Oct. 22.

## A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

### Moffatt—Brewer.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, was the scene last evening at 8 o'clock of the marriage of Miss May Brewer to Mr. John Breckett Moffatt, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Parish of the Heavenly Rest.

Mr. Lincoln B. Palmer of Newark was the best man, and the bridesmaids were Miss Isabelle White, Miss Jessie Walker, Miss Daisy White, Miss Gladys Darling, and Miss Isabelle Brinckerhoff of New-York, and Miss Helen Hayes and Miss Edna Beane of Brooklyn. The bridesmaids wore gowns of flowered pink silk and carried large bunches of pink roses.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with pearl trimming and duchesse lace. The veil of tulle was caught with a diamond star.

The ushers were Mr. William Lawrence Douglass, Mr. Everett Penfield, Mr. James T. Hand, Mr. William Ross Brinkerhoff, Mr. James Moffatt, and Mr. Clive Mancklan.

A large reception followed at the Hotel Bristol, on Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

### Jackson—Nugent.

The marriage of Miss Jennie Louise Nugent, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Nugent of 150 East Tenth Street, to Mr. Henry J. Jackson, Jr., took place last evening at 8 o'clock at Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, on Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren, rector of Trinity Parish.

The chancel and altar of the church were exquisitely decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses, huge palms being used for the background.

The best man was Mr. Alfred B. Smith, and the maid of honor Miss Nellie Nugent. The ushers were Edward Reeves, Charles Burk, Alfred D. Smith, and George Cutler.

The bride's gown was of rich white satin, having flounces of point lace on the skirt. There were also quantities of lace on the bodice, and the sleeves were cut large and the corsage high. The veil of tulle was fastened to the hair with a diamond star.

A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, which was attended by a large number of prominent people. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. Henry J. Jackson, who for over twenty-five years was Superintendent of Castle Garden.

### Gordon—Bennett.

The marriage of Miss Sara Leeper Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon, to Dr. Charles D. Bennett of Newark, N. J., took place last evening at the home of the bride, 311 West Forty-fifth Street. The marriage service was read by the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter of the North Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. I. B. Hopwood of Newark. The best man was Prof. S. S. Smith of Princeton.

The groom, who is also a Princeton graduate, was a crack oarsman and general athlete during his college days. Miss Iris Bennett was maid of honor, and Miss Nellie Kamp and Miss Margaret Gordon, bridesmaids. The groom's gift to his bride was a diamond brooch. The ushers were Dr. E. P. Cortright and Robert L. Gordon.

Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Hollister, Dr. and Mrs. William Gordon, Charles C. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Currie, Dr. William Murray, Mr. Wallace Reed, Misses Morehead, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Frank S. Presbury, Dr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. James McClenahan, David F. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. George Shasty.

### Martin—Rubino.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Anna Rubino, daughter of W. A. H. Rubino, to William C. Martin, took place at the home of the bride's parents, 305 East Tenth Street, last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theodore Grarser, pastor of St. Lucas Church. Miss Lottie Rubino was the bridesmaid, and Mr. Gustav Martin the best man. The ushers were Adolph Stahl and Oscar Brown; the bride wore a gown of white satin brocade with pearl trimmings, and carried a bouquet of white roses and maidenhair fern. The house was artistically decorated with palms, smilax, and potted plants. A reception followed the ceremony.

Among those present were Miss Anna Rubino, Miss A. Weiller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bornhoeft, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hermann, Mr. and Mrs. A. Freitag, Mr. and Mrs. E. Harriss, Arthur Rubino, George C. Rubino, F. Rubino, Miss Millie Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schwartz, and Miss L. Rubino. The happy couple left on a wedding trip to Niagara Falls, and upon their return will reside in this city.

### Latest Arrivals.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 P. M.

SS El Dorado, Byrne, New-Orleans Oct. 12, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Cook, Rotterdam Sept. 29 and Swansea Oct. 3, with mdse. to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

**THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH,**
Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, is serving for one dollar a superior table d'hote dinner from 5 to 9 o'clock. A first-class musical entertainment is also given.

# ORATORY BY TRUCKLOADS

## Good Government Clubs to Conduct a Cart-tail Campaign.

### VIGOROUS, LIMITED ONLY BY FUNDS

**Every Part of the City Will Be Visited and There Will Be Speakers for Each Section—Enthusiasm for the Ticket.**

The cart-tail campaign of the Good Government Clubs begins to-night in real earnest. It is going to be a serious and a vigorous crusade.

"The extent of our cart-tail campaign," said M. D. Rothschild, Chairman of the Committee of Four on the Cart-Tail Crusade, last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "depends largely on the length of our purse. We are going to make it as extensive and vigorous as our funds will permit.

"We have hired carts by the dozen in all sections of the city, from Harlem to the lower east side; not small, insignificant carts, but great, big fellows, with broad backs and lots of standing room. Most of them are two-horse trucks, large enough almost to attract attention of themselves.

"These carts are hired by the night, or for several nights together, or in whatever way seems to suit best. They will be decorated with lanterns and colored lights, and from the spokes of the wheels and the top of the driver's seat banners and flags will float gayly in the wind and help to draw a crowd.

"As for speakers," continued Mr. Rothschild, energetically, "we mean to have the best stump speakers we can get—good, vigorous speakers, with loud voices.

"The carts will stand at the corner of the streets where the people can best listen without causing obstruction to traffic. We have been promised speakers in German and speakers in Russian, and on the east side there will be numerous Hebrew orators. We shall work in with the clubs in the different sections of the city, and we hope to reach from the cart-tails a class of voters, especially on the east side, that can be reached, we believe, in no other way."

Mr. Rothschild said the money was coming in slowly. He has been made treasurer of the Campaign Committee, and says that all contributions, even the smallest, will be most welcome.

Speaking of the two vacancies in the Good Government ticket for City Court Judge, Mr. Rothschild said:

"I know of one lawyer of the highest standing, who has held many high positions, whom a prominent member of the Committee of Fifty suggested to me a few weeks ago as splendid Supreme Court timber, who said to-day that if the nomination were offered to him he would be glad to accept it and step into the vacancy caused by Delafield's withdrawal. I cannot give you this man's name at present, but he is in every sense an excellent candidate, and it is very gratifying to us that a man of this stamp who has been talked of as a Supreme Court candidate should be willing to step into the breach for an office much lower."

The following is the letter which Mr. Delafield wrote, declining the nomination for City Court Judge on the Good Government Club ticket:

Charles S. Davidson:

DEAR SIR: For reasons which I fully explained last night to your political campaign committee, and because of the change in the condition of political affairs which has taken place in this city since the holding of your convention, I find myself compelled to decline the nomination for the office of Judge of the City Court with which you have honored me.

In taking this action, I desire to reaffirm my adherence to the principles upon which the Good Government Clubs are founded and to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the selection of my name as a candidate. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1895.

The Executive Committee of the Confederated Good Government Clubs will hold a meeting at 1,180 Broadway this afternoon, to consider the filling of the two vacancies on the ticket.

## STAND BY THE TICKET.

### Loyalty Urged at a Meeting in the Tenth—Prof. Adler's Letter.

The Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District held a meeting last night in Arlington Hall, St. Mark's Place, at which addresses on the political situation were made, and Good Government men were advised to hold fast to their principles and not sacrifice them by voting the fusion ticket at the coming election. George D. Hencken presided.

Alfred Bishop Mason, the first speaker, called attention to the local issues and told his hearers not to be led from their allegiance to their ticket by foreign issues—State and National affairs. He told them that they had it in their power to show clearly that their organization is a deciding factor in local politics.

The following resolution indorsing Sherman Evarts who has been nominated on the fusion ticket was adopted:

Resolved, That the Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District (now Fourteenth District) sincerely recommend to the Executive Committee the indorsement of Mr. Sherman Evarts, an honored member of this club, as a candidate for City Judge.

J. H. C. Nevius spoke of the manner in which the fusion ticket had been nominated, and said that the Good Government Clubs held off from nominating their ticket as long as there was any hope that the fusionists would nominate fit, representative men on their ticket, but that when such hope ceased to exist the Good Government ticket was placed in the field. He compared the Committee of Five, representing the Committee of Fifty, and Mr. Lauterbach to a "wily Jacob and an hungry Esau" trying to dicker for the people's birthright.

Charles H. Kelly, Good Government Clubs' candidate for the Assembly in the Tenth District, spoke in favor of a more liberal excise law, and said that, if elected, he would advocate it in the Legislature. He indorsed Mr. Roosevelt's action in enforcing the laws, as he believed, he said, that laws should be enforced so long as they exist.

"But," he continued, "the excise law should be changed by the Legislature, and should be made more liberal."

He also favored extending the civil service to departments not now covered by it.

Felix Adler, who was advertised to speak at the meeting, was not able to attend. He sent this letter:

F. C. Huntington, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I find that imperative engagements will prevent me from being present at your meeting this evening. I regret that my name as a speaker was announced before my consent had been obtained, and I beg that you will set me right in the matter before the audience. But lest my absence be misconstrued, permit me to say that I most heartily sympathize with the Good Government Clubs in the fight they are making for genuine municipal reform in this city. I feel, and I am sure that many feel with me, that their ticket is the only one which those who believe in the non-partisan administration of the city's affairs can consistently support in this campaign. Let only the clubs themselves stand firmly by their colors. Remember that the enemy with whom we have to deal is not Tammany Hall, but the system to which Tammany Hall owes its existence, and to that system the Republican machine is as much wedded as its antagonists. We are asked to decide which of these two machines we prefer. We thank the Good Government Clubs that they have given us the chance to say at the polls: "We want neither of them. We want good government." Yours, truly,

FELIX ADLER.

Oct. 17, 1895.

John T. Lockman, candidate for County Clerk, was introduced, and in a few words said that he would not withdraw from the Good Government ticket, but was in the fight to stay until elected or defeated.

John Brooks Leavitt introduced and spoke to the following resolution, which was seconded by John J. Chapman, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Good Government Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District heartily supports the action of the convention in nominating a ticket and keeping the same in the field. We are just as much opposed to Platt's methods as to Tammany's, because we believe that they are the same; and we call upon all our sister clubs loyally to stand by the action of our convention, which was duly empowered to do what it did.

Mr. Chapman said that fusion was a fraud, and that Mr. Evarts's name was placed on the fusion ticket to get the indorsement of the Good Government Clubs and to help elect the candidates that are common to both of those tickets.

It was announced that Dr. Parkhurst would be at the club meeting next Friday night to oppose ex-Inspector Williams, who is running for Senator on the Republican ticket in that district. He has intimated that he will give Mr. Williams much to ponder over.

## BUSY AT HEADQUARTERS.

### Funds Coming in to Help Along Good Government Club Work.

There was decorous bustle at the headquarters of the Good Government Clubs, 1,180 Broadway, last evening, and George M. Cassat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Campaign Committee, and Isaac H. Klein, campaign manager, were constantly busy in various ways.

The Committee on Finance, of which W. Jay Schieffelin is Chairman, says that what funds are needed will be supplied.

"Our wants in this regard," said a member of the committee, "are few. We don't have to purchase pasters or votes, and our watchers don't require pay. They will look after the interests not only of good government, but of the fusion ticket, of all parties, in fact.

"And it may interest the public to know that contributions are coming in and that three or four gentlemen who would not care to have their liberality advertised have sent checks for the comfortable sum of $1,000 each."

The circular letter to members of Good Government Clubs, printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, had not last night been mailed to all for whom it was intended, but was being folded and posted with expedition.

## VARIED REPORTS OF POPE'S HEALTH

### Some of the Paris Papers Say that He Is Ill, Others in Extremis, and the Vatican Denies Positively.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Certain papers here persist in declaring that the Pope is sick, and some say he is in extremis.

ROME, Oct. 17.—The Vatican positively denies the report of the Pope's illness. Dr. Lapponi, the body physician of his Holiness, made his last visit to the Pope Oct. 12. His Holiness grants frequent audiences.

## OBITUARY RECORD.

### Dr. George A. Mursick.

Dr. George Andrew Mursick, an eminent physician and surgeon, died at Nyack yesterday. He was born in New-York City Feb. 26, 1834. His father, Capt. George Andrew Mursick, was a native of Boston. In his younger years Dr. Mursick was in the drug business in New-York. He began the study of medicine in the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1857, being graduated in 1860. He was among the first to respond to the call for volunteer surgeons to attend the wounded during the war, and in January, 1863, entered the Union Army as an Assistant Surgeon, being assigned to active hospital service. Dr. Mursick was promoted to be Surgeon in charge of the United States Army General Hospital at Duvall's Cliff, Ark., in November, 1864, and became Medical Purveyor of the Department of Arkansas in April, 1865. He was mustered out of service July 27, 1865. He was present at many big battles, and showed great skill in surgery. Dr. Mursick went to Nyack in 1869. Dr. Mursick in 1872 married Julia, daughter of the Rev. Jacob C. Washburn, a Methodist clergyman, then a resident of Pleasantville, N. Y. There have been three children by this marriage, a daughter, who died young, and two sons, George A. and William W., who, with their mother, survive the doctor.

### George B. Newcomb.

George B. Newcomb, Professor of Philosophy in the College of the City of New-York, died in Attleboro, Mass., last Tuesday. Prof. Newcomb was perhaps the hardest-working man in the college Faculty, and it is believed his death was caused by nervous prostration resulting from overwork. He was born in Allegheny, Penn., in 1836. Entering Williams College in 1892, he was graduated four years later. James A. Garfield was one of his classmates. On graduating he entered the ministry of the Congregational Church, and during his clerical life held some important charges in Connecticut. Previous to his acceptance of the Chair of Philosophy in the College of the City of New-York he was pastor of the Dwight Place Congregational Church in New Haven. He was exceedingly popular with the students, and his department was one of the best in the college.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. T. J. Drane died yesterday at New-Orleans, La., aged eighty-two years. He was a native of Kentucky, and officiated at the burial of Henry Clay as Deputy United States Chaplain. Mr. Drane built a Baptist church at Baton Rouge, La., and was for many years its pastor.

—Judge Joseph M. Bailey of the Illinois Supreme Court, died at Freeport, Ill., Wednesday night, after an illness of about six weeks. He was sixty-two years old, and served in the Legislature and on the Appellate and Circuit bench before being elevated to the Supreme bench.

—Dr. Timothy B. Cox, widely known as a physician, died at Frankfort, Ind., Wednesday, aged seventy-eight years. Dr. Cox had been in active practice since 1840, and had amassed a fortune. He was a cousin of the late S. S. Cox.

—Dr. William T. Sylvester, President of the City Council of Jacksonville, Fla., is dead. He was a native of Illinois, and filled various positions of honor and trust, and was at one time a member of the Illinois State Senate.

—Mrs. Anna Allen, a prominent member of the Woman's Club of Orange, and Chairman of its Committee on Science, died at East Orange, N. J., Wednesday. She was thirty-five years old.

## AT THE HOTELS.

—Aldace F. Walker of Chicago is at the Holland.

—Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania is at the Astor House.

—Mrs. J. W. Lander of Maryland is at the Clarendon.

—Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland is at the Hotel Cambridge.

—Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island is at the Buckingham.

—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll and John W. Garrett of Maryland are at the Waldorf.

—The Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn of St. Stephen's College is at the Park Avenue.

—J. H. Sanders of Cornwall, N. Y., and F. P. Kimball of Lakewood are at the Empire.

—James Kerr, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, is at the Gilsey.

—Congressman Charles F. Crisp of Georgia and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica are at the Hoffman.

—Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts, and Congressmen Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, N. Y., and Henry H. Powers of Vermont are at the Fifth Avenue.

## AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following are registered to-night at Washington hotels:

Arlington—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clinshy, J. Bein, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wolf, E. S. Leffingel, John Gosshill, Fred Ackerman, New-York.

Ebbett—M. J. Stanton, Dr. Ludwig Straus and Mrs. Straus, Charles A. Liest, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Graham, George Winckler, New-York.

Normandie—Senator David B. Hill, New-York.

Raleigh—B. Sinaner, W. R. Blair, C. C. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bohm, George W. Wagoner, New-York.

Shoreham—Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kean, New-York.

Willard's—E. Warren, S. L. Warren, W. B. Williamson, Charles E. Bride, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lange, Mrs. M. R. Schenck, G. D. Daily, Harry A. Campbell, U. B. Classon, New-York.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:30 A. M.—215 Sullivan Street; new building; damage, $20.

3:20 A. M.—1,207 Broadway; T. J. Robertson's fruit store; damage trifling.

5:20 A. M.—1,474 Amsterdam Avenue; James Morris, liquor store; damage, $300.

7:30 A. M.—Awning at Hotel Pomeroy, Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway; damage, $25.

2:25 P. M.—49 Clinton Place; Israel Bayer; damage trifling.

8:25 P. M.—241 East Ninety-third Street; Louis Burgen; tenement; damage trifling.

9:45 P. M.—483 East Thirteenth Street; Mrs. John Malone; tenement; damage, $120.

9:35 P. M.—85 East Broadway; Louise Nerowitz; tenement; damage, $5.

When you feel a cold coming on, take a good sweat, and the chances are you will "knock it in the head." Lafayette Turkish and Russian Baths, 18 Lafayette Place. Hotel accommodations.—Adv.

# MAY NOT GET ITS COLUMN

## Question as to State Democracy's Rights on the Ticket.

### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IS SILENT

**Deputy Secretary of State Davidson Says the New-York Police Commissioners Have Exceeded Their Powers.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Andrew Davidson, the Deputy Secretary of State, in speaking this morning of the right of the State Democracy to have the names of its nominees printed on the blanket ballot, said:

"If, as stated in the press reports, the Police Commissioners of New-York City have given the State Democracy a separate column for their local nominations with the Democratic State nominations on top, next to regular Democratic nominations, with the rooster as an emblem on top of all, they have exceeded their authority under the law.

"In order to secure a place in a regular column for a State ticket, the certificate of nomination shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and the emblem chosen shall also be filed there. Neither of these requirements of law has been complied with by the State Democracy, and hence the nominations are not entitled to a place in a party column on the blanket ballot. To secure a place in the independent column, the law governing such nominations, as shown in Section 57 of the election law, must be followed. The last day for filing independent State nominations under Section 57 was yesterday.

"It is the duty of the Secretary of State, under Section 60, of Chapter 810, Laws of 1895, to certify to the County Clerk of each county, except New-York, and to the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, and to the Board of Elections of the City of Brooklyn, the name, residence, and place of business, if any, of each candidate nominated in any certificate so filed, for whom the voters of any such county or city, respectively, may vote; the title of the office for which he is nominated, the party or other political name specified in such certificate, and the emblem or device chosen to represent and distinguish the candidates of the political party or independent body making such nominations.

"It is not within the province of the Police Commissioners of the City of New-York or the County Clerk of any county in the State to say in what place or in what order regular party nominations shall appear on the ticket. Section 81 of the ballot law, Chapter 810 of Laws of 1895, says:

"The tickets or lists of candidates of the various parties shall be printed in parallel columns, headed by the chosen devices, and the party name or other designation, in such order as the Secretary of State may direct, precedence, however, being given to the party which polled the highest number of votes for the head of the ticket in the next preceding general election.

"The Secretary of State follows the law and directs according to the records filed in his office. If he fails to observe the law he can be corrected by the courts. In the same way the courts can be asked to prevent the placing of any but the names of regularly nominated candidates on the ballot."

Attorney General Hancock to-day received a telegram from John C. Sheehan of New-York City, asking if the State Democracy nominations were entitled to a party column on the blanket ballot, and requesting a written opinion on the question. Mr. Hancock replied that he could settle their own local differences in New-York City.

In response to a similar query from the State Democracy leaders he advised them to secure their own counsel to look after their interests, and said that he had not written any opinion which covers their contention. He added to a reporter:

"There are probably 50,000 people in New-York City interested in having the State Democracy column on the ballot, and I guess that number contains sufficient intelligence to secure any recognition they are entitled to either in the courts or otherwise."

## HOW THE POLICE BOARD VIEWS IT.

### Action on the State Democracy Ticket Upheld by Mr. Parker.

The question of placing the State Democracy ticket and its rooster emblem on the official ballot in the column next that of the regular Democratic ticket has been definitely decided on by the Board of Police Commissioners, and it will not change its purpose unless compelled to do so by a court order.

The statements of Andrew Davidson, Deputy Secretary of State, and Attorney General Hancock were pointed out to the Police Commissioners yesterday, and were read by them with interest.

President Roosevelt said: "If the board has acted wrongly it will be so notified by the courts. The proper place to straighten out the matter is in the courts, that is if it needs any straightening out. But go see Mr. Parker, he can give you all the information you desire."

Commissioner Parker spoke freely about the action of the board, and said:

"Before we decided to have the State Democracy ticket printed on the ballot as announced, we fully considered all that could be said for and against such action. The determination that we reached was the only one that it was possible to arrive at if we had any doubt about what should be done our duty appeared clearly enough after looking up the decisions that bear upon the matter. Questions similar to this one have arisen before, and in each instance have established a precedent for us to follow.

"'In the matter of James Wheeler,' decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn last October, Justice Gaynor wrote the opinion, in which it was decided that any local party, whether regular or not, may have the State nominees of the State party to which it adheres, and also all of its local nominees' names printed on its ballot.

"'Again, 'in the matter of John J. Mitchell,' nominated by the Gleasonites last Fall, Justice Bartlett decided that in combining the names to go upon a particular ballot when there are two sets of nominees of the same political party, so far as local affairs are concerned, both coming from rival organizations which claim to be parts of the same political party, the County Clerk—in this case the Board of Police Commissioners—cannot refuse to place one of such sets of nominations on a ballot with the State nominees of such party simply because the faction which made the nominations was not recognized by the last State Convention of such political party.

"There are other decisions to the same effect, but none that points out our duty to us more clearly than do these—and as they state the law, they never having been reversed, we shall follow them.

"The contentions that are being made are not made in the interest of the people, but in the interest of the dominant political parties. A close study of the present law shows that independent voting has been handicapped to an extraordinary extent, with the object, undoubtedly, of forcing men into the party lines. Heretofore every ballot device has been against independence in politics; it has been designedly handicapped.

"We have fully considered the law, and, of course, shall conform to it, but we will give the independent voters every chance to vote for their nominees that we possibly can. Why, there are those who contend that if thousands of men wished to combine and vote an individual ticket they should not be allowed to have it on the ballot unless one of the so-called regular parties should indorse it. If that were correct they would be disfranchised except at such times as there might be political upheavals, and some party that had always had a ticket might be willing to lend its name to the independents by indorsement.

"The argument that we cannot determine that the State Democracy cast one per cent. of the ballots last year applies with as much force to the Republicans as it does to them. The fusion ticket had about 155,000 votes, of which it is impossible to say how many were cast by any one of the combined parties; but, as one per cent. of the total vote cast is about 2,800, we could reach our conclusion without having to divide the 155,000 votes into their component parts, as we know that the Republicans, the State Democracy, and the Good Government Clubs each cast over 2,800 ballots.

"Each of these organizations had a membership far in excess of 2,800, and as men belong to political parties to vote, it would be fair to assume that each organization cast at least as many ballots as it had members. But, not caring to assume anything, we looked to the individual nominations of the Republicans and State Democrats—Congressional and Assembly nominations—and found that each had cast at least the requisite 1 per cent. of the total vote, and that the State Democrats had cast at least the third highest number of ballots cast by parties in this county. This would seem to settle the question of locating the tickets on the ballot.

"We have had no advice from the Corporation Counsel, nor have we asked him for any. I was not at the meeting when the matter was determined, but I fully agree with what the Commissioners did."

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, a leader of the State Democracy, was yesterday asked whether the State Democracy had filed its ticket and emblem—a rooster—with the Secretary of State. His reply was somewhat evasive, as he simply said: "We have done all that it was necessary to do. The Police Board is correct in the position it has assumed, and our ticket will appear on the ballot."

"Have you advised the Police Board in the matter?"

"No. I have not been asked for advice. They have sufficiently knowledge of the law to enable them to act properly."

There was a wide difference of opinion among the Tammany men yesterday as to whether it would be wise to test in the courts the right of the State Democracy to a full column and an emblem on the ballots. The chances are that Tammany as an organization will not attempt it, because the leaders fear that more votes might be lost than gained by such an effort.

The Tammany opposition to the State Democracy's ballot is due largely to the belief that if it is permitted to have a fully equipped ticket, headed by the Democratic State ticket, the regular nominess for the Senate and Assembly will suffer as a result.

The Law Committee of Tammany, of which Civil Justice Daniel F. Martin is Chairman, was in session for a long time at Tammany Hall yesterday. It was announced afterward that the State Democracy's ticket had been informally discussed, and that some of the members of the Law Committee had expressed the opinion that the action taken by the Police Commissioners in voting to print the full ticket of the State Democracy was not legal. As far as could be learned, however, the Law Committee did not come to any decision as to taking the matter to the courts.

John C. Sheehan, Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany, said that the matter would be properly attended to, but beyond that he would not discuss the subject. One of the prominent leaders of Tammany said: "If this question is to be carried into the courts, I guess we would better leave it to the Republicans."

## LAST YEAR'S VICTORY AND THIS YEAR'S FUSION TICKET

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

"A Democratic Voter" has recently asked in the public press why friends of reform, who found it possible to join in the movement led by the Committee of Seventy, find it impossible to support the fusion candidates this Fall. How are the conditions changed? he asks. It would hardly be extravagant to quote, as the condition actually existing, his own statement of a condition of affairs which would justify such action. It is "absolutely contradictory to those then involved in a vote for the reform ticket of the Committee of Seventy."

Last year the candidates were nominated on a definitely non-partisan platform, formulated by the Committee of Seventy. This year they are nominated on an aggressively pro-partisan platform, formulated by the Republican organization, under the control of its machine element.

Last year's action pointed decidedly toward that cardinal principle of the Good Government Clubs, the separation of State and National from municipal politics. This year the distinct and definite invitation is given to the citizens of New-York to lay aside their independence and their belief that "municipal government is business and not polit

# THE LAMBETH PLAN LOST

## The Episcopal Church of America Has No Use for It.

## VOTED DOWN BY HOUSE OF DEPUTIES

### A Vigorous Debate Which Resulted in Its Rejection — Educational Work of the Church.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 17.—It was a signal victory that was won this evening by the conservative element in the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention. By a vote that was close so far as the clericals were concerned, but decisive on the side of the laymen, the Lambeth quadrilateral, which has been discussed in every aspect by the Church on both sides of the Atlantic during the past three years, and which has proved a sore subject of contention between the narrow and broad Church parties of the American Church, was scattered to the winds, and the question of Christian unity was declared by the result as being outside the pale of consideration by the Church.

The ballot, which was taken at 6 o'clock admid more evidences of suppressed excitement than have been manifested at any previous session of the convention, was the culmination of a brilliant debate, in which the parliamentarians, tacticians, and orators of the body exhausted all their arts in the effort to win votes. The minority, which up to a late hour in the debate had calculated on a bare majority in its favor, died hard. The scene was intensely dramatic during the closing speech of Dr. Huntington of New-York, as with outstretched arms and quivering forefinger, and every fibre of his frame trembling with excitement, he fairly hurled at the majority the exclamation: "You may defeat this measure, but you cannot kill it; no, you cannot kill it; it is written in the book of God."

This was the final vote on Dr. Huntington's report, the minority document having been withdrawn: Orders and laity voting as a square issue: Clericals—Yea, 19; nay, 23; divided, 11. Laymen—Yea, 15; nay, 27; divided, 3.

Of the clericals the dioceses of California, Indiana, Iowa, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Southern Ohio, Ohio, and Western Michigan voted with Dr. Huntington. New-York, Ohio, South Carolina, and Massachusetts were divided. Of the lay vote Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were divided, and New-York, New-Jersey, Rhode Island, Maryland, South Carolina, and Southern Ohio were among the dioceses in support of the proposition.

Debate was resumed immediately after the routine business of the opening hour had been disposed of, the pending questions being the report and the majority of Dr. Huntington's committee, admitting to the oversight of the Church other Christian bodies willing to accept the Apostolic and Nicene Creeds, and to submit themselves to the authority of an Episcopal Bishop, who should prescribe the form of services such bodies might employ.

The venerable Dr. Frederick S. Jewell of Milwaukee led the opposition, with a fiery speech, which Dr. McVicar of Philadelphia subsequently characterized as the most powerful arraignment of the Lambeth conference that has yet been made. He denied that there were any large bodies of Christians knocking at the door of the Episcopal Church for admission, insisted that it was proposed to allow people outside of the Church rights and privileges that had always been denied to their own communicants, and suggested that the scheme was one of wheels within wheels, and gave to individual Bishops powers that they would not confer collectively upon their House of Bishops.

Dr. McKim of Maryland said that three years ago the general convention adopted the Lambeth platform as its own, and consistency demanded that this proposition or another like it be approved or the previous action be rescinded.

Dr. McVicar of Philadelphia ridiculed the alarmist appeals of the opponents of the plan, and said that if they were to be taken seriously people might believe that there was some subtle purpose in view, by which the Church was to be wrecked or its liberties endangered. The majority report proposed to keep inviolate the book of worship, and it suggested no startling innovations.

A stirring address on the other side was made by Dr. George M. Christian of Newark, N. J. He asked if the convention was prepared to make every individual Bishop of the Church the sole interpreter of the liturgy of the Church at large, or even of his own Diocese, and there was a thunder of "Noes." Let them lay down the law that all who come into the Church must accept the prayer book, cover to cover.

James S. Biddle of Philadelphia, in a brief address, covered the majority report with ridicule. Amid murmurs of approbation he said that they had heard enough and had enough of the Lambeth conference. It had done the cause of Christian unity no good. Anglomania pervaded the American Church to an altogether too large extent, and it ought to be driven out.

After Drs. Froude and Huntington had closed for their respective sides, the ballot was taken.

The houses met in joint session at noon to consider the subject of Christian education. Assistant Bishop Gailor of Tennessee read the report of the joint Committee on Christian Education, which, after recognizing the growth of sentiment in favor of Christian education and stating the general grounds on which such education is urged, recommended more energetic and systematic work in the Sunday schools. It was recommended that schools for the children of people of small means be endowed. The committee called attention to the needs of the Church colleges, and approved of the systems of the parish halls adopted at several secular universities throughout the country.

Assistant Secretary Anstice read the report of the Board of Regents. One of its interesting points was the story of the establishment of two scholarships in connection with the theological seminaries. Three had been established of $750 per year for three years—the most valuable in the United States. The plan had been so successful that it was proposed to extend the idea to colleges. Another project was the association of church colleges so that students might pass from one to another, choosing institutions affording them the particular opportunities they desired and being eligible at the same time to the Regents' scholarships.

The needs of the lower schools were presented by the Rev. Dr. Robert Doherty of Omaha, who thought that the Church should adopt some general plan of educational work whereby the secondary schools and the colleges might be brought into closer and more intimate relations. He also urged the needs of a church college for women.

The workings of church parish halls for the episcopal students in State universities were described by the Rev. Mr. Henry Tatlock of Ann Arbor, who has had personal experience in the church hall at that place. Mr. Tatlock said the work there had been remarkably successful. Through its influence 400 students at Ann Arbor were in attendance upon the church services. About 250 were communicants.

Judge Fairbanks closed the discussion with a recommendation for the endowment of tuition scholarships as the best means of present aid to colleges.

A resolution came in at the end of the meeting from Dr. Fulton. It recommended that the Board of Regents consider the question of uniting all the divinity schools into a theological university in connection with the general theological seminary. The resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

## FERRY COMPANY MUST PAY $12,000

### Frederick Reinhold Was Injured on the Netherland in 1894.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 17.—The Hoboken ferryboat Netherland smashed into the pier at the foot of Barclay Street, New-York, Nov. 23, 1894. Among the passengers who were injured was Frederick Reinhold of 937 Park Avenue, Hoboken.

He was crushed under the broken timbers of the cabin. His right leg was broken, his right side cut and bruised, and he suffered injuries about the head which affected his brain.

Mr. Reinhold brought suit against the Hoboken Ferry Company for $50,000. He is a lithographer, and his yearly profits were $5,000. Since the accident he has been unable to attend to business. The jury awarded him $12,000.

### Light Registration in Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The total registration for two days is 1,598. The registration the first day in 1894 was 2,938. Two days for registration remain—to-morrow and Saturday.

# MISS BOSWELL TO REPUBLICANS

## Urges Them to Vote the Ticket and Then Tells Them Why She Favors the Party.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell was the principal speaker at a meeting held at Exchange Hall, in East Eighty-sixth Street last night under the auspices of the Republican Campaign Committee of the Thirtieth Assembly District for the purpose of ratifying the State and County tickets.

Miss Boswell is a leading member of the Women's Republican Association, and was the only female delegate to the convention of the League of Republican Clubs, held in Cleveland. She last night said:

"I take it as a high compliment to have been asked to talk to an audience exclusively of men. We women may talk politics as much as we please among ourselves, but when it comes to vote-getting we have to go out among the men to seek them. You are all Republicans here, so there is no proselyting to be done. Perhaps it would have been more to the purpose if I had appeared before a mass meeting of Democrats, for then I might induce some of them to vote the Republican ticket.

"One of the main reasons why I am a Republican is that I am a business woman, and the Republican Party is the only party that knows how to conduct an administration on business principles. I think that all women should favor the Republican Party because it is the party of the home. From the home all good things spring, and the issues before the country should be discussed with your wives and children in your homes. Under the rule of the Republicans the prosperity of the country has been assured, and all home industries are protected. There are a number of local issues in this campaign, but I am not going to talk to you about them. All I want is to urge you to support the Republican Party.

"I suppose that you are all for liberal Sunday laws, but I have my own ideas about the excise question, or, as a colored woman of my acquaintance called it, the 'exercise law,' and perhaps truly, too, as we are all very much exercised about it just now. I don't propose to explain to you my ideas on the excise question at present. They say that a woman tells all she knows, but I am going to keep that to myself. I am not going to talk to you, either, about the suffrage question. I am not crying out for a vote just now. I can generally influence three or four votes, at least, and I think it is better to have these votes cast as I wish them than to cast a solitary vote myself.

"I want you to keep your Republicanism up to the boiling point. I don't want to say a word against the Good Government clubs, but I want to tell you that the Republican clubs are the best good government clubs, and the Republican party has always been for good government, National, State, and municipal.

"I want you also to support the fusion ticket. It was put into the field by the Republican party. I am proud to say, and the Republicans are responsible for it. It is a ticket of high character and I want you all to vote for it."

Addresses were also made by Assemblyman A. R. Conkling, F. A. Schulze, and J. L. Gossin.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican State and county ticket. This resolution, in favor of the Cuban revolution, was also adopted:

"We, the Republicans of the Thirtieth Assembly District, in mass meeting assembled, will use all our influence to support the cause of the Cuban patriots, who are fighting for freedom and independence, and to help them to be recognized as a belligerent power."

# WRECKED AT AN OPEN SWITCH

## Long Island Trainmen Injured Near Rocky Point—Italians Thought to Have Caused the Wreck.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Oct. 17.—A caboose attached to a construction train on the Long Island Railroad was wrecked near Rocky Point, east of this place, early this morning and a number of workmen injured. The construction train was backing at full speed. The workmen were being conveyed from Amagansett to Fort Pond Bay, the terminus of the new extension of the road.

When near Rocky Point the caboose shot off on a siding and before the train could be even slowed up the caboose crashed into a car loaded with steel rails, which was standing on the siding. The force of the collision cut the caboose in two and sent the workmen flying in all directions.

The shock caused by the sudden stopping of the train threw the train crew off the cars, and when they had recovered from the effects of the fall they, together with the workmen, who had escaped injury, went to the assistance of those who were hurt.

Thomas Bennett of Amagansett has a broken leg; Harry Rhodes, engineer of the train, was cut about the head and one wrist; Charles Bennett, an Amagansett carpenter, was suffering from a severe scalp wound, and a boy named Kelly had one leg crushed and a big hole cut in his side. Others were also cut and bruised. The wounded men were brought here on a train and their injuries dressed by three doctors.

It is believed that some Italians employed on the road as laborers opened the switch at the siding on purpose to wreck the train for revenge. The company has detectives investigating the wreck.

## KILLED BY HIS OWN ENGINE.

### Kelly Was Under It When Fireman Rooney Opened the Throttle.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 17.—Engineer William Kelly of the Long Island Railroad was run over by his own engine in the yard in this city this morning and killed. Kelly got off the engine, leaving his fireman, Henry Rooney of 68 East Avenue, this city, in the cab.

Rooney says he did not know where Kelly went to, but when he heard some one shouting to him to back up he supposed it was Kelly and opened the throttle. The engine had hardly moved when he was startled by cries from underneath the locomotive.

He at once stopped the engine, and when the crowd that had gathered looked under it Engineer Kelly was found there, terribly crushed. The injured man was taken from under his engine, and died in a few minutes. Kelly lived at 181 India Street, Greenpoint, with his widowed mother. It is supposed he went under his engine to oil it.

## HE VISITED THE HOUSEMAID

### And Came Very Near Being Arrested as a Burglar in Consequence.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 17.—James Coulson, who lives on Stanley Place, thought he had caught the burglar who has been ransacking the town. The man he caught proved he was not the burglar, but Mr. Coulson has been laughing ever since.

Mr. Coulson was about to retire a few nights ago, when he heard a man walk softly around his house. He listened, and a few seconds later there was a noise of some one fumbling about the cellar window, near the back door. A spaniel detected the noise about that time, and gave the alarm. Mr. Coulson went down stairs three steps at a time and out into the yard just in time to see the form of a man going through the back way on a run. Mr. Coulson followed, and the spaniel was soon barking at the heels of the fleeing man. Mr. Coulson followed the man into Railroad Avenue, and as the pursuer was something of a sprinter and the pursued was not, Mr. Coulson overhauled the fleeing man at Passaic Street and the railroad.

Mr. Coulston took hold of his prisoner in a manner that threatened ruin to his stiff collar. Then the prisoner began to plead and claim it was a case of mistaken identity. Identities did not go with Mr. Coulston, who thought sure he had the famous Hackensack burglar. He would listen to no arguments and was about to march his prisoner to the lockup, when the fellow turned his face to the light and Mr. Coulston recognized in him a young man well known in the town. Even this did not satisfy the captor and the young man was forced to tell his story.

He is a member of a well-known and wealthy family, but on the night in question had met Mrs. Coulston's maid on the street, and, as she was good-looking, accompanied her home. While chatting with her at the back door he placed a bundle on the cellar window, and became so entranced with the maid that he forgot to take the bundle with him when he left. The result was that two hours later he tried to steal back for it. Mr. Coulston led him back to the house and the bundle was found. It contained what the young man said it did, and he was allowed to go after the maid had told the same story. He exacted a promise that his name would not be mentioned, and Mr. Coulston is trying hard to keep his promise.

# FAT CATTLE TO BE SHOWN

## The Live Stock Society to Exhibit in the Garden.

## A NOVEL SHOW FOR NEW-YORKERS

### Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy Produce, Vegetables, Fruit, and Flowers to be Exhibited Next Month.

There is to be a show of live stock in this city next month. This will be a novel show for New-Yorkers, but one that is likely to be very successful. This show will be given by the Live Stock Society of America in the Madison Square Garden, and will be a stock and farm show and of the products of the soil and dairy.

There will be an exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, pigeons, ducks, geese, pheasants, turkeys, fruit, vegetables, dressed poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, and flowers. Then the fat stock show, which has usually been held at Chicago, will be held in conjunction with this show, and it will be very much like the famous show given about the same time each year at the Agricultural Hall, in London, and which has become famous all the world over. The show will be held during the week beginning Nov. 25.

The officers of the society are: President—G. Howard Davison; Vice President—Prescott Lawrence; Secretary—Thomas H. Terry; Treasurer—G. Howland Leavitt; Assistant Secretary and Superintendent—James Mortimer; Directors—G. Howard Davison, Prescott Lawrence, G. Howland Leavitt, Edward Brooks, and Thomas H. Terry; Honorary Vice Presidents—John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, Frederic Bronson, A. J. Cassatt, W. Bayard Cutting, J. G. K. Duer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, John E. Thayer, and W. Austin Wadsworth; Veterinarian—Rush S. Huidekoper, M. D., Vet., of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Among the many patrons of this show are John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, John E. Borne, H. K. Bloodgood, Frederic Bronson, Edward Burnett, Charles M. Chapin, R. F. Carman, W. Bayard Cutting, M. V. B. Davis, James G. K. Duer, G. Howard Davison, J. Otto Donner, Ralph N. Ellis, J. G. Follansbee, F. Gray Griswold, Frederick Gebhard, George J. Gould, T. A. Havemeyer, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., A. Ladenburg, Prescott Lawrence, G. Howland Leavitt, Walter W. Law, Kinsley Magoun.

Francis P. Magoun, J. Pierpont Morgan, James Mortimer, William Pollock, Samuel T. Peters, Nathaniel C. Reynal, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Reginald W. Rives, William Cary Sanger, Marion Story, William H. Tailer, J. Lee Tailer, Thomas H. Terry, Francis T. Underhill, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Francis A. Watson, Stanford White, George Work, and R. H. Williams of New-York.

A. J. Cassatt, Mitchell Harrison, Charles Lanier, and Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, Edward Brooks, Henry Brooks, Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., Quincy A. Sharp, Arthur A. Sharp, and John E. Thayer of Boston; Henry May of Washington; Warham Whitney of Rochester; W. Austin Wadsworth of Geneseo, and W. R. Hearst of California.

The prize list amounts to $16,000, which is the largest premium list ever offered for a show of the kind. There are five classes for horses to be shown in herds, and several classes for jumpers owned by members of recognized hunt clubs and of the Riding Club of New-York and the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn. There will be jumping contests each evening, and one of the features will be a competition between teams of different clubs for a five-hundred-dollar cup. The teams will consist of three horses, and the one scoring the most points will win the prize.

For cattle there are fifteen classes for shorthorns, fifteen for Herefords, fifteen for Aberdeen-Angus, fifteen for Jerseys, fifteen for Guernseys, fifteen for Holstein-Friesians, and a grand sweepstakes for exhibitors of herds of shorthorns, Herefords, and Aberdeen-Angus. The prizes in the sweepstakes are $200, $100, and $50 for first, second, and third.

Gov. Morton's herd of Guernseys will be one of the chief exhibits, and T. A. Havemeyer will show several Slementhals, a Swiss breed of cattle just imported. These are rather like the Guernseys, only larger, and are beefy cattle, and good milkers.

For sheep there are seven classes for Shropshires, eleven for Southdowns, eleven for Oxfords, eleven for Dorsets, eleven for Cotswolds, and eleven for merinos. G. Howard Davison of Millbrook, N. Y., will have a fine exhibit in these classes, and many others will come from Indiana and other Western States.

For swine, prizes are offered in twelve classes of Berkshire sand twelve classes of Yorkshires.

The fat stock will be furnished by breeders in Canada and from the West. Prizes are offered in three classes each, shorthorns, Herefords Aberdeen-Angus, and other breeds not specified, and for grades and crosses. There are three sweepstakes and one grand sweepstakes for the best steer or heifer. For fat sheep there are seven classes for Shropshires, three each for Southdowns and Oxfords and Hampshires, three for other breeds, three for grades and crosses, and four sweepstakes, as in the cattle classes.

For poultry, pigeons, &c., there are twenty-eight classes. There are two in the dairy department and two for fruits and vegetables.

The entries for all these close on Saturday, Nov. 9, and should be made to Secretary Thomas H. Terry, at the office of the society, 30 Pine Street. The judges will be: Ponies—Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind.; Secretary American Shetland Pony Society; Shorthorns—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ontario, ex-President Canadian Shorthorn Breeders' Association; Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus—John G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill.; Jerseys—Major Henry E. Alvord, Washington, D. C., Chief of Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture; Guernseys—F. S. Peer, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Holstein-Friesians—F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt., Secretary Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of America; Shropshires, Southdowns, Cotswolds, and Dorsets—Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., Secretary Associated Sheep Organizations of America; Berkshires and Small Yorkshires—W. Howard Heustis, Belmont, Mass.; Fat Cattle—David McKay, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fat Sheep—S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio, ex-President American Shropshire Registry Association; Poultry, Pigeons, &c.—J. H. Drevenstedt, W. J. Stanton, and others.

The flower show, consisting of chrysanthemums, roses, palms, carnations, &c., will be held in the concert hall of the Garden, and under the management of the New-York Florists' Club. The officers of the club are C. H. Allen, President; Charles Weeber, Vice President; John Young, Secretary; C. B. Weathered, Treasurer; A. T. De La Mare, John N. May, Theodore Roehrs, J. H. Taylor, S. C. Nash, James Dean, Trustees; James I. Donlan, Manager of Department.

The flowers are divided into 122 classes, in which three prizes are given in nearly every one. The entries for these close on Nov. 20 with J. I. Donlan, 51 West Twenty-eighth Street. Several new varieties of roses, chrysanthemums, and carnations are being grown specially for the show.

## TOMMY BRITTON'S RECORD

### Wins a Two-Year-Old Race at Lexington in 2:15 1-4.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 17.—The two-year-old colt Tommy Britton this afternoon wiped out all race records. The record for two-year-old fillies of 2:15¾, held jointly by Silican and Impetuous, has been crossed out by a chip off of half a second, and the honored title that Oakland Baron held as the king of racing colt trotters has passed, and a new name is written above all others, and Tommy Britton (2:15¼) is the king of his age, and by conservative horsemen is regarded as the greatest one ever bred. He won the $2,000 Lexington stake with ease from a field of three starters, and was driven with a view to wiping out the race records. Tommy Britton is owned by McFerran & Clancy of Crescent Hill, Ky., sired by Liberty Bell, dam Keepsake by Pancoast. His grand sire, Bell Boy, won this same stake at the same age in 1887, and his best time was 2:20.

Tommy Britton has not yet met defeat, and he won his fifteenth race of the season to-day. Iron Bar won two heats last evening in the Johnston stake quite handily, but scored lame for the word to-day, and was distanced, while Valley Queen cleverly won the necessary three heats, earning a new record. Bell T. scored a brilliant victory in the 2:18 pace, and outfooted the first choice, Chloral, who was backed for large amounts, especially in the second heat. Carilian was an odds-on choice, and had no trouble to land two heats, when the late hour rendered a postponment necessary.

First race, unfinished from yesterday; Johnston stake, value $2,000.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valley Queen, b. m., by Sphinx-Mascott, (West) | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Lulu F., b. m., (Lawrence) | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Catherine, b. m., (Case) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Ella Belmont, b. m., (Macey) | 6 | 6 | 4 | dis. |
| Iron Bar, gr. s., (Sale) | 1 | 1 | dis. | |
| May Day, b. m., (Thayer) | 4 | 5 | dis. | |

Time—2:16¼; 2:14¾; 2:15¾; 2:15½; 2:16.

Second Race.—2:23 Trot; Purse $500.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wanda, b. m., by Ridgewood-Fly, (Stanley) | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Fanny S., ch. m., (Price) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Baltullo, br. s., (J. Curry) | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Eilge, b. m., (Cummins) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Asmund, br. s., (Thompson) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Perele De Leon, br. m., (B. Corru) | 5 | 6 | 6 | |

Time—2:20½; 2:19¾; 2:19½.

Third Race.—2:13 Pace; purse $1,000.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belle T., b. m., by Kiles Clark-Chief, (Gahagan) | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Choral, b. m., (Phelps) | 3 | 2 | 3 | |
| Red Lady, b. m., (Geers) | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Sphinxetta, b. m., (Spears) | 11 | 10 | 9 | 2 |
| Ophela, gr. m., (Cunningham) | 7 | 3 | 4 | |
| Dick Wright, ch. s., (Hisey) | 4 | 5 | 5 | |
| Connar, blk. s., (Russell) | 10 | 4 | 8 | |
| Guerita, br. m., (Grimes) | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| Billy Richball, ch. s., (Kinney) | 6 | 11 | 11 | |
| Giles Noyes, b. g., (Pahlman) | 8 | 7 | 10 | |
| Seiglar, ch. s., (Glass) | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Cabet, ch. g., (Davis) | Dis. | | | |

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¼; 2:11¼.

Fourth Race.—The Lexington Stakes, for two-year-old trotters; purse $2,000.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tommy Britton, br. c., by Liberty Bell-Keepsake, (McFerran) | 1 | 1 | | |
| Axmaid, blk. f., (Young) | 2 | 2 | | |
| Silver Lake, blk. c., (Macey) | 3 | 3 | | |
| Baroness Marguerite, b. f., (Neaway) | 4 | dis. | | |

Time—2:22; 2:15¼.

Fifth Race.—2:20 Trot; purse $500. (Unfinished.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carillon, blk. s., by Chimes-Charmer, by Mambrino King, (Geers) | 1 | 1 | | |
| Forester, gr. g., (Simmon) | 2 | 2 | | |
| Dr. Robinson, br. g., (Cochran) | 3 | 7 | | |
| Volwood, b. s., (Graves) | 9 | 3 | | |
| Kadras, b. s., (Hedges) | 7 | 4 | | |
| McKinney Bell, ch. m., (Hutchings) | 4 | 8 | | |
| Havilla H., b. m., (Bailey) | 5 | 5 | | |
| Nellie Clark, gr. m., (Cummins) | 6 | 6 | | |
| Island Girl, b. m., (Post) | 8 | dis. | | |

Time—2:20; 2:19.

### ONLY ONE RACE FINISHED.

#### Many Heats the Order at Saugus Trotting Meeting.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—The track was fast at Saugus to-day, but a strong breeze made good time out of the question. Barney sold for $50, the field $40, in the 2:08 class. Paul was the field horse counted on, and the only mile he went on the pace all the way he won. Barney won the other heats easily. The other two races are unfinished.

In the 2:18 trot, Lady Watson has been touted as the good thing from start to finish. She sold at even money, with the field at $25 each. Had a good reinsman been behind her, she would have had the race won. The other heat winners are a well-matched lot, and no heat has been won by more than a neck.

Caprice sold at $25 and the field at $6 in the 2:13 pace. With J. M. D. helping Caprice, it was a complete surprise to see the Ohio horse Fred B. get through the stone wall and outfoot the mare to the wire. Four races are on the card for to-morrow.

The summaries:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barney, b. g., by Barney Wilkes, dam untraced, (Brock) | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Paul, ch. g., by Bald Hornet, (Shilling-law) | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| S. R., ch. g., (Brigham) | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Gil Curry, gr. g., (Galvin) | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Last Request, b. m., (Rathbun) | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 |

Time—2:17; 2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:14½.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; (unfinished;) purse $600.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Layalard, gr. s., by Lavalard, (Isabel) | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 2 |
| Katie Mac, b. m., by Robert McGregor, (Golden) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 1 |
| Lady Watson, blk. m., by Sam Watson, (McNell) | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 8 |
| Don C., b. g., (Stone) | 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5ro. |
| National, b. s., (Walker) | 5 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 3ro. |
| Rodney J., b. g., (Titer) | 3 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7ro. |
| Black Nathan, blk. s., (Russell) | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6ro. |
| Don, b. s., (Houghton) | 8 | dis. | | | |

Time—2:18½; 2:20½; 2:18¼; 2:19¼; 2:20; 2:20¼.

2:13 Class.—Trotting; (unfinished;) purse $600.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fred B., br. g., by Reveille, (Whitney | 2 | 1 | | |
| Caprice, b. m., by Kentucky Wilkes, (Golden) | 1 | 2 | | |
| J. M. D., b. g., (McCoy) | 3 | 3 | | |
| Silver Plate, gr. s., (Rathbun) | 3 | 4 | | |
| Jessie Hanson, b. m., (Bever) | 5 | 5 | | |

Time—2:16½; 2:15½.

## WEST POINT GAMES REARRANGED.

### Williams and Wesleyan Withdraw for Tufts and Dartmouth.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 17.—There was a good football game between the scrubs and regular eleven on the parade grounds yesterday afternoon. The regular team won easily by a large score. The game next Saturday will be with Tufts, Williams having canceled its date. Wesleyan, too, has given up its date, which has been taken by Dartmouth.

The punting of King last Saturday was admirable, and his coolness and precision sent shivers down the crimsons' spines. Harvard failed to go through the cadet line for any great gains, and the play was as much in crimsons' territory as it was in West Point's. Harvard's fumbling was far more noticeable than that by the cadets. The soldiers never failed to catch the ball when a Harvard man punted, but on several occasions the crimson men fumbled. Gouterman did some splendid work for Harvard, but was hurt early in the game. Brewer also made some fine runs, but the interference was poor, and he was always downed for lack of protection.

The Yale-Navy football game, to come off in a couple of weeks will be interesting. Yale has, no doubt, a better team than Harvard, but the game will show what the cadets can do. The soldiers can only practice Wednesday afternoons, and then only for a little over half an hour.

## HOPE TO FORM A TRIPLE LEAGUE.

### Princeton Football Men Want to Join Harvard and Yale.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 17.—If Princeton has its way, the football tangle will be straightened by the formation of a triple alliance between Princeton, Yale, and Harvard. That such is the object of the Princeton-Harvard game is openly admitted. The Princetonian to-day states that the management is not anxious to play Harvard for the game itself, but because it will eventually lead to the formation of a triple league composed of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. The Advisory Board, in considering the question of playing Harvard, entirely overlooks the result of the game this year, and even went so far as to count the game lost in weighing the pros and cons of the problem. M. Taylor Pyne expressed the sentiment of the body in saying that "we could well afford to lose the game this year if by doing so we could complete the formation of a triple league next Fall." President Milbank stated "that the management is opposed to forming a contract for a series of annual games with Harvard, as it expects to be in a position where contracts will not be necessary."

In short, the actions of both Harvard and Princeton have pointed to an effectual solution of the ongoing question in taking the initiative in forming a triple league composed of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. This cannot be done this year, but the sentiment in these institutions is strongly in favor of such a move next Fall. The reports from Yale signify that she regrets the outcome of her controversy with Harvard, and her inability to play the crimson this year. Harvard will be free to enter into the league next year, and remarks made by Prof. Sears indicate that she will not allow her friendship toward the Quakers to stand in the way of her entering the triple league.

### Arranging Harvard-Princeton Game.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Oct. 17.—Messrs. Brewer and Ames of Harvard, and Lewis, King, and Fine of Princeton came here to-day and spent the forenoon at the Crocker House behind the closed doors of Room 17 in discussing matters pertaining to the proposed football game between Harvard and Princeton. It is understood that a compromise of the rules under which games have been played in the past was the chief topic of the discussion, which was long and earnest, but what the result was could not be learned, for the collegians would not give any information while the conference was going on, and slipped away as soon as it was over, leaving the city by the late afternoon train.

It is said that a conclusion was reached, and that a game is assured.

### Yale-Princeton Football.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 17.—The great football game of the year, the Yale-Princeton championship match, will again be played in New-York, and on Manhattan Field. Manager Millsand was in New-York yesterday and had a meeting with Manager Foote of Yale and Andrew Freedman of the New-York Baseball management. On his return to-day Mr. Millsand said that articles of agreement were signed at this meeting placing the big game on Manhattan Field on Nov. 28. This is welcome news to Princeton students, as no other place but New-York would be acceptable for the championship game. Capt. Lea was absent from the field to-day, and the candidates for the team were given light practice only, no line-up being attempted. In accordance with the new system of training, the players are being worked very little, in order to avoid overtraining.

### Plainfield Goes in for Golf.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 17.—Plainfield society is to play golf, too. The Hillside Tennis Club, noted for its social functions, including teas and tennis tournaments, has taken the matter up, and golf is now an assured thing. The golf course, which has been laid out on the Leonard and Stillman properties, west of Plainfield Avenue, is about completed, and is satisfactory. The course is most picturesquely located, and will provide the club with a charming situation for such social outdoor gatherings as will be tendered from time to time to the club and its friends. The club is to change its name from Hillside Tennis Club to Hillside Tennis and Golf Club.

### Golf Contest at Lakewood Links.

A scratch and handicap golf tournament will be held on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club Nov. 14, 15, and 16, when handsome trophies will be competed for. The Laurel House offers a silver loving cup of superior workmanship and valued at $200, while the club will give a similar cup and three valuable medals. Many prominent players will compete, and an exciting contest is promised.

## BROOKLYNS TO BOWL ROADSTERS.

### A Lively Contest Expected Between Crack Cyclers' Teams.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for a series of match bowling games between the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Union County Roadsters of Rahway. Capt. Chamberlain will bring the champion team over to Brooklyn next Monday night for the first games, and the Brooklyns will visit the home of the Union County Roadsters for the return game the following week. A warm reception is assured the visitors next Monday night, as the hospitality of the Brooklyn boys is well known.

Besides the match series with the Union County Roadsters, Capt. Anderson of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club has arranged a series of games with the Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken. The first game will be rolled Friday, Nov. 1, on the new alleys of the Hoboken Cyclers.

George T. Stebbins, who rolled on the Brooklyn Bicycle Club team last season, and a prominent member of the Good Roads Association, has been nominated for Secretary of the Carleton Club of Brooklyn.

## SKILL ON HIS BICYCLE SAVED HIM

### How Asa B. Reading Escaped from Highway Robbers.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 17.—The skill of Asa B. Reading of Flemington Junction as a bicycle rider saved him from being robbed last night. He is one of the best riders in this section, and every evening rides from this place to his home in Flemington Junction. Last night, just as he turned a curve in the road, he discovered that fence rails had been placed across the roadway. He was about to slow up and dismount, when he thought of the recent waylaying of Ross Nevins, in which case the same tactics were employed to stop the victim.

He saw a space about a foot wide between the edge of the ditch and the end of one of the rails, and, putting on full speed, made a dash for this. He shot through all right, and had gone but a few yards, when three men jumped from behind a clump of bushes near the obstruction, and began firing at him. Five shots were fired. The last one was the only one that did any damage. It punctured his rear tire, but the air did not exhaust until he had gotten out of sight of the highwaymen. He could not repair the tire, however, and had to walk home.

It is thought the men meant to waylay him and were on the lookout for his lantern. Last night his lantern went out soon after starting, and he had not relighted it. This is thought to have kept the men from seeing him until he shot around the rails on the far side from them. Had he gone ahead and not noticed the rails, he would have been thrown.

## TO BE THE FINEST HOUSE IN NEWPORT

### Robert Goelet Will Build a New Residence to Cost Millions.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—Robert Goelet will erect a new villa here in place of his Summer residence now standing on the Cliffs. The present villa is a modern structure, but it is of wood, and recently has been surpassed in elegance by the houses of the Vanderbilts and Ogden Goelet. The house that is to be erected will cost several million dollars.

It is proposed to make it superior to any other villa in Newport. It will be done in two years, and in the meantime Mr. and Mrs. Goelet will travel around the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet also will be away from Newport two years. Their new yacht by contract will be delivered to them in England in August, 1896, and in it they, with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet as their guests, will circumnavigate the globe.

Senator Calvin S. Brice had William Waldorf Astor's villa here closed this afternoon for the season, and with his family went to Washington.

A. A. Low of Brooklyn, Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Isaac Bell, and Dr. Clement Cleveland of New-York, closed their houses to-day.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman gave a dinner to-night. She has carded out for a luncheon at the Country Club Saturday.

Arrivals to-day include James P. Kernochan, Louis Q. Jones, and James P. Kernochan, returning from New-York; George Hoffman, Woodbury Kane, and Henry Stockton of New-York, and Senator George Peabody Wetmore.

# LONDONDERRY LITHIA.

## Some Interesting Facts Regarding One of Nature's Best Mineral Waters.

## De Soto's Fountain of Youth Seems to Have Been Found at Last.

Advice of a Chicago physician to a gentleman who came from Peoria with his daughter for treatment in a Chicago hospital for a severe rheumatism: "Take your daughter home, give her all the Londonderry Lithia Water she will drink and no medicine, and in a little time she will be entirely well. This is all the treatment required in nine-tenths of the cases of rheumatism met in this hospital." Thus spoke a wise physician, and his advice is echoed by one-half of the profession to-day.

Nothing in the history of mineral waters has so stirred up the medical faculty. There seems to be a subtle something in it which is beyond the reach of chemists that adapts it exactly to the use of man in the cure of rheumatism, and in this mystery dwells its fascination. It is the most common thing imaginable to meet in one's daily rounds men of business who can relate many instances where it has done very strange cures.

Not long since a reporter of The Inter Ocean met a business man on Madison Street, who related that he had decided to go to Hot Springs for a chronic rheumatism. He took Londonderry Lithia by the advice of a doctor, and in a fortnight

WAS ENTIRELY CURED.

It is, and should be, a source of satisfaction to the doctors that they can suggest a simple and at the same time effective remedy for this most perplexing and almost universal malady. It is also a delight to the patient to be ordered to use such a palatable medicine. This fact explains in part the unparalleled success of the water. The patient will take it faithfully, and after once beginning, being sure to note a relief from pain in a short time, pursues the tre

# TO BUILD UP UNION PACIFIC

## New Reorganization Plan Backed by a Strong Syndicate.

### MR. DEPEW ONE OF THE COMMITTEE

### Efforts Will Be Made to Settle with the Government, Although Counsel Advises that Its Lien Cannot Prevent Foreclosure.

A plan for the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad has been prepared by a committee composed of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Jacob H. Schiff, Chauncey M. Depew, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Marvin Hughitt, and Oliver Ames, second. In the working out of this plan the committee will have the co-operation of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the managers of the reorganization syndicate.

This plan, as published in pamphlet form, is preceded by a circular addressed to the security holders, and by a statement of the mileage, funded debt, charges, and operations of the company, and it is followed by the form of agreement under which securities are to be deposited.

The committee's circular calls attention to the dismemberment of the Union Pacific system and the pendency of separate proceedings for the reorganization of branch lines, and presents to the holders of securities resting on the main stem the necessity of united action in the enforcement of their interests. The difficulty heretofore experienced in dealing with the Government lien (the extent of which is defined) is referred to, and, inasmuch as eminent counsel advise that first mortgages upon the subsidized parts of the main line may be effectively foreclosed, it is the committee's purpose, while continuing all proper efforts to reach a just and fair settlement of the Government debt, to pursue the remedies to enforce the liens of the first mortgages in the interest of the bondholders and of the objects of the plan. It is stated that the fixed charges under reorganization are based upon the lowest results of the operation of the main lines during the time of the greatest depression, and the plan submitted has been prepared with the purpose of insuring full returns to the depositing security holders with immediate and continuing cash provision for matured and maturing interest upon first mortgage mainline bonds, pending reorganization.

Protective committees already organized in the interest of holders of bonds receivable under the plan are invited to confer and co-operate with the committee in respect to the interests which they represent.

The main lines of the Union Pacific Railway Company affected by the proposed reorganization include the Union Division, Council Bluffs to Ogden; the Kansas Division, Kansas City to Denver; the Leavenworth Branch, Leavenworth to Lawrence, and the Cheyenne Division, Denver to Cheyenne, a total main-line mileage of 1,827.50. The balances due on outstanding lands and town-lot contracts on Dec. 31, 1894, on the Union, Kansas, and Denver Pacific Divisions were $6,162,751.55, and the unsold land grant lands (exclusive of those under contract) amounted on that date to 6,254,000 acres, of an estimated value of $13,358,500.

The bonded indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railway Company on Oct. 1, 1895, (including collateral trust obligations amounting to $20,092,000, and not embraced in the plan,) amount to $67,386,350. And the debt to the Government was: For principal, $33,-539,512; for interest, approximately, after deducting estimated value of the sinking fund $19,500,000. The total funded debt is stated at $140,425,862. The outstanding capital stock of the present company is $60,-868,500.

The fixed charges and deductions from net earnings of the company, including interest on bonds, sinking fund, and Government requirements, are stated for a period of five years, the average fixed charges of these years being $6,802,001.28. This is declared to be exclusive of the excess of interest on the debt to the Government over the net earnings applicable under the Thurman and other acts and of interest on bonds held in main line mortgage truts, under conversion provisions, and of the obligations of the railway company under traffic guaranties. It is shown that, including these items, the fixed and other charges prior to the stock for the year 1892—being the year just preceding the receivership—aggregated the sum of $7,881,-475.44, or a sum greater by $881,475.44 than the amount necessary to pay the annual interest upon the maximum mortgage debt and full annual dividend on the maximum issue of preferred stock contemplated in the reorganization plan.

A statement of gross earnings and of net earnings, taxes deducted, during a period of ten years—1885 to 1894, inclusive—is presented, with the stated result that the average net earnings for this period were $7,563,669.10, or an amount greater by $563,669.10 than the maximum interest and dividend requirements upon the new bonds and preferred stock provided for in the plan. It is noted that the lowest net earnings realized by the Union Pacific Railway were those of the year 1894, when they were $4,315,077.25, or $3,075,977.25 in excess of interest on the maximum amount of proposed bonds of the new company.

The reorganization plan contemplates the issue by a new company of first mortgage railway and land grant fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, amounting to $100,000,000, 4 per cent. preferred stock to the amount of $75,000,000, and common stock aggregating $61,000,000. The new bonds are to be secured by a first and only lien upon the main line mileage of the Union Pacific Railway, equipment, land grants, lands and land contract balances, and upon such branch lines of railway as the committee shall avail of through the ownership in mortgage trusts of branch line bonds. The preferred stock is to be entitled to 7 per cent. non-cumulative dividends, payable out of net or surplus earnings before the payment of any dividend on the common stock.

The stock of the present company will be assessed $15 per share, the holders receiving new preferred stock for the amount of their assessment and common stock equal at par to their present holdings.

In the distribution of the new company's securities, $51,244,720 of the new 4 per cent. bonds will be exchanged for the old bonds; $13,000,000 will be reserved to dispose of equipment obligations and for corporate uses, and $35,-755,280 will be put aside for settlement of the debt to the United States, and "for extraordinary requirements."

Of the new preferred stock, $47,135,000 will be applied to reorganization purposes, including $6,000,000 for compensation to the reorganization syndicate; $20,864,000 will be reserved to settle the debt to the Government, and $7,000,000 will be reserved to dispose of equipment obligations and for corporate uses.

All of the new common stock, $60,868,500 will be exchanged for old common stock.

A reorganization syndicate, to furnish $10,000,000, (with the right on the part of the committee and the bankers to increase this amount to $15,000,000,) has been formed by the Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to purchase upon deposit of the first mortgage bonds all defaulted coupons and interest assignments pertaining hitherto and thereafter as they mature, all coupons and interest claims maturing the pendency of the plan upon such bonds, and to adjust in cash the 2 per cent. difference between the rate of interest of old and new bonds from the date at which the new bonds begin to bear interest to the dates of the principal of any subsequently maturing first mortgage bonds. The following are the bonds to which these cash provisions apply:

Union Pacific first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
Kansas Pacific Eastern Division 6 per cent. bonds.
Kansas Pacific Middle Division 6 per cent. bonds.
Kansas Pacific Denver Extension first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

The holders of bonds of the classes above mentioned will receive cash for the interest defaulted coupons upon the deposit of their bonds at either of the depositaries mentioned in the plan.

The syndicate is also to purchase, if it shall be found advisable for the promotion of the reorganization, any outstanding first mortgage bonds and Omaha Bridge bonds, and to deposit the same under the plan, and, if advisable, to purchase also all or any defaulted coupons and interest assignments on Omaha bridge bonds.

The time for declaring the plan operative is limited to Dec. 31, 1896, with the right on the part of the committee to extend the time to June 30, 1897. The time for the deposit of bonds and stock is limited to Dec. 31, 1895, after which penalties of 5 per cent. on bonds and $5 per share on stock will be imposed.

The depositaries named in the plan are the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Bank of Montreal of London, Amsterdamsche Bank of Amsterdam, and Deutsche Vreinsbank of Frankfort-on-Main.

It is understood that the bankers' syndicate has been considerably oversubscribed, and that large bondholding interests have already assented to the plan.

### MR. DEPEW'S VIEWS.

#### Vanderbilts Interested in Union Pacific Through Chicago and Northwest.

Chauncey M. Depew was asked yesterday what interest the Vanderbilts had in the Union Pacific reorganization. He replied: "Individually, no interest at all. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway has a close relationship with the Union Pacific through the medium of an important traffic contract. The Vanderbilts are very largely interested in the Chicago and Northwestern.

"What we want to do is to reorganize the Union Pacific on a basis fair to the Government, as a creditor, and at the same time to take the property out of the list of doubtful and demoralized finan ial enterprises. We desire to put the property in a condition that will be satisfactory to both the creditors and the stockholders. Everybody knows that in railroad financiering a railway company cannot always raise the money to pay its creditors cash down. The Government wanted the Union Pacific Road built. It appealed to the people to help build it. Virtually, the Government went into partnership with the people, and said to them: 'Now, if you will advance so much money, we will advance a certain amount, and take a second mortgage on the property.'

"On the strength of the Government saying that, thousands of people took the first mortgage bonds to an aggregate amount exceeding $27,000,000. These obligations are now maturing, and there is nothing with which to pay them; and there is nothing with which to pay the Government. The road is there, to be sure, but that is all. Now, the preferred creditors, who hold a lien prior to that of the Government, will undoubtedly accept an extension at a lower rate of interest, and for a long period of time.

"The preferred creditors could, I presume, wipe out the Government lien, the latter being simply a junior incumbrance. But the committee has no such idea as that. It desires to give the Government a bond, based on the demonstrated earnings of the company, which will be perfectly good, and at a rate of interest that will pay the Government a great deal more than the Government has to pay for the money that it borrows. It is doubtful if the Union Pacific Company would have got into its present position except that the Government heretofore has refused to treat with the company in the matter of its indebtedness to the Government.

"But if a government chooses to go into business, it must deal with the other parties in the transaction of business principles. There cannot be one law of debtor and creditor for a government and another for individuals."

### NORTHERN PACIFIC.

#### Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Old Board of Directors Elected.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad in this city yesterday Directors were elected as follows: August Belmont, Henry L. Burnett, J. Horace Harding, Marcellus Hartley, E. C. Hegeler, Brayton Ives, Donald Mackay, William E. Rogers, W. F. Sanders, John E. Searles, George R. Sheldon, Winthrop Smith, and Charlemagne Tower, Jr. This is practically the old board, and there was no opposition.

A resolution was adopted directing the Directors to prosecute suits against Henry Villard and others for the recovery of moneys alleged to have been illegally appropriated.

President Brayton Ives presented a personal statement, in which he said: "It is pleasant to be able to report a decided improvement in the condition of the company during the past year. The net earnings were greater by $1,384,204 than those of the previous year, and the increase to date of the present fiscal year is $876,448. Moreover, abundant crops and reviving business give grounds for believing that the improvement will continue. As you know, the present complications are unfortunate, but there is reason to believe that they will be of short duration, and in any case they can hardly be as costly to the road as the management of the old receivers.

"The Northern Pacific has seen its darkest days. The region through which it runs is growing, and must grow as rapidly as any in the country. For years the road has been weighed down by incompetent or dishonest management. If it can be run on a strictly business basis it cannot fail to give good returns to its security holders and satisfactory service to the States which it traverses."

### AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT.

#### New-York Central and New-Haven and Hartford No Longer at Odds.

The friction that has existed for some time past between the New-York Central and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads has at last been overcome by an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two companies.

The trouble developed soon after the New-Haven and Hartford acquired the Old Colony and the Boston and Providence properties. For about forty years prior to that event the New-York Central had, in the matter of through freight traffic with the West, practically enjoyed undisputed access to that portion of the New-England territory lying south of Boston. After the acquisition of the Old Colony system, the Consolidated people threw the said territory open to the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Roads, making the Pennsylvania Railroad their through Western connection.

In addition to this unfriendly act, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company demanded that, in the division of New-England traffic, the New-York Central should give it 33 per cent. more than ever before. The gross amount of traffic affected by such an arrangement would probably reach $2,000,000 annually. For a while bitter feelings prevailed, and there was some sharp discussion of the situation. Tact and prudent counsels finally prevailed, and a mutually satisfactory compromise was reached. The New-Haven and Hartford people stipulated to let the New-York Central into their territory on precisely the same terms as enjoyed by the Pennsylvania, and they agreed not to divert freight around New-York.

### Rio Grande Western.

In the pamphlet report of the operation of the Rio Grande Western Railroad for the year ended June 30, it is shown that the gross earnings were $2,189,691, an increase over the previous year of $88,373; the operating expenses were $1,446,243, an increase of $69,230, and net earnings, $743,-448, an increase of $19,143. The total net income for the year was $792,102, the fixed charges $751,840, and the surplus $40,262. W. J. Palmer, President of the company, reports that the Debs strike on connecting lines to the eastward and westward in the first month of the fiscal year impaired gross earnings $61,000. The gain in freight earnings was 10.36 per cent. Passenger earnings increased 2.04 per cent. Local passengers contributed over 45 per cent. of the total passenger earnings, a gain of 28 per cent. Crops in Utah this season are better than last year. No stock or bonds were issued during the year, and the company did not incur any floating debt. The outlook is considered in every way promising.

### Propose to Issue Coupon Scrip.

Charles Merriam, Treasurer of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway, and the Chicago and North Michigan Railroad, has, by order of the Board of Directors, issued a circular to bondholders, in which he says:

"The net earnings of these roads for the past six months, although somewhat more than sufficient to pay a half coupon in cash, yet fall short of the amount necessary to pay in full the coupons maturing, respectively, Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. The Directors therefore offer to the holders of such coupons one-half of the amount of their coupons in cash, and the other half in scrip of the company, to be called "coupon scrip," payable in ten years from date, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the company reserving the option to prepay the scrip at any time on sixty days' notice, and agreeing that no dividends shall be paid on the stock until the company shall have paid or offered to pay all the said coupon scrip."

### Decision in Favor of Rock Island.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17.—Judge Seaman has filed his opinion in the suit of the United States against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, in which the Government sought to collect a penalty of $5,000 for alleged violation of the Inter-State Commerce Act, finding in favor of the road. District Attorney Wigman, acting under advices from the Attorney General, has taken an appeal to the Court of Appeals. The violation complained of was failing to comply with the provisions ordering the filing of annual reports relative to certain purchased and grant roads.

Judge Seaman upholds the contention that neither of the branch lines was a grantee of the United States in respect to the lands which were received in aid of construction, but that the grant was made directly from the State and not from the United States.

### Chicago and Alton Belligerent.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has decided to ignore the ruling of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission, which decided that this company had no legal right to charge live stock shippers $2 per car for switching cars to and from the Union Stock Yards. The Alton claims that it has its stock yards open to the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Roads, making the Pennsylvania Railroad their through Western connection.

In addition to this unfriendly act, the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad Company demanded that, in the division of New-England traffic, the New-York Central should give it 33 per cent. more than ever before. The gross amount of traffic affected by such an arrangement would probably reach $2,000,000 annually. For a while bitter feelings prevailed, and there was some sharp discussion of the situation. Tact and prudent counsels finally prevailed, and a mutually satisfactory compromise was reached. The New-Haven and Hartford people stipulated to let the New-York Central into their territory on precisely the same terms as enjoyed by the Pennsylvania, and they agreed not to divert freight around New-York.

—The Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company, the line of which will run from Avalon, Allegheny County, Penn., to Glenfieldborough, was chartered in Harrisburg yesterday. The capital is $175,000. The President is W. S. Carson of Pittsburg, and the Directors are W. B. Howey, William Haganson, William T. Lindsey, H. F. Lineweather, and Edgar C. Gerwig.

—It is said that A. B. Plough, Vice President and General Manager of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, has been tendered the position of General Manager of the Central Railroad of Georgia. One of the receivers of the Central is R. Somers Hayes, President of the St. Paul and Duluth, who is at present in the South in company with Mr. Plough.

—Joseph Ramsey, Jr., of St. Louis, has been appointed General Manager of the Wabash Railway, a post made vacant by the resignation of C. M. Hays. Mr. Ramsey, who is now General Manager of the Terminal Railway Association in St. Louis, will assume his new duties about Jan. 1.

—The Tennessee Midland Road, running from Memphis, 135 miles, to Perryville, Tenn., was sold in Memphis yesterday, by the receiver, for $1,000,000, the upset price. The only bidder was the St. Louis Trust Company, holder of the first mortgage bonds of that amount.

—A prominent stockholder of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road said yesterday that the Consolidated Railroad would sell the bonds of the New-England Road, which were purchased recently, to the amount of $5,000,000.

—Stockholders of the Brooklyn Traction Company yesterday elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: J. P. Ilsley, C. Ford Stevens, C. A. Pierson, Jr., August Strauss, P. F. Vaughn, E. D. Phillips, and J. A. Snyder.

—The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday formally ratified the new trunk line traffic agreement which was virtually adopted by the Presidents in this city last week.

—At the annual meeting of the Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago yesterday the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. was declared, and the old Board of Directors was elected.

—Chauncey M. Depew and Vice Presidents Hayden and Webb returned on Wednesday night from a brief tour of inspection of the lines in the New-York Central system.

—The Roadmasters' Association of America concluded its thirteenth annual session in St. Louis yesterday. The next convention will be held at Niagara Falls.

—Thomas M. King, Second Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

—A contract has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad for 2,000 large gondola freight cars.

### Lucid.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Puce was there, too. She's so interesting! She is what one would call a typical Englishwoman.

Mrs. Green—And pray what is a typical Englishwoman?

Mrs. Brown—A typical Englishwoman is a woman of that class of which Mrs. Puce may be said to constitute the type.

Mrs. Green—Oh!

# INSTRUCTION.

## City—Young Ladies and Children.

**Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

**The Misses Moses,**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

**Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,**
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited.
A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

**St. Mary's School.**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

**The Berkeley Gymnasium**
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL,
Director.

**The Jacotot School.**
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

**Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,**
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.
**Miss Gibbons' School for Girls**
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

SIGHT SINGING CLASSES. | **Frank Damrosch's**
Sight Singing Classes for Ladies at Carnegie Hall. Two lessons weekly. Terms $25 per season.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

**Miss Spring's English and French**
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

**The Misses Ely's School for Girls.**
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

**Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten**
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

**Miss Mary Harriott Norris.**
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

**Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,**
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

**Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School**
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

**Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.**
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a French lady; teaches French and German. A. B., 270 West 34th St.

## City—Both Sexes.

**Languages.**
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y.
Germania Bk. Building, 5th Av., opp. City Hall, Wm.
Branches in chief American and European cities.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

**Institute of Modern Languages.**
Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
39 West 42d Street.
Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

**American Academy of Dramatic Arts,**
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST. AND 7th AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

## City—Young Men and Boys.

**Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School**
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 20th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

**Columbia Grammar School.**
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

**Barnard School,**
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

**Collegiate School.**—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

**Irving School. 54 West 84th St.**
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

**Berkeley School,**
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

**Drisler School,**
NO. 9 EAST 49th STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

**St. David's Hall.**
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

**Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,**
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

**Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,**
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

**Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,**
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

## Country—Young Ladies and Children.

**Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.**
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON, Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

## Country—Both Sexes.

**Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.**
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

## Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 100 Times.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom persons having Real Estate to sell would want to reach.

Investors,
Operators,
Speculators—

all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

### SUICIDE OF A CRAZY HUSBAND

#### After Shooting His Wife and Firing a Shot at His Son, He Succeeds in Taking His Own Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—John H. Bowen, aged fifty-five years, a weigher in the United States Appraiser's Stores, shot his wife Annie, aged fifty years, twice in the head at about 1 o'clock this morning at their home, 3,803 Lancaster Avenue, and then fired a shot into his own brain, dying almost instantly. Mrs. Bowen was at once removed to the Presbyterian Hospital and the physicians say she is doing nicely and may recover.

The reports of the shots brought the twenty-year-old son to his parents' bedroom, and the crazed father also fired a shot at him. The son grappled with him and tried to wrest the pistol from him, but the father drew himself away and quickly fired a fatal shot into his own temple.

Bowen had for some time shown signs of insanity. For a year past he had been under doctors' care, and although he at times became violent, he managed to retain his place in the Appraiser's office. His wife had frequently told the neighbors of threats he had made on her life, and that she feared that in one of his frequent insane periods he would carry out his threat. The couple had six children, and the wife kept a chinaware store at their home.

### MULLINS'S BOOKS GOOD EVIDENCE

#### Secondary Evidence Admissible in the New-Jersey Conspiracy Trial.

TRENTON, Oct. 17.—The trial of John Mullins, the Jersey City furniture dealer indicted for conspiracy, with ex-Superintendent Ford of the State House, to defraud the State in the matter of furniture sales was resumed this morning. Judge Woodruff, who was to decide upon the admissibility of secondary evidence, held that the act of 1895, giving immunity for answers made before the Senate Investigating Committee, does not give immunity to the books of John Mullins produced before the committee. The books are admissible, and if not produced when called for secondary evidence of their contents is admissible on points material to the case.

The jury was excused, and Prosecutor Stockton offered to show by Murphy, in whose custody the books had been, that the prices of goods sold the State were not entered in the usual manner, but left blank, and that in the cash book the footings had no relation to the entries made above them in the State account. He also offered to show that the books had been mutilated after Murphy left the firm's employ. The evidence was material, as it would show the books were kept in such a manner as to permit fraud.

### Seeks Damages for an Old Injury.

A suit to recover $25,000 damages for an accident that occurred eight years ago was on trial yesterday before Chief Justice Daly and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas. Thomas Long appeared as plaintiff, acting as guardian ad litem of his daughter Annie. The defendants, Charles E. Butler and the Prescott Hall estate, were represented by Joseph H. Choate.

Mr. Long alleges in his complaint that he was living, Oct. 6, 1887, at 299 Eighth Avenue, owned by the defendants. His daughter fell from the front stoop into the basement, owing "to the negligence of the defendants," and was, it is alleged, crippled for life.

Mr. Choate said that the girl's present condition is due rather to her parents' negligence in treating her after the mishap rather than through the actual fall itself. Mr. Choate pointed out to the Court that, though the accident occurred so long ago, the action was only really begun within the past year. The guardian, however, was appointed in 1896.

The case will be concluded to-day.

# Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

A LADY LIVING IN 86TH ST., NEAR Columbus Av., can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address C. F. L., 1,242 Broadway.

# Furnished Rooms.

1.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

44th ST., 238 WEST.—Back parlor for physician; alcove and hall room; well furnished; references.

46th ST., 19 WEST.—Two square rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

48th ST., 46 WEST.—Front or rear room for gentleman; private bath; family two.

70th ST., 88 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; hot and cold water; select location; references.

VERY NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE AND hall room; private house; location central. Address W., 1,227 Broadway.

# Rooms Wanted.

ROOMS WANTED—Gentleman, wife and daughter (12 years) want floor of four rooms, with bath, furnished for light housekeeping, "dinners out;" private house with owner preferred; rent must be moderate; quiet location, between 59th and 116th Sts.; references given and required. Box 225, York Harbor, Me.

# Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Two Battleships for the U. S. Navy.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1895.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 2, 1895, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1895, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the construction, by contract, for the United States Navy, of two vessels, exclusive of armament, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Battleships Nos. 5 and 6. Two seagoing coast-line battleships of about 10,000 tons displacement each. As required by the aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, in the construction of said vessels "All of the provisions of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled 'An act to increase the naval establishment,' as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, except as to premiums, which are not to be offered, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, and specifications therefor, and the mode of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, save that in all their parts said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture." All armor, armor bolts, and their accessories, required for use in the construction of said vessels, excepting such as may be required for the protective decks, are to be furnished by the Government, but the contractor is to furnish all rivets and other fastenings, and drill, tap, and fit all holes for rivets and other fastenings used to connect any part of the hull framing to the armor for constructive purposes, and fit, place, and secure to the vessels, in accordance with the plans and specifications, all of the armor, including that used in the construction of the turrets, barbettes, conning towers, and ammunition tubes, and protection of the guns and loading positions. The contracts for the construction of said battleships will contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, in the open sea, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the speed developed by the vessel upon such trial shall be not less than an average of 16 knots an hour, maintained successfully for four consecutive hours, during which period the air pressure in the fireroom shall not exceed an average of one inch of water. If on trial the vessels develop and maintain an average speed in excess of 16 knots an hour or more they will be accepted so far as speed is concerned. If the vessels fail to develop and maintain as aforesaid said guaranteed speed, (16 knots,) but exhibit an average speed of not less than 15 knots an hour they will be accepted, so far as speed is concerned, at a reduced price, the reduction being at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars a knot. If the speed falls below an average of 15 knots an hour it shall be optional with the Secretary of the Navy to reject the vessels or to accept them at a reduced price, to be agreed upon between the Secretary and the contractors. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractor. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. A circular defining the chief characteristics of said vessels and their machinery, and enumerating the requirements with which the plans and specifications therefor provided by bidders should comply, has been prepared, and copies of the same may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. Plans and specifications for the construction of said vessels may be seen and examined at the department on and after Oct. 30, 1895. Blank forms of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contract for each vessel will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after said date upon application to the department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed within three years from the dates of the respective contracts, and payments on each vessel will be made in thirty equal installments as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which 10 per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. The aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, further provides that one of said vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or in the waters connecting therewith, and that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for the contract, that said vessel cannot be constructed at a cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, he may authorize the construction of said vessel elsewhere in the United States. It is therefore required that each bidder shall state explicitly in his proposal the place where the vessel which he bids for is to be constructed. In view of the fact that the department may find it necessary to award the contracts for both vessels to one builder, it is desired that each bidder will state the price for which he will undertake to build both. Proposals for the construction of said vessels will be received from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake." The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must include the construction of both the vessel and her machinery, complete in all respects, as required by the plans and specifications, and contract will be made separately for each building and machinery. Proposals are divided in two classes, as follows: Proposals for Hull and Machinery—Class 1—For the construction of hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, and equipment, except anchors and chains, and the installation of ordnance and ordnance outfit, complete in all respects, in accordance with plans and specifications provided by the bidder. But no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete specifications of the hull and machinery, such plans, as may be necessary for a thorough interpretation of the design thereof, and by a satisfactory guarantee of the results of the same if adopted. Bidders may, if they so desire, adopt the plans and specifications of the department for the hull or machinery, or any part thereof, and embody them in their plans and specifications to be submitted with their proposals. Bidders who may desire to offer to construct both of said vessels may embrace both in one proposal, the price of each being given separately, and may propose separately for one or both under one or both of the two classes of proposals as above specified. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the check of each successful bidder shall become the property of the United States in case he shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of his proposal. The amount of such check must be at least $80,000 with a proposal for one vessel, or $100,000 with a proposal for both vessels. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Every successful bidder will be required, within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the faithful performance of the work, and give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate, in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for the Construction of Battleships." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, October 12, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened October 29, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 29, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of plated ware, chinaware, glassware, kitchen utensils, rubber life belts, brushes, locks, solder, bar iron, pumice and rotten stone, graphite, shovels, saws, tools, and files. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, will be managed to retain his place in the Appraiser's office. His wife had frequently told the neighbors of threats he had made on her life, and that she feared that in one of his frequent insane periods he would carry out his threat. The couple had six children, and the wife kept a china-ware store at their home.

decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

# AMUSEMENTS.

GARRICK THEATER. Eve. at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2.
RICHARD MANSFIELD.....Lessee
MODJESKA TO-NIGHT MISTRESS BETTY
To-morrow (Sat'y) night last performance of MODJESKA. By special request, Mary Stuart.
—COMMENCING OCT. 21—
A New Romantic Comic Opera,
**LEONARDO.**
Words by Gilbert Burgess. Music by Thomas Pearsall Thorne.
Produced under the direction of J. C. Duff.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN — TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. PALMER'S. DELLA FOX AND FLEUR-DE-LIS. Next Saturday last matinée but one. To-night, 50th time. Souvenirs. Monday, Oct. 28, THE SHOP

# SHE IS A POLITICIAN

## Mrs. Mary L. Hall's Campaign Work for the Republican Party.

## YEARS OF LABOR AMONG NEGROES

### Almost from Her Days of Slavery She Has Sought to Guide People of Her Race—Her Experiences in New-York.

There were signs of unusual activity and patriotic demonstration in and near 149 West Twenty-seventh Street yesterday. The United States flag floated in front of the house, and Japanese lanterns and big posters further adorned the building.

Mrs. Mary L. Hall, President of the Colored Woman's Republican Auxiliary, lives at No. 149, and yesterday she opened a ballot-folding school in her rooms. The school will be open from early in the morning until late at night every day until election day. If there is anything about a ballot that the voters in her district do not know when that important day arrives it will not be Mrs. Hall's fault.

The district in which Mrs. Hall's home is situated is largely populated by colored people. She is a clever woman of the negro race, and she has thrown herself heart and soul into the work of a political missionary. There are few men, women, or children in the district whom she does not know, and if their politics are not just what she could desire it is not from lack of effort on her part. She sees that the negro men register, and she is on hand on election day to see that they have fair play in voting. She is the political mistress of the district, although she may acknowledge as its master her arch enemy Caleb Simms, the Captain of the district, whose devoted ally in politics she was at one time.

Mrs. Mary L. Hall.
For Many Years a Republican Campaign Worker.

Mrs. Hall is a tall, slender woman, with a dignified manner and bearing. She is equally respected by her friends, politicians and others, black and white. She has been interested in politics and has worked hard for the Republican Party since 1869, and her history, as she told it to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is interesting.

"I was in Savannah, Ga., when the polls were first opened to the colored men," said Mrs. Hall. "I went out with four colored men from the country to help them vote. I suppose I was interested in the first place to see that my people had a chance to vote. Then these men could not read or write, and so I went with them.

"The people were voting in the Court House there in Savannah and the polls were open all day long, and when I went out I saw the advantage that the white people were taking of my people. The white people were giving the colored voters Democratic tickets, and the negro men did not know any better. I saw that I could be of use. That was the way I began, and I have been working ever since.

"I was born a slave. My father was a white man, a Spaniard. My mother's father was a pure Guinea negro, and her mother was a full-blooded Indian. My mother died when I was a little girl, and my mistress took care of me and brought me up. She had a little girl about my age, whose companion I was. I was a house servant, and I never knew what hard treatment was. It was when I was fourteen years old that my mistress's daughter slapped me, and I slapped her back. They gave me a dreadful whipping. I made up my mind then that I would not take another. I wanted to be my own mistress, so I went off with eight other slaves, and we joined the Union Army at Atlanta. I lived at Sandersville.

"But I had never known before what hard treatment was in any way. That whipping was the only cruel thing that ever happened to me. My mistress's family used to be proud of me. I used to speak up and make smart speeches, and they liked to hear them. They used to call me 'Hook's pretty little nigger.'

"I was an awfully proud little nigger. My master was a Judge of the Superior Court, and he used to bring his friends up to the house, and I would wait on them. When they saw me, they would ask:

"'Hook, where did you get that pretty little nigger?'

"I didn't mind being called nigger if they only called me pretty.

"My mistress's brother used to trot me on his knee and give me pennies. I remember when he went to the war he gave me 25 cents.

"'There, little nigger,' he said, 'that is the last money I shall ever give you.'

"It was just before the first battle of Peach Tree Creek that I left Sandersville. The Southerners were defeated there, and Atlanta was taken. I lost the index finger of my right hand there. A piece of shell cut through it, and part of it had to be taken off.

"I was young and delicate and the surgeons put me into an ambulance at Atlanta so that I could ride, and took care of the wounded soldiers. I went with the army to Government quarters at Savannah.

"I staid in Savannah until after the election of Grant. I left the city in 1871. I lived in Philadelphia for some time. I worked there for Gen. Hayes's election. I worked for Blaine in New-York, and I have worked for every President since the last campaign of Grant.

"How did I get into politics in New-York? I simply walked in, I guess. I got acquainted with the Captain of the district, Caleb Simms. He thought I could not work except under his direction. I worked with him sixteen years and was learning all the time. We were friends until I got a position in the Custom House, and I have been working against him ever since.

"I would not work against him when it would work against the party. I would lay aside my personal animosity for the time before I would do that. He was jealous and said I had taken votes and put them on my list. I used to do all the hard work and he got the credit. Then he insulted my husband, and I could not stand that. He said my husband was an apron-string man. I was not working with him and my husband was a veteran. He voted for Lincoln."

Mrs. Hall's husband is a white man.

"Caleb Simms is a smart man. He is one of the shrewdest negroes I ever knew. I would rather work under him in politics than any one else. You would think him very honest to see him, but he is one of the grandest rascals that ever lived.

"He is a shrewd man in politics, though. He has always affiliated with Mr. Platt. Mr. Platt is a pretty shrewd man and he has got a good deal from him.

"I really can tell a Republican whenever I see one in the face. I am a pretty good character reader, anyway. There is something open and frank about a Republican that draws me to him. All that we have ever received that has been elevating has been from the Republican Party. I give twenty-six voters to the party every election day. I give more than that, but I am always sure of twenty-six.

"I make a room-to-room canvass. I even go into the gambling places and dives where I think colored men are likely to be, and make them come out and register. Then, on election day, I make them vote. That is the dirty work I have done for the Captain. He would not do that himself.

"Every election day I serve soup, coffee, sandwiches, and cigars to voters. You cannot get colored men to vote without spending money one way or another. In all the sixteen years I worked for Capt. Simms I only got $8 to treat the boys. But I used to get a good salary, and I did not mind spending it.

"Sometimes I give the men something to drink. Sometimes they say they want something to eat. Sometimes a man says he has a white shirt in the laundry that must come out. There must be money for all these things. I have 105 women in my association, but they are all poor women, with young children, and they must have some money, though it be only a little, if they go out and work.

"Did you see that little woman on the platform at the meeting the other evening? She is one of the best workers I have. She is always at the post of duty. She lives in Thirty-second Street, and she takes more men to the polls than any one else.

"On election day I am out before the polls open and I stay there all day and watch the people voting. I never forget a face. The way they try to work it is to get the Democratic negroes and Tammany heelers to vote early in the morning. Then after that they go in line again with something folded in their hands that looks like a ticket, and they take up the time, and then it gets so late the Republican voters don't have a chance.

"I have a white man and a colored man to watch, and I have them go inside the polls to see who has voted. If they say a man has voted, I put a "V" down beside his name and cross it out. Then I go to where he is standing in line and say: 'What are you doing here?' and push him out. If he won't go I call a policeman.

"There, did you see that man going by? I was going to show you a Democratic nigger. That was the one that knocked me down.

"It was on one registration day, and I had been out to get some things for tea—some tomatoes and eggs. I was standing with some colored women watching the Democratic niggers across the street. One of the women took some of my eggs and began to throw them. I had not done anything, but one of the men came across the street and asked me what I was doing, and hit me. Then I got some more eggs and began to throw them at him. They were not rotten eggs, though, for they cost me 28 cents a dozen.

"Then this man came across the street and knocked me down with a blackjack. I thought I was going to die. One time I was hit when I took a voter away from a Democratic heeler and tore up his tickets. But they only hit me a little.

"I was hooted at and cried down by both white and black people when I first began to do election work. The white men told the policeman to arrest me, for I was either crazy or drunk.

"But when the policeman came to me he found there was not a smell of liquor about. I won't say I wouldn't drink a glass of beer sometimes, but on election day I never let a drop of anything pass my lips."

That is the way Mrs. Hall expresses it.

"I said to the officer: 'I am simply showing my people what to do.' Many of them can't read or write, you know. I have the respect of the good element of the people, both white and black.

"This cough I have I got in the campaign of Fassett. I was out night and day canvassing. I was dreadfully disappointed when he was defeated. We had a bill for the colored people that we wanted to have passed, and we thought he would help us.

"I had pneumonia, and I was confined to my bed for six solitary weeks. I have never been well since.

"I have not done so much speaking. You would think I was a young girl, I am so embarrassed; but for a worker, now, I tell you—" and Mrs. Hall's feelings were too great for words.

Mrs. Hall has the reputation of being an ardent and indefatigable political worker among all her colleagues.

"I don't like this picture very well," she said as she kindly allowed the reporter to take her photograph. "It is not good at all, except that it shows the look of determination upon my face."

# DR. WEBB-PEPLOE TO SPEAK

## The Vicar of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Will Make an Address in the Y. M. C. A. Building This Evening.

The Rev. Prebendary H. W. Webb-Peploe, Vicar of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, will give an address in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. This will be the only opportunity New-Yorkers will have, perhaps, for some time to hear this celebrated divine, of whom Mr. Moody has said, "He is without exception the greatest man that ever came to Northfield."

Dr. Webb-Peploe came to America last Summer, at the special request of Mr. Moody, to take charge of some of the meetings at the Northfield Conference. He at once attracted wide attention in the Christian world by the power and force of his utterances, and his classes at Northfield were filled during the entire conference.

The meeting this evening, although held under the auspices of the Students' Club, will by no means be confined to students. Special invitations have been sent to all the Christian Endeavor Societies and the various branches of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood in this city. For these bodies and the students, a portion of the hall on the ground floor will be reserved up to 7:45 o'clock. No tickets are required for admission, except to the reserved portion. The Rev. George R. Van de Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, and chaplain of Columbia College, will preside at the meeting and introduce Mr. Webb-Peploe.

Mr. Webb-Peploe, since leaving Northfield, early in September, has been through British Columbia, and spent several days in Moody's Bible School, at Chicago. He arrived in New-York last Tuesday, coming from Virginia, where he has been visiting his son. Dr. Webb-Peploe's wife and daughter are with him, and they will sail for home to-morrow on the Etruria.

# FRIENDS HELPING MISS OLIVER

## They Want to Prove the Nurse Is a Kleptomaniac, Not a Thief.

Ethel Oliver, the pretty nurse who was arrested in the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, Sunday night for stealing money, jewelry, and clothing from the nurses and patients, and who pleaded guilty to the charge when arraigned before Police Justice Walsh, now wants to change her plea to not guilty. The simple charge against Ethel at the present time is that she stole a gold opera chain from Miss Myra S. Ransom.

Miss Oliver was to have been sentenced yesterday. When her case was called it was discovered that she had friends working in her behalf. One of the persons who had been nursed by Ethel, and who was grateful for her sympathetic tenderness, had retained a lawyer to look after her case.

Counsel will now try to prove that his client is not a thief, but is a kleptomaniac. When the case was called, the lawyer asked Justice Walsh for permission to withdraw the plea of guilty and to enter one of not guilty.

"We are quite anxious," said the lawyer, "to have this matter investigated. It may be that the young woman has committed the thefts, but I do not think she had any evil intent, and I believe she was mentally irresponsible."

"The trouble is," Justice Walsh replied, "that all the witnesses in the case have been notified that their presence is not needed. If I allow Miss Oliver to withdraw her plea, it will be necessary to have the witnesses here again. I will adjourn the matter until Monday next, when I will give my decision."

A charitable woman, who is interested in the Wayside Home, asked permission to take charge of the nurse, guaranteeing to produce her in court on Monday, but Justice Walsh said he had no power in a criminal case to commit the nurse to her charge. Under this decision, Ethel was taken back to Raymond Street Jail in the patrol wagon.

It is said that several persons who at various times during the last three months have been patients in the Seney Hospital have taken an interest in Miss Oliver, and that they will do all in their power to have the girl set at liberty.

# ARRESTED ON HIS ROUTE

## Mark Isaacs, a Carrier, Charged with Purloining Letters.

Mark Isaacs, a letter carrier in the general Post Office, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday charged with having, Oct. 16, embezzled two letters addressed to "The C. N. Middleton Drug Comnay, 74 Cortlandt Street," containing respectively a one and a two-dollar bill.

Isaacs was arrested by the Post Office Inspectors while at work this morning, complaints having been made repeatedly of letters having been missed on his route. He denied the charge and waived examination. He was held in $3,000 to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

# GIFT OF THE SEVENTY

## Solid Silver Loving Cup Presented to Joseph Larocque, Chairman.

## MR. BEAMAN WAS THE SPEECHMAKER

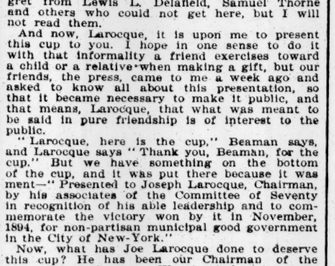
### Members of the Old Committee Gather in the Chamber of Commerce —Praise for the Work of Mr. Larocque.

A handsome solid silver loving cup, with a capacity of ten pints, was presented yesterday to Joseph Larocque, President of the New-York Bar Association, by his associate members of the Committee of Seventy, over which he presided as Chairman.

The cup was purchased by Chairman Larocque's fellow-members on the committee soon after the election of 1894 in this city, but, as many of those identified with the testimonial have been absent in Europe, the presentation was deferred until yesterday, when it was made in the Chamber of Commerce.

C. C. Beaman, who is a candidate on the Committee of Fifty ticket this year for Supreme Court Justice, made the presentation, and Mr. Larocque accepted the gift in a brief speech.

Others present were Charles Stewart Smith, Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling, J. Kennedy Tod, W. Jay Schieffelin, James S. Archibald, E. Lawrence Godkin, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Jacob H. Schiff, William H. Webb, William Rhinelander Stewart, A. B. Friessel, Frederic Taylor, John P. Townsend, J. Augustus Johnson, Gustav H. Schwab, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., John Fulton, William B. Hornblower, Charles S. Fairchild, L. J. Callanan, and William E. Dodge.



Joseph Larocque's Loving Cup.
Presented by Members of the Committee of Seventy.

The cup, which was displayed upon a table, is in the richly decorative design of Louis XV. The large, round, and gracefully formed body of the cup suggests the generous abundance which the capacity of the vessel—ten pints—justifies. It measures nine inches in height, and weighs over seventy-three ounces. On the base is the following inscription:

> Presented to
> JOSEPH LAROCQUE,
> Chairman,
> by his associates of the
> Committee of Seventy
> in recognition of his able leadership and to commemorate the victory won by it in November, 1894, for non-partisan municipal good government in the City of New-York.

Underneath the inscription is engraved "Acti labores jucundi," (finished labors are pleasant.)

Mr. Beaman, in making the presentation, said:

We are come here to make this presentation to our friend Mr. Larocque. I have letters of regret from Lewis L. Delafield, Samuel Thorne and others who could not get here, but I will not read them.

And now, Larocque, it is upon me to present this cup to you. I hope in one sense to do it with that informality a friend exercises toward a child or a relative when making a gift, but our friends, the press, came to me a week ago and asked to know all about this presentation, so that it became necessary to make it public, and that means, Larocque, that what was meant to be said in pure friendship is of interest to the public.

"Larocque, here is the cup," Beaman says, and Larocque says "Thank you, Beaman, for the cup." But we have something on the bottom of the cup, and it was put there because it was ment—" Presented to Joseph Larocque, Chairman, by his associates of the Committee of Seventy in recognition of his able leadership and to commemorate the victory won by it in November, 1894, for non-partisan municipal good government in the City of New-York."

Now, what has Larocque done to deserve this cup? He has been our Chairman of the Committee of Seventy. We give it him in recognition of his able leadership and to commemorate the victory won by it in November, 1894, for non-partisan municipal government in the City of New-York. I am rather glad the newspapers got hold of this matter, because they would have had me translate the final inscription on the cup. I don't know where it came from, but it was put on by Tiffany—" Acti labores jucundi"—works finished are sweet, things that have been finished are sweet.

Now, Mr. Larocque, what have you done that is sweet finished? I think that without you there would have been no Committee of Seventy. It was at your call that the citizens came together and determined to have a Committee of Seventy. Then, I think, it was under your leadership from beginning to end this fight went on, and which the inscription says resulted in victory. Therefore, that thing is sweet for us to remember; it is finished.

Your Committee of Seventy, under great difficulties, nominated its own ticket for the citizens to vote for. The citzens of New-York wisely united on that ticket against Tammany Hall, and nobly stood by it to the end. And what was the result, Joe Larocque, of these "labors"—the result was that Tammany Hall was beaten 50,000 majority. This was something that was finished; that particular fight was finished; it will be pleasantly remembered.

And what then did the Committee of Seventy do? Sub-committees were appointed, and they drew up the Power of Removal bill. The Police Magistrates bill was also drafted by this committee and passed. The Police Reorganization bill also was drafted, but was not passed. The next Legislature will find this bill again being presented, and I hope it then will be passed.

And what else is finished? The Committee of Seventy is finished; its work has been performed, and it is for others to take up the next work.

Now, Mr. Larocque, we know what you have been with us; you have been our head from beginning to end. I don't know what you will do with this cup. I know you won't put it in a safe-deposit company, but it will be put where you can see it and remember us, and we can sometimes see it and remember you and the Committee of Seventy. No burglar will steal it, for if he turned up that cup and read, "Committee of Seventy" on it, he would drop it as quickly as if it had "Roosevelt" on it.

Mr. Beaman then handed the cup to Mr. Larocque, who, upon accepting it, said that he esteemed it an honor to be associated with the men who came together last year to rescue the city from the hands into which it had fallen. Continuing, he said:

To say to you that I am deeply touched by this evidence of approval and kindly greeting, is very inadequate to express the sentiments of this movement. There is nothing in connection with the work of the Committee of Seventy of 1894 which will ever pass from my remembrance, but the fact which will overshadow all others and which will carry with it the highest pleasure is the fact that I have found myself associated in the labor performed in the last campaign, associated with men of all shades of public opinion, but who came together irrespective of politics to wrest the government of the city from the hands into which it had fallen.

Investigations of a department of the City Government had shown that every department of that government had fallen into the hands of the adherents of an organization calling itself political, and that these departments and taxes of the city were being used, not for the improvement and betterment of the city, but to keep together the adherents of that organization. We found public offices filled by men who had stood their trial for homicide, by men whose education for the bench had been the saloon—associates of green goods men. Men of the lowest walks of life were administering the government of this city.

This sufficiently awakened the people of New-York and brought them to think of the lasting disgrace from which they were suffering, and when they came to realize the situation they learn it was the result of allowing political party organizations to administer the City Government.

And, then, gentlemen you came together to take counsel as to what was to be done. You reflected on the situation, and the conclusion you reached was that to obtain for our city any decent government, control of party organizations must be put a stop to.

Having reviewed the campaign of 1894, Mr. Larocque went on to say:

Take a look at the situation now and when the Committee of Seventy was organized in 1894. Go into any public office or the courts of inferior jurisdiction. Look at the men conducting those offices and the men on the bench, and you will agree with me a great work was accomplished by the efforts of last Fall and Winter. No one can fail to come to the conclusion that you did a great and noble work.

Mr. Beaman has given me an undue amount of credit for that work. All I did as a member of that committee was to do the work that I found for my hand to do. We made a long step forward; our work is done, and to-day I meet you on this occasion and I thank you for the kind manner in which you have received me, and I thank you for this mark of approval and regard, and to the last day of my life I shall treasure it as a memento of your regard.

Mr. Larocque's address was frequently interrupted by applause.

# MRS. WALLER TALKS MORE FREELY

## What She Says of Her Husband's Imprisonment and the Proceedings Against Him in Madagascar.

Mrs. John L. Waller, wife of the former United States Consul at Madagascar, now confined in a French prison, was somewhat more communicative yesterday than she was on her arrival at Quarantine late Wednesday night. Accompanied by her children, she went to the Clarendon, 115 West Twenty-seventh Street.

When visited there she said that Capt. Levisort and six Lieutenants composed the court which had tried Mr. Waller. The latter had repeatedly asked for counsel, but was allowed none until twenty-four hours before the trial, when L. Jeriaud took his case, but as soon as he had read the letters Waller had written to Mrs. Waller the lawyer threw up the case. The reason for this, Mrs. Waller says, was that in one of them Waller had written Tessier and a young Hova named Ratsimandresy, but these contained nothing but references to business matters.

Previous to the trial Waller was examined through a French interpreter, and then made to sign a paper written in French, a language he did not understand. The court-martial appointed a clerk named Gerric as counsel for Waller, but he was allowed to make practically no defense. The trial and drawing up of the sentence occupied three hours and twenty-five minutes. Waller was condemned to twenty years' imprisonment, and an appeal to a higher court was denied him. He was taken to the prison at Clarvoux, in the south of France, March 24 last.

Mrs. Waller, who had not seen her husband since Sept. 20, she being in the interior of the island, did not learn of his trial and sentence until after they had occurred, and says that if he had not been detained at Tamatave by Consul Wetter, who questioned some of her husband's official acts, Waller would not have been arrested. In fact, she said, public opinion at Tamatave was to the effect that Wetter was in collusion with the French authorities.

After Waller's conviction, an order expelling his stepson, Paul H. Bray, to Zanzibar was carried out, he being forcibly taken to that place on the same steamer which conveyed Waller to prison, the Djemenah. An American named Woodford took Mrs. Waller and her children as far as Mauritius, where she asked assistance of Consul Campbell to enable her to reach the United States.

The Consul told her, she says, that the United States made no provision for such purposes. Then she went to the Governor, who said he would help her if Consul Campbell would write to him regarding the matter. This the Consul refused to do, saying that it would humiliate him. Finally she was sent home, third-class passage, and while on the steamer Irrawaddy she and her children were grossly insulted by the French soldiers, so much that one of the privates took occasion to express to her his regret at an insult paid her by one of the officers. From Marseilles, where she and her children were treated with the greatest kindness by Consul Claud Thomas, of whom she speaks in the highest terms, Mrs. Waller came to the United States in the second cabin.

The story that Waller had received the extraordinary concession as a reward for betraying the French, Mrs. Waller denounced as absolutely untrue, as the grant was made a year before any hostilities. The reason for the large grant, her son Paul stated, was that the Malagassy had been swindled by English, French, and German grantees, and no American had ever received a concession. The Malagassy desired to cultivate closer relations with the United States, and the grant to Waller had been largely made with that purpose in view.

Mrs. Waller has come home to lay her husband's case before the Secretary of State. She expressed the belief that Mr. Waller's release would be effected, and after that she hoped to again make her home in Madagascar, where her husband and son would develop their land grant, which they still hold. Persons had suggested to her that Mr. Waller's color might prevent his securing effective attention in his case, but she did not think so, as she had confidence in the American people. One cause of delay in the case was, Mrs. Waller said, that it would be necessary for the State Department to obtain access to the original letters upon which the charges against Mr. Waller are based, and these the French authorities were holding back.

### Say They Are Not Insolvent.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 17.—The officers of the Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company here say the report of State Insurance Superintendent Pierce to the Attorney General is wrong, and that the company is far from insolvent. The State Superintendent, they say, did not give the corporation credit for the $15,000 it has in assets that will be available by Dec. 1. They say the State cannot legally close up the company's office.

### To Slaughter Horses in Brooklyn.

Jacob Renard applied to Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn yesterday for a permit to slaughter horses in Clay Street, at Newtown Creek.

He represents the European Packing Company, which has a horse abattoir on the outskirts of Chicago. The horse meat is to be shipped from Brooklyn to foreign ports.

### Sale of P. T. Barnum's Furniture.

Many articles of furniture owned by the late P. T. Barnum, the showman, will be sold in this city on Monday by order of B. Fish, executor of the Barnum estate.

They're anxious to put on the gloves but Uncle Sam says—"not here."

We like to give you unusual value, can't always do it, but these gloves at $1—well just take a look at 'em yourself.

They're for the man who doesn't want to pay a higher price; don't suppose we allow him to go elsewhere?

A glove customer means a customer for hats, shoes, clothes or other furnishings.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

STUDY CHAIRS.

Two sorts are rivals for the first place.

One is a reclining Morris Chair in oak or mahogany, peculiarly free from annoyance. A brass rod lifted from one set of grooves to another lowers the back to any angle. The tapestry-covered cushions are removable and reversible.

The second is leather—or tapestry—covered in Turkish manner—no woodwork visible, easy as a couch; arms broad enough and just the right length for a reading table.

Other styles, of course; some curious enough to be just from the Orient.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Bargains in
*Blankets & Comforters.*

Products of California and Eastern Mills—all sizes.

500 pairs full size, all wool, white Blankets,

$5.00 per pair.

San Diego.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10-4 | 60 x 80 in. | $4.50. |
| 11-4 | 70 x 82 " | $5.25. |
| 12-4 | 78 x 84 " | $6.75. |
| 14-4 | 90 x 90 " | $9.50. |

*Down Comforters,*
(Sateen covered—full size).
$5.00.

*Lord & Taylor,*
Broadway & 20th St.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

*Good Things For Children*
*At Low Prices.*

**Boys' Suits,** all wool, $5.00 to $6.00—our fast color Blue Cheviot Suits at $5.50 are particularly good for school wear—Sailor Suits, silk hand embroidered, $4.75.

**Girls' Dresses** neatly made from the latest models and materials—stylish and effective, $3.65 to $10.00, a line of bright plaids, 4 to 14 years, from $6.25 to $8.75 as to size—are very desirable.

**Girls' Cloaks**—Reefers in plain blue heavy cloth, $4.85 to $8.50. Jackets of fancy mixed cloth—32, 34, 36 bust, $6.50 and $10.00.

**Babies' Short Coats,** $2.75 to $5.00. **Long Cloaks,** $2.85 to $6.75.

Considering how many Children there are, is it any wonder that the *one* store devoted exclusively to their clothing with its specialists in all departments, should be able to offer Children's things in greater variety, more satisfactory styles, and often at less cost than elsewhere?

60-62 West 23d St.

Art Pottery.
*Fourth Floor.*

For Wedding Presents, and for other similar demands, beautiful specimens of Vienna and Dresden Ware; Royal Worcester and Doulton fancy pieces; Carrara Marbles; Vernis-Martin Curio Cabinets; German Ivories and Ivory Miniatures.

Fancy Lamps of all kinds.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Horner's Furniture.
Writing Desks.

They greet you on entering the store. Fully a hundred and fifty to choose from, and no two alike. For the letter writer, the student, the litterateur. Nothing more handsome and appropriate for a present. You can nowhere find such an assortment, and nowhere obtain equal values.

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.


# SAYS PIER RENT IS TOO HIGH

## French Line Agent Tells the Dock Board of an Offer to Insure Restoration of Old Lease Rates.

The Dock Board held its regular meeting yesterday, and before it appeared Augustin Forget, agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique at this port. He was accompanied by Lawyer E. K. Jones, who was there in behalf of the French steamship company.

The present rent of the pier occupied by the French line is $46,500 a year. Previous to 1891 the company paid an annual rental of $30,500. Lawyer Jones asked that the rental be reduced, on the ground that the company which he represented was paying an exorbitant rental when compared with that exacted from other lines. He produced a statement showing that while the French line is paying 91¾ cents a square foot for wharfage occupied, the other prominent companies are paying as follows: White Star, 74 cents; Cunard, 69 cents; American, 63 cents, and National, 62 cents.

Mr. Jones, in his argument for a fairer treatment of the French line, said that prior to December, 1890, the company had paid an annual rental of $30,500. A renewal of ten years on the lease had been asked for when the old lease had expired. It was brought out that just previous to the expiration of the lease some person, whose name was not disclosed, had represented to Louis de Bebian, the then agent of the line, that if $5,000 was paid the company could renew its lease upon the old terms. According to Mr. Forget, who immediately after succeeded M. de Bebian in office, the proposition was sent to the home office of the line, and in reply the agent was instructed not to submit to blackmail.

When asked who was the alleged emissary of the old Board of Dock Commissioners, neither Mr. Jones nor Agent Forget knew.

"We owe it to the old board to fully investigate this matter," said Commissioner O'Brien. "What was his name?" he asked of Mr. Forget.

"I don't know," was the reply. "The agent of the French line at that time was Mr. Louis de Bebian. He is now dead. He sent the proposition to Paris, and the home office instructed him not to submit to blackmail."

"I don't know positively that this man was an emissary of the old Dock Board, but he so represented, and the official correspondence between Mr. de Bebian and the Directors of the French line would throw some light on the subject," interpolated Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones was appealed to to divulge the name of the person who had approached the French line agent, but said he could not. Mr. O'Brien urged that he do so as a duty to the community—as a private citizen.

"But I am not before the board as a private citizen, but as an attorney," replied Mr. Jones.

"Then do so on moral grounds," said Commissioner Einstein, persuasively.

"I have nothing, gentlemen," Mr. Jones said, "to do with this case on any other grounds except those which come within my province as an attorney. If I only knew that if a man attempted to blackmail me for $5,000, or any other sum, I'd send for a policeman. But I came before you to ask a reduction in rent, because we were coerced into paying the increase. I did not come to talk about blackmailing schemes."

The Dock Board apparently thought there was something in the plea entered by the French line, through its attorney and agent, for the latter was advised to submit a list of improvements to the pier that were necessary for the company. These, if made, will, through the phraseology of the lease, cancel the contract, and the line may be able to secure the pier on better terms.

The Board appointed William J. Mathews Dockmaster, at a salary of $1,500 a year. He will succeed Daniel Patterson, resigned.

### Diphtheria in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 17.—Owing to the prevalence of diphtheria in the northern section of the city, on the Heights, the Board of Health is considering the advisability of closing Public School 25. Thirty-five cases have been reported in the district, and several pupils are ill. Two hundred pupils absented themselves to-day.

City Physician Gray inspected the school to-day, and will report to the Health Board to-morrow. He thinks the disease is of mild form, and that it did not originate in the school.

### Must Not Sell Live Chickens Again.

Seventy-seven Hebrews, on trial in the Special Sessions Court yesterday on charges of selling live chickens in the city at the season of Yom Kippur, contrary to the rules of the Health Board, were discharged on the plea of Alexander Newburger.

Mr. Newburger dwelt upon his clients' ignorance of the law and belief in what they held to be their unassailable religious rights. Justice Jacob, speaking for the Court, liberated the prisoners, but cautioned them that the offense could not again be committed with impunity.

### Making a Military Mine.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Oct. 17.—Pontoon and spar bridge building, at which the engineers have been drilling for the last six weeks, was discontinued yesterday. Military mining and the construction of field fortifications were begun to-day.

Two shafts will be sunk, and a mine 250 feet long dug. Flying saps and counter mines will also be made, and 300 feet of temporary fortifications constructed.

### Railway Franchise Sale Postponed.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch formally postponed the sale of the franchise of the People's Traction Company yesterday for two weeks. The matter is now in the courts. The action of the Controller being expected, there were no bidders present.


NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.


# THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The beginning of the opera season, the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding, and the Paget-Whitney wedding are, of course, the most important events in the near future. The coming-outees, however, should not be lost sight of, for they are more or less of importance in the doings of people of fashion. From present indications the list of buds will be larger than that of last year, and, in fact, than those of previous years. It may be flattery to say that the young women who ought to make their social bow within the next twelve weeks are prettier than the débutantes of last season, but the fact is that for some reason, which may be inexplicable, the girls whose coming-out teas are now being arranged for, form the prettiest bunch of belles who have made their bow to the fashionable world for many a moon. For instance, one would probably have to go a great way to find a more charming girl than Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald, who is a daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald. It is almost astonishing that a couple as young in appearance as Gen. and Mrs. Fitzgerald should have already introduced a batch of girls who are already out and are among the social favorites in town society. A complete list of the young women who are looking forward to a coming-out party would be almost too long to publish, but among those of greater prominence will be Miss Angelica Church, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Church; Miss Nellie Barnes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Barnes; Miss Louise Garland, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Garland; Miss May Low, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Low: Miss Maud Hall, one of the daughters of Mrs. Valentine G. Hall; Miss Helen Clarkson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Streatfield Clarkson; Miss Esther Hoppin and Miss Madeline Knowlton. The latter is a brunette of unusual beauty, and it is fair to predict that she will be one of the belles of this season.

The cards which have been received in town within the past day or two from Miss Innes, and which came from Santa Barbara, announcing the marriage of her sister, Miss Susan Warren Innes to Mr. Henry Livingston Center, are of considerable interest, notwithstanding the fact that the announcement of the marriage appeared in THE TIMES several weeks ago. Mr. Center, who is a son of the late Mr. Livingston Center, and who was, to all appearances, a perfectly healthy young man, found himself in a bad state physically several months ago, and by advice of his physician crossed the continent to California, where, after arriving, he became very much worse. The mild climate, however, of the Golden State did much for his recovery, and to-day his friends are elated over the fact that his health is very much improved. Miss Innes crossed the continent like a brave woman loyal to her love, and the marriage was the result. Mr. Center was at the head and front of several of the dancing classes as well as riding classes of last Winter, and those who were fortunate enough to hold membership in these classes are hoping that he will come East for the coming Winter. Mr. Center's mother, by the way, who was a Miss Livingston of Staten Island, and who still preserves much of the beauty of the days when she was a famous belle, spent the Summer and is spending the Autumn at Glenwood-on-the-Hudson, and has with her her other son, Mr. Edward Center.

It is to be hoped that the Michaux Club is not a thing of the past, for Mr. Wyndham-Quin, Mr. Elisha Dyer, Mr. James Bliss Townsend, and Mr. Haynes were diligent in their efforts toward making for it the success it has enjoyed. According to report, several of the members of the club are forming sub-organizations, and have invited a number of men and women who are members of the Michaux Club to join the new associations. The meetings of the Michaux Club at the academy, on Broadway, near Fifty-second Street, were always very delightful affairs, and it can hardly be possible that it is the intention of some of the original members to forget the fact that they are under great obligations to Messrs. Wyndham-Quin, Dyer, Townsend, and Haynes for the fact that they became adepts at riding the wheel. The Michaux Club was in its way a powerful organization of its character, and it seems hardly possible that it will become a thing of the past. Mr. Wyndham-Quin is an organizer of no mean ability, and it is to be hoped that after his efforts in the past the Michaux Club will be allowed to die a natural death.

The marriage of Miss Clarita Hackett to Mr. Charles Johnston Farber, which is announced to take place in Chicago early the coming month, is an event which cannot but be of interest to New-Yorkers. The bride-elect is a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Frelinghuysen Hackett, who many years ago made a fortune in Wall Street and invested it in real estate in the West. When he died he left several millions, which were equally divided between his daughter and two sons. Mr. Farber hails from San Francisco, and is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Farber. Like his future bride, he has a sufficiency of worldly goods, and it will not be necessary for either himself or his wife prospective to worry about keeping the wolf from the door. The wedding will be an event of the late Autumn in Chicago, and will be attended by people of social prominence not only from New-York, but even from as far away as 'Frisco, and from Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and even from New-Orleans. It is not the intention of the young couple to settle down to home life directly they are married, for they are making arrangements to go abroad with the intention of making a tour of the Old World.

PATRIARCH.

# CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Several important examinations have been called by the City Civil Service Commission to secure candidates for existing vacancies in various departments. They are as follows: To-day—Keeper of the Corporation Yard, Department of Public Works; a position paying $900 a year. Saturday—Cashier in the Bureau of Combustibles, Fire Department; $1,500. Tuesday—Rodman, Department of Public Works; $1,000 to $1,200; and rodman in Aqueduct Commission, $900. Wednesday—Topographical draughtsman; $4 to $5 per day. Applications for any of these examinations should be filed at once at the office of the Civil Service Commission, in the Criminal Courts Building.

—A memorial bust of William Wood will be presented to the Normal College Monday next at 4 P. M. by the Wood Memorial Committee. The presentation will take place in the chapel of the Normal College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street.

—William Noelgen of 37 Stanton Street was yesterday convicted in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Brown, of having made and passed counterfeit quarter dollars. He was remanded for sentence.

—The Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured will begin a course of lectures to ladies on Oct. 24 at 2:30 P. M.; also on Oct. 25 at 8 P. M. Persons wishing to join may apply to the Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

—W. C. Cuthbert was elected a member of the Cotton Exchange yesterday. He bought the certificate formerly owned by Joseph Marie.

### Brooklyn.

—In the Supreme Court, before Justice Cullen, yesterday, the case of William B. Powell, on the assigned claim of the McDonough Construction Company against the National Electric Manufacturing and Construction Company for $10,000, was called. The claim is made that under the law the trustees are individually liable for the obligation of the company, which went into dissolution two years ago. The case is still on.

—James A. Br

Friday
October 18-1895

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

## TO VOTE FOR MR. SHEPARD

### Many Brooklyn Republicans Will Bolt Their Party Ticket.

### MR. WURSTER'S POSITION IS WEAK

**Reformers Conducting an Enthusiastic Campaign—False Stories of Resignations—Plans for Mass Meetings.**

Many Republicans in Brooklyn have announced their intention of voting for Edward M. Shepard, the reform Democratic candidate for Mayor. These Republicans are going to vote for Mr. Shepard because they believe that of the three candidates in the field he is the best qualified to fill the office. They believe, further, that even if Mr. Shepard is not elected the large vote polled for him will have the effect of making whoever may be elected exceedingly careful how he administers the trust committed to his care.

There are a great many Republicans who are dissatisfied with the Republican candidate, Fire Commissioner Wurster, because of his unqualified indorsement of Mayor Schieren's administration. There is a very general understanding among the Republicans that if Mr. Wurster is elected he will reappoint Police Commissioner Welles; so that, if there should be a recurrence of the great trolley strike of last Winter Brooklyn may again be turned into an armed camp of militia, instead of the trouble being handled by the police.

The tax rate is undoubtedly going to be very high in Brooklyn next year, and there is a large number of Republicans who want a more intelligent administration in charge than the one which Fire Commissioner Wurster has selected for his model.

The tax rate last year was $2.68. The next tax rate, it is said, may reach $2.75. No information on the subject was to be obtained at the Department of Assessment. The managers of the Republican campaign are said to be endeavoring to hold back as long as possible the official announcement of the tax rate. They fear the effect on the voters of the news that the best that Mr. Schieren could do was to increase the cost of living to all classes of citizens—those who rent as well as those who own property.

At the headquarters of the Reform Democrats, Fulton street, opposite the City Hall, an energetic and enthusiastic campaign is being conducted Although the fight is still young, the most encouraging reports are being received of public support for Edward M. Shepard for the Mayoralty, and a very large vote is confidently predicted by the independents for every candidate on their ticket. Some of the reform leaders said yesterday that, judging by the signs already manifest in all parts of the city, the ticket would poll over 30,000 votes.

Mr. Shepard will issue his letter of acceptance to-day.

The leaders of the independents say that the stories of desertions from their ranks are largely "fake" stories. In support of this, Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Young, who was in charge of campaign headquarters, gave out the following letter:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1895.

George Foster Peabody, Esq.:

Sir: I notice in The Morning World of Oct. 15 my name among thirty others having resigned from the Sixth Ward Democratic Party in Kings County. I wish to say that any such resignation you might have received with my name attached I declare it a forgery, as I never authorized any one to place my name among those mentioned on above date. Yours truly, MICHAEL J. MALONEY.

"Of the thirty names of those alleged to have resigned from our organization in this one district of the Sixth Ward," said Mr. Yonge, "only four were on our rolls, and of the four, one, Mr. Maloney, says the report, so far as it relates to him, is a lie. I understand that this 'fake' list emanated from one named Quigley, a small-fry kicker who was unsuccessful in endeavoring to secure a position in the Internal Revenue Department under Collector Healy. He bolted for Hill last year.

"So far as the resignations of James McMahon, C. Augustus Hadden, C. Fred Adams, and Rufus L. Scott are concerned, it is to be said in regard to these gentlemen that they resigned from our organization a year ago, at the time of the Hill campaign. This, therefore, is their second resignation. Mr. Scott's present letter is substantially the same as the letter he wrote in the Hill campaign on his withdrawal from the Independent Democracy."

Speaking of the other published resignations, a member of the Reform Democracy said: "Almost all of them are from the class of men who have sustained close personal relations to Judge Gaynor and Mr. Grout. John B. Shanahan, for instance, was once a law clerk in Judge Gaynor's office. Mr. Shanaks has long been closely associated with Mr. Grout in the consolidation movement, and was and is the Secretary of the Consolidation League."

The Reform Democracy have already opened campaign headquarters in twenty-five out of the thirty-two wards in Brooklyn. Five ward headquarters were opened yesterday—13 Henry Street, 354 Atlantic Avenue, 193 Bridge Street, 1,138 Bedford Avenue, and 495 Hudson Avenue, near Fulton Street.

The reform headquarters presented a busy scene yesterday. All day long prominent members of the organization from the various wards were bringing in reports. These reports were all of an encouraging character. Every one around headquarters wore one of the pretty little Shepard buttons. Over 20,000 of these buttons are ready to be distributed from headquarters, and there are many calls for them from all parts of Brooklyn.

There was a well-defined rumor among the Independent Democrats yesterday to the effect that Senator Daniel Bradley would retire from the Senatorial contest in the Third District in favor of Frank Gallagher, the regular Democratic candidate. Mr. Gallagher is looked on by the independent leaders as a man with a good record, and they are said to be ready to indorse him.

Nothing was accomplished yesterday in Brooklyn in the direction of securing harmony between the two wings of the Democracy on Assembly and Senatorial candidates. The independents said they were anxious for harmony on legislative candidates, but the feeling at the regular Democratic headquarters among the leaders there was strongly against any harmony. The leaders of the independents said positively that when they talked of harmony they did not intend it to apply to Michael J. Coffey and Patrick H. McCarren, two of the Senatorial candidates on the regular Democratic ticket. The independents declared they would fight those two men to the finish.

Frederick T. J. Nunan will succeed John B. Shanahan on the Executive Committee of the reform Democratic organization from the Ninth Ward, and Michael J. McGrath of New-Utrecht will succeed John McKay on the committee.

The first installment of the campaign literature of the independents reached their headquarters last night. To-day, nearly all of their campaign literature will be ready for distribution. Schools for voters are being opened in each of the ward headquarters.

There was a good deal of comment yesterday over the large size of the reform Democratic mass meeting night before last at the Criterion Theatre. The address of Edward M. Shepard was very favorably commented on. The demonstration was notable not only for its size, but for the character of the attendance. Noticeable among those in the audience was City Treasurer John D. Kelley. Another of those present was Alfred E. Shepperson, the Secretary of the New-York Cotton Exchange. Active preparations are being made for next Tuesday's reform Democratic mass meeting in the Academy of Music. Mr. Shepard will make an address, and will remain at length his said on the position taken by Judge Gaynor in this campaign. It was announced yesterday that Carl Schurz would address one of the reform Democratic mass meeting to be held in the Eastern District.

Mr. Shepard will speak to-night at the mass meeting at Broadway and South Eighth Street. Other speakers will be Charles J. Patterson, George Foster Peabody, Harrington Putnam, A. Augustus Healy, and John H. Scheidt. Campaign meetings of the Reform Democracy were held last night at 662 De Kalb Avenue, at which S. Perry Sturges, A. A. Healy, and United States District Attorney J. L. Bennett spoke; and at 506 Henry Street, at which Theodore S. Nye, Dick S. Ramsey, John J. Farren, and Andrew Errecksen spoke. Each of the meetings was largely attended.

**REPUBLICANS PILED UP DEBT.**

**City Treasurer Kelley's Statement Makes the Party Managers Blue.**

City Treasurer John D. Kelley of Brooklyn gave the Republican politicians and campaign managers a cold chill yesterday by issuing a financial statement showing that the net debt of the city had increased a million dollars during the Schieren administration.

Not only has the debt been increased, but $4,000,000 of additional debt has been saddled on Kings County by Mayor Schieren in pursuance of a scheme to load as much debt as possible on the county before the Flatlands Annexation act became operative.

Although the Schieren administration has been helped out of a bad dilemma by the annexation of Flatbush, Gravesend, and New-Utrecht, Mr. Schieren has done in return practically nothing for the annexed territory. Flatbush added $10,600,000 to the assessable real estate of Brooklyn, Gravesend added $4,400,000, and New-Utrecht added $9,700,000. Thus the total gain was $24,700,000, and the debt limit was increased by 10 per cent. of that, or $2,470,000. All of this benefit was derived by Mr. Schieren from the annexed territory in 1894. All that he has spent for improvements in the annexed territory is $45,000, besides $300,000 of bonds issued for improvements in Gravesend.

In round figures the Schieren administration has issued over $7,000,000 of bonds in two years, and has arranged to issue $2,000,000 more in the purchase of parks. Mr. Schieren had a margin of $8,700,000 below the debt limit. His successor will go into office facing a margin of only $2,700,000. Considering the extraordinary advantages which Mr. Schieren has had, especially in the matter of the great increase of valuation put at his disposal by the annexation of the county towns, the figures given out by City Treasurer Kelley are regarded as making a most significant and condemnatory showing of Republican financiering in Brooklyn. The situation looks even worse when it is considered that there are $1,000,000 of expenditures authorized during Mr. Schieren's term of office, none of which has been yet begun. This refers only to expenditures permitted by law to be made in the next two years. When the Republican campaign managers were confronted with these facts yesterday they looked blue.

Mayor Schieren yesterday accepted the resignation of Fire Commissioner Wurster, the Republican candidate for Mayor. He wrote to Mr. Wurster as follows:

Dear Sir: In accepting, as I now do, your resignation, I desire to express my appreciation of the faithful service that you have rendered the city as Fire Commissioner. I feel assured that the people of Brooklyn will also appreciate your honest and efficient public service. Very truly yours,

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, Mayor.

In addition to all their other troubles, the Republicans are now worried by the friction that was developed between their regular campaign managers and the special assortment of politicians that is exclusively looking after Mr. Wurster's canvass. Mr. Wurster is making a peripatetic canvass. He is walking around everywhere, shaking hands with everybody. He has not yet felt the warm grasp of Jacob Worth or Sheriff Buttling.

**REGULAR LEADERS CONFIDENT.**

**McLaughlin's Shadow, However, Is over Them, and Is Causing Trouble.**

The leaders of the regular Democrats in Brooklyn yesterday professed great confidence in the success of their entire city and county and judiciary ticket. B. J. York said the situation looked very bright and was growing better and better every day. Ex-County Clerk John Delmar, Alderman John J. McGarry, ex-Senator McCarren, Warden Patrick Hayes, ex-County Register Kenna, ex-Street Superintendent George H. Sterling, M. J. Coffey, James D. Bell, and a dozen others of the leaders of the regular organization were in and around headquarters in the Thomas Jefferson building during the day, counseling together. Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell yesterday accepted the position of Treasurer of the Citizens' Committee which is to aid in managing Edward M. Shepard's campaign.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks held a consultation during the day with Mr. Grout. The declination of William Batterman to be the regular Democratic Senatorial candidate in the Fourth District was filed yesterday with the Board of Elections.

City Treasurer Kelley yesterday interpreted the Brooklyn City charter to render ineligible Major P. H. McNulty of the Sixth District, who has been nominated by the regular Democrats and the reformers for the 6th Senate. Mr. Kelley gave it as his opinion that the office of School Commissioner was a city office, and that, as holding a School Commissionership, Major McNulty was clearly ineligible under the charter.

If a Republican is elected Mayor of Brooklyn, the regular Democrats will realize when they are eating snowballs this Winter that if "Boss" McLaughlin had not reappeared on the scene and dictated to the regular organization, the result would have been different. It is true that a good many regular Democrats are tired of Mr. McLaughlin and his leadership, but they do not seem to be of sufficient number to keep him out of the councils of the party. Many regulars are heard to speak bitterly of his ostentatious thrusting of himself to the front. Some of the old timers are still flocking around—still taking orders from their venerable "boss."

The Republican politicians are trying to make capital out of a statement made by Edward M. Grout in his letter of acceptance, in which he said:

"I will seek to have an effectual head for the Police Department, and preserve order and govern the city by the police alone, and thereby avoid the necessity of calling out troops."

The Republican politicians have been trying to show that this was a slap at the National Guardsmen. When the attention of Gen. McLeer of the Second Brigade of the National Guard was called to the words of Mr. Grout, the General said:

"I do not believe Mr. Grout intended any reflection on the soldiers. Mr. Grout means no reflection. However, I do not care to talk much upon the subject, because it might place me in a delicate position. It would not look well for me to criticise a member of my staff who is a candidate for office. I will say, however, that Mr. Grout might have gone further in explaining his view on this matter. He could have said that he believed that the police should be doubled in case of riot, and if they failed to maintain order, then resort could be had to the members of the various regiments."

## THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

**A Contest over the Election of Officers Settled Yesterday.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The third day's session of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects was mainly devoted to the canvassing and balloting for officers for the ensuing year.

Two tickets were placed in nomination. For President—George B. Post of New-York; Second Vice President—William C. Smith of Nashville, Tenn.; Secretary—Alfred Stone of Providence, R. I.; Treasurer—Samuel A. Trent of Chicago. These nominations were placed on both tickets. The choice for First Vice President was divided between Charles F. McKim of New-York and Henry Van Brunt of Kansas City, Mo. The latter was the successful candidate.

The following Board of Directors was elected to serve for three years: D. H. Burnham, Chicago; James W. McLaughlin, Cincinnati; W. S. Eames, St. Louis; Charles F. McKim, New-York; F. Miles Day, Philadelphia; H. Langford Warren, Boston; Normand S. Patton, Chicago; Robert D. Andrews, Boston, and W. R. Briggs, Bridgeport, Conn. The next convention will be held in Nashville, Tenn.

**Ten Years for Incendiarism.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 17.—Dr. Malcolm F. Griswold, the well-known dentist who was last evening convicted on three counts of incendiarism in setting fire to the Woodbridge building on Main street on the night of March 14, was arraigned for sentence in the Superior Court at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. After dwelling on the enormity of his crime and saying that he concurred in the verdict of the jury, Judge S. O. Prentice sentenced Griswold to ten years in the State prison at Wethersfield. Notice of appeal was filed by Griswold's counsel on questions of law and exceptions to the Judge's rulings during the trial. Griswold's counsel was given two weeks in which to prepare reasons for appeal, and Griswold was taken to jail pending the decision.

## AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING

### The Rev. John Hall Is Opposed Also to Local Option.

### LETTER TO ALDERMEN'S COMMITTEE

**George Drake Smith Appears at the Excise Hearing in Favor of Home Rule—The Views of Assemblyman Conkling.**

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has taken firm ground against any modification of the present Sunday laws, and against local option on the question of the Sunday opening of saloons. He stated his position clearly and unmistakably in a letter to the Excise Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which was read at the public hearing before that committee yesterday afternoon, as follows:

To the Committee on Excise:

Gentlemen: You kindly give me the opportunity to state my views regarding desirable laws affecting the Sabbath. Believing the Sabbath to be a Divine institution, the practical "keeping" of which is good for man's body, and even for the "cattle"; good for the home, especially for "working people"; good for the moral life of man, and so for the community, and meant by the Creator for the benefit of the inner and indestructible element in our nature, I cannot favor any legislation that directly or indirectly tends to turn the holy day to other uses.

Careful examination has—if we can rely on published statistics—shown that the less Sabbath keeping the more crime, and the minimum of criminality is where there is the most reverent observance of the day—not of a part, but of the whole of it. I am aware that a section of our fellow-citizens, for whose industrious habits I have much respect, may be expected to look for a part of their refreshments on that day in the saleroons; but just as the clothing and other conveniences can be bought on week days, so it could surely be in this matter, if the thing be still necessary.

Being myself a stranger, received in this land, and appreciating its institutions, I think that others coming to it from home might fairly be appealed to to respect and fall in with methods and customs which represent the principles, the working out of which made the country what it is, and gave it the advantages which attract so many from other lands to the United States.

"As to the suggestion that people of this city obtain the right to 'govern themselves in the line of home rule,' while I do not understand all its details I can see perils in giving to a city population 'rights' other than the country approves. As a poet said, 'God made the country, and man made the town,' and in view of the influence that a section of a town population may exercise I favor keeping it in line with the conscientious judgment of the country. I am, gentlemen, with respect, yours faithfully, JOHN HALL."

There were not more than a dozen persons present in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, outside of the members of the Aldermanic Committee on Excise, when Alderman Collin H. Woodward, Chairman of the committee, opened the second public hearing on the excise question. The Chairman said that he was greatly surprised at the apparent lack of interest manifested by the general public in the subject of the hearings, as evidenced by the attendance.

George Drake Smith, who appeared on behalf of a large number of residents of the upper north side of the city, made an argument in favor of submitting the excise question, including the selling of liquor on Sunday, to a vote of the people.

"The Constitutional Convention, whose work was indorsed by the people in the adoption of the present Constitution," said Mr. Smith, "appears to have had in mind the principle of home rule, with especial reference to this and other cities of the first class, and the enactments made by the convention favored this principle. In pursuance of this principle of home rule, the term of the Mayor of our city was made three years and State and municipal elections were divorced. It was also enacted that all laws affecting the interests of the city should be submitted to the Mayor for his approval or acceptance, thus showing clearly that it was the intention to give our Mayor some control of the legislation affecting the city.

"I look upon the excise question as entirely a local question, affecting in a great degree our personal comfort, and I believe that the citizens of New-York are perfectly competent to determine for themselves whether the present law shall remain or a more liberal one shall be enacted, and they should have the right to decide this question by their votes. I thoroughly believe in the good judgment of the voting populace, and that this matter as well as all others would be safe in their hands."

Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling said:

"This matter should not be looked upon as a partisan proceeding, for as soon as you inject politics into the question of Sunday selling you will practically kill it. Neither of the political parties in this State will pass a bill to legalize the sale of liquor on Sunday all over the State. They cannot afford to do so because of the strong temperance element in the communities outside of the large cities."

Mr. Conkling reviewed the attempted legislation for the past three years to legalize the opening of saloons on Sunday and called the attention of the committee to the fate of Senator Sullivan's bill and those introduced by Assemblymen Wilks and Wieman, and a number of others which were referred to the Committee on Excise and never reported to the house for consideration.

"It made no difference whether the Legislature was Democratic or Republican, the fate of these bills was the same," said Assemblyman Conkling, "and therefore, I say that neither party would pass a bill legalizing the opening of the saloons on Sunday. The temperance sentiment is too strong for that. This is, however, a moral not a political question. It is a question of the country against the city. I would advise this committee to recommend a bill for local option by counties, and have the question of local option submitted to the people. If a county contains a city, then voters of the city should vote on the question separately from the county. If in favor of having the front doors of liquor saloons closed, and the blinds drawn down on Sunday, and then let the regular customers and those who are in search of liquid refreshments go quietly to the side doors without offending the churchgoers. Legislation in this direction must be carefully considered, and I recommend the preparation of a mild and moderate measure, not a radical one, for submission to the Legislature."

Alderman Noonan called the attention of Assemblyman Conkling to the fact that he had failed to mention the bill introduced last year by Senator Owens, which was smothered in the Senate Committee, and that on the day before the close of the session an attempt was made to have the bill reported to the Senate for consideration, but this motion was defeated by nineteen Republican Senators voting solidly against the motion. Mr. Conkling said that he had forgotten the Owens bill.

No other person present desiring to address the committee, the hearing was closed. Another hearing will be held next Thursday.

**A Bold Robbery in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—A burglary unprecedented in boldness was perpetrated about 5 o'clock last evening, when two men entered the suite of rooms occupied by William S. Walker, on the third floor of the annex of the Auditorium Hotel. Mrs. Walker was alone in the drawing room. By threats to shoot her, Mrs. Walker was frightened into silence, while the men made a hasty search of the apartment. Their disappointment in not finding the expected money and jewels was expressed in oaths, and they hastily gathered up Mr. Walker's wardrobe and passed out of a side entrance, leaving Mrs. Walker, who was just recovering from a protracted illness, in a frenzy of excitement and terror.

It is thought that the thieves were after the jewels of Mme. Melba, who had formerly occupied the rooms, but who is now in another part of the house.

**Killed by a Dynamite Explosion.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—By the explosion of a dynamite blast in the ruins of the Manufactures Building on the World's Fair Grounds at noon to-day, Samuel Hobart, a laborer, residing at Sixty-third and Halstead streets, was instantly killed. Hobart's head was blown off. He was three blocks away from the scene of the explosion.

## COTTON HOLDS CHIEF PLACE

**Advances Slight and the Sales Not So Heavy—Exporters Timid Lest the Corner May Collapse.**

Trading in cotton held chief place in speculative and financial interest yesterday, although the activity which excited the market earlier in the week had subsided. Opposing forces put forth their powers against each other all day, swinging the market in one direction and then in another. The close of business, however, found only slight variations from Wednesday's prices.

Advances ranged only from 1-100 to 4-100 cents per pound, against fluctuations on other days of from 1-10@1-3c. Sales reached 396,600 bales, a light business compared with Wednesday's 560,000 bales, or with Tuesday's 451,000 bales. New-Orleans prices declined 9 to 11 points, and Liverpool declined about as much. It was commonly reported that the closing rally was intended to influence Liverpool this morning.

Natural conditions have favored an advancing market, but that prices would have made the large gains that they have made from causes of nature is nowhere supposed. The advance has nearly doubled last year's price, while the estimated crop of 6,800,000 bales can hardly fall short of last year's by more than 2,500,000 bales. Attempts to corner cotton in New-Orleans account for at least part of the advance. The common experience of corners has made exporters timid. They fear to ship and English and American mills fear to place their orders, lest the corner may collapse and leave them with cotton on their hands at much above market prices.

This is the feature of the market which interests the entire financial community. The check to export sales has stopped offerings of cotton bills at a time when they should be abundant. Rates for sterling exchange, which would decline if conditions were normal, have advanced rapidly. They touched $4.88¾ yesterday. Since gold was exported in September at $4.88⅝, and even lower, talk of a renewal of shipments has begun. In consequence of the pressure asked yesterday, and from it sprung various rumors that a coffee firm or somebody might draw on the Treasury reserve for to-morrow's steamers. No such rumor could be traced, and, so far as discovered, it was based only on speculative design. The exchange market yielded slightly toward the close of the day, and several dealers expressed the opinion that it would not strengthen sufficiently to justify withdrawals of gold.

Demands for money in the cotton section encouraged this belief. Yesterday's transfers to New-Orleans reached $486,000, and exchanges of small notes for large legal tenders were $180,000. Transfers this week have amounted to $1,260,000, and exchanges to $980,000. The city banks have thus parted with $2,241,000 in four days. Certainly more than half of it, and perhaps nearly all of it, has gone where it may be used to move cotton. It seems inconceivable to bankers that shipments so large can fail to accomplish their purpose. If they do accomplish it, cotton bills ought to come forward again, even if in only moderate amount. It is at any rate certain that demands for so much money must improve the money market, and attract foreign lenders. The judgment of bankers is that causes such as these must operate to keep exchange below the gold shipping point. With normal conditions restored in cotton, they think that gold will soon be coming from Europe.

## AN "EPICUREAN CLAMBAKE"

### Moses L. Phillips, Steward of the Hoboken Turtle Club, Gives His Friends a Treat at King's Bridge.

The steward of the Hoboken Turtle Club, Moses L. Phillips, invited his friends to an "Epicurean Clambake" yesterday at King's Bridge, where the famous club is accustomed to meet for its breakfasts. The clambake was certainly worthy of its name, according to the testimony of Mr. Phillips's friends.

The big gong sounded at 3 o'clock, and the bake began. While the seaweed was being taken off the steaming pile, a tomato bisque soup, which served as an appetizer, was enjoyed. Then came baked sheeps-head, which was followed by the chief parts of the "bake," the lobsters and steamed oysters and clams. For these there was a loud call for "Moses's" sauce, which is one of those rare compounds, the secret of which only Mr. Phillips himself knows.

Following the clams came fried chicken and frogs' legs. This, in the main, is an outline of what was enjoyed, but there were other things which served to take up the short intervals when things were coming to the table. As one enthusiastic diner said, "the only trouble was, there was too much."

During the dinner, Mr. Phillips, the presiding genius of the feast, was everywhere at one time, and was personally congratulated by every one. During the early afternoon Rampone's Old Guard Band played popular airs on the piazza of Fischer's Hotel, and afterward moved closer to the tables, and gave the diners a chance to join in the choruses. A pleasant feature was Miss Kitty Rampone's singing of "My Dad's the Engineer" and "There's Only One Girl in the World for Me." Pictures of the separate tables and a group of the whole were taken.

Some of those present were H. H. Brockway, Dr. Joyce, John J. Quinn, James C. Roach, Louis J. Conlon, Louis Bannon, Charles H. Hezzer, Gabe Case, J. C. Sutro, William M. Thomas, Schuyler L. Gerard, G. T. McLaughlin, Byron Bennett, J. T. Enright, John H. Fife, D. Prosky, Edward J. Ratcliffe, Charles Hanley, Bloomfield Ashe, and Louis Greenewald.

## HANGED HIMSELF IN HIS CELL

**James Dixon, One of the Tonawanda Rioters, a Suicide at Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—James Dixon, one of the prisoners locked up in the jail on account of the riot at Tonawanda, in which Capt. Phillips and his son were murdered, hanged himself in his cell last night.

Dixon occupied Cell 63. His brother Joseph, also under arrest for participating in the riot, occupied an adjoining cell. He heard no sound from No. 63 that would give any indication of his brother's purpose.

The manner of suicide was somewhat peculiar. Dixon tied a towel around one wrist, leaving a loophole through which he afterward slipped the other hand. Then he tied the sheet around the grating of his cell, standing on a chair to do so. He fixed his neck in a noose in the sheet, slipped his right hand through the loop in the towel on his left wrist, kicked away the chair, and quickly strangled.

Erwin Collins was arrested in Syracuse last night. He is believed to be the man who killed young Phillips.

## SCHOONER MAGEE SUNK BY A COLLISION

**The Entire Crew Rescued by a Passing Vessel.**

CHATHAM, Mass., Oct. 17.—The three-masted British schooner Gypsum Queen, Capt. Bentley, of and from Windsor, N. S., for New-York, with a cargo of plaster, ran into the two-masted schooner Frank A. Magee, bound north, near Pollock Rip Bell Buoy, about 9 o'clock this morning. The two-master lost her mainsail, and was so badly injured that she sank in a short time, and is a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

The schooner Edward Lameyer rescued the crew of the Magee this morning when the latter went down on Pollock Rip Shoals. She lies at anchor under Nauset to-night waiting for the northwest gale to moderate.

**A Military Post to be Abandoned.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—It is probable that the War Department will soon issue an order abandoning the military reservation at Fort Stanton, N. M. The Secretary of War asked the Secretary of the Interior if he knew of any reason why it should not be abandoned, in view of the relation of the garrison to the Indians in that region. Secretary Hoke Smith replied that there did not appear to be any necessity for further maintaining that military post, so far as the Indian Service was concerned, and the Indian Bureau knew of no objection to its abandonment.

## POLICE ESTIMATES CUT

### Demands of the Department for 1896 Not All Allowed.

### AN INCREASE OF 75 PATROLMEN

**Provision Made for an Additional Inspector—The Final Appropriation Will Exceed $6,000,000.**

The consideration of the provisional estimates for 1896 submitted by the Police and Fire Departments engaged the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting yesterday. As the members of the board, with the exception of Controller Fitch, were new to the task, the work progressed slowly.

The first estimate taken up was that of the Police Department, which was presented by Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews. The schedules contained over 200 items. Controller Fitch scrutinized the estimate very closely, and, at his suggestion, some reductions were made, but about 90 per cent. of the items were allowed as asked for. Most of them were placed at the same figures as last year, while a few provided for increases. The increases were generally allowed. The department received last year $6,272,472.30, and this year asked for $6,776,409.20, an increase of $494,886.90. The increase was to pay the salaries of more officers, patrolmen, and matrons.

The first item to be reduced was that providing for six Inspectors at $3,300 each. There are now four Inspectors. The board decided that the department would have to get along with one additional Inspector. Commissioner Andrews said that two would not be too many, but his appeal was unheeded. The next item to be scaled down was that providing for three more Police Surgeons at a salary of $3,000 each. There are at present fifteen surgeons, and the board refused to add new ones, so the estimate was reduced $9,000 in consequence.

There is a law permitting the board to provide for the payment of a hundred new patrolmen every year, and the Police Board wanted the full number, and $100,000 to pay them. The Controller said that a hundred were not necessary. Commissioner Andrews said that they were. The Controller said that, in any event, the Police Board would have to be content with seventy-five new men, and $25,000 more was taken out of the provisional estimate of the department.

The next item asking for an increase was the one asking for an advance of the salary of the Deputy Clerk from $1,500 to $1,800 a year. As it was shown that the clerk earned the money the increase was allowed. When the question of paying the clerk to the Civil Service Bureau and the stenographer and typewriter came up $1,600 was asked for in each case. The Mayor looked up and said $1,600 apiece was too much. He suggested that $1,200 each would be the proper figure, and $400 was taken off the salary of each. These offices did not exist last year.

Seven telegraph and telephone operators at $1,500 each was the next item that caught the eye of the Controller. Although the operators received that salary in the past, the Controller said that the Western Union Telegraph Company did not pay its operators that figure, and that the city should not pay more than a telegraph company. The item was passed with the understanding that it would be cut down when the estimate came up for final consideration to the prevailing rate paid operators.

Eight cleaners were asked for at Headquarters. Commissioner Andrews said that the building was dirty, old, and dingy, and that the cleaners were necessary. The board was sorry, but allowed only six, and $2,920 was saved the city. An increase of hostlers for the mounted force in the newly-acquired territory north of the Harlem was allowed without question.

An interesting item was one providing for thirty-two matrons for the police stations. There are at present twenty matrons. Commissioner Andrews said that one matron now does duty for about four precincts. Stations at which matrons are assigned have to have two—one in the daytime and one at night. The board asked the Commissioner whether matron service was a success.

He replied: "I so consider them. It is not right to have women searched by men."

Instead of twelve new matrons the department received six, and $4,320 was saved the city.

For station house repairs an increase of $5,000 over the last appropriation was allowed.

The Controller complained that the contingent expenses had jumped up in bounds. The department asked for an increase of $14,000 over the amount asked for last year, which was $11,000. After some discussion $20,000 was allowed.

For the police signal system, $250,000 was asked. It was decided to pass on this matter when the final estimates came up, so only $100 was allowed, merely to keep the item open. This action made the total amount allowed $5,951,378. When the final estimate is passed the amount allowed will be over $6,000,000, as then a large appropriation for the signal system will be included.

When the Fire Department estimates were taken up President La Grange appeared. The Controller remarked that the Fire Department asked for a great many increases. President La Grange said that he wanted to take firemen detailed to clerical duty and put them on fire duty. He said that what are called "soft berths" created jealousy among the men.

The Fire Department estimates were laid over to be taken up later. The members of the board expressed themselves as favoring firemen detailed to clerical work being put back in active service, but did not take any formal action in the matter.

The board then adjourned until to-day, when the Board of Education's estimates will be taken up.

**SALE OF ENGLISH NOVELS**

**Complete Editions of Smollett, Dickens, and Lord Lytton.**

At the book sale yesterday by Bangs & Company, of the second and last portion of an English consignment, the following were the most noteworthy books:

Tobias Smollett's "Complete Works," edition de luxe, London, 1884, out of print, $6.75; "Universal Geography," by Elisée Réclus, European Section, edited by Dr. Ravenstein, ten volumes, royal octavo, 1878, $5; "The Arabian Nights," Notes by E. W. Lave and E. Stanley Poole, plates by W. Harvey, London, 1889, $7.88; Dr. Adam Charles's "Commentary," eight volumes quarto, 1817-25, $6.40; Charles Dickens's complete works, in large type, with upward of 500 full-page illustrations from the original designs by Cruikshank, Seymour, "Phiz," and other artists, thirty volumes, octavo, Chapman & Hall, $21; Lord Lytton's Novels, library set in half-calf, twenty-eight volumes in fourteen, London, no date, $7.70; Smollett's Works, with plates by Rowlandson and others, London, 1809, $5.50.

**Held for the Crime of Arson.**

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 17.—Mrs. William T. Murphy, who was arrested last night by Alderman Thomas D. Bazley and Fire Chief R. B. Storms for being implicated in the firing of the Murphy property, on Broadway, Tuesday morning, was brought before Judge Slocum to-day for a hearing. The Alderman, who is one of the leading firemen in the town, with Chief Storms, swore that they found on their arrival at the Murphy fire that morning that six different places through the house were saturated with kerosene, two of them being in closets. On the night of the fire Mr. Murphy was in New-York, and had just arrived home on the 1:35 A. M. train when the fire was about being extinguished. Murphy is a shoemaker, and kept a shoe store in the front part of his building. He was anticipating putting up a thirteen-thousand-dollar brick building very soon where the wooden structure now stands. His wife was held for the action of the Grand Jury.

## WHEN NUDE STUDIES ARE PROPER

### Col. Chapman Makes a Fine Distinction in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Col. Henry T. Chapman, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, has decided that the nude in art is all right when the model for the picture has been a female one, and all wrong when the model has been a male one.

To do Col. Chapman justice, it must be said that he was originally in favor of reproductions of the nude of both sexes, but the protests which came in from eminent citizens of Brooklyn, after an exhibition of students' work had been opened, convinced him that beauty unadorned was essentially a female trait.

The exhibition was opened last Saturday in the Association Galleries, 174 Montague Street. It consisted of some sixty studies, half drawn from the male nude and half from the female nude, the latter half being slightly draped. The instructors under whose directions the pictures were drawn include William M. Chase, Walter Shirlaw, Miss S. M. Barstow, Miss Coffin, and many other well-known artists.

To prevent sensitive persons from being shocked against their will, a sign was placed on the door of the gallery, warning those who did not appreciate the nude in art to stay outside. After the exhibition opened, many members of the Christian Endeavor State Convention, which was then meeting in Brooklyn, saw the pictures, and were not displeased. An elderly man, however, who saw young girls, who were members of the convention, in the nude gallery, felt greatly worried, and wrote to Prof. Hooper that "the public interest would be best conserved if the drawings were removed."

Prof. Hooper referred the matter to Col. Chapman, who decided that the male studies should be removed, and that the female studies should be allowed to remain. Joseph H. Boston, the instructor, who grouped the pictures, made the change.

"While I couldn't see anything to object to in them myself," said Mr. Boston, "I had Mr. W. H. Snyder, the curator, take them down. Art is too beautiful to have the public get a wrong conception of it. I grouped the figures, being guided wholly by beauty of line. I took no notice which drawings were male and which female. I didn't know, really, which were which."

The first result of the removal of the male studies was an outcry from the students who had drawn them. One of the students went to Prof. Hooper, who said to a reporter yesterday, that he had made the following reply to his questioner:

"I told him as I tell you now," said the professor, "that the removal of the picture was no reflection upon the artistic merit of his work. Several friends of Col. Chapman who were at the exhibition early in the week told him that in their opinion certain pictures from the male could be removed without detracting from the value of the exhibition. He agreed with them, and requested their removal, and that is all there is in it. Mr. Joseph H. Boston, who ranks high as an artist, thought these pictures were perfectly proper for exhibition, but as Col. Chapman, who is Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, thought otherwise, they came down. There were only a few of them, and I don't think it is a matter worth making any comment upon. There was no particular reason for hanging the pictures, nor, to my mind, any particular reason for taking them down. They were just what is shown in every art exhibition in the country."

Walter G. Shirlaw said that the pictures were similar to those exhibited all the year round in the art schools of New-York, and that he saw no objection to any of them.

The name of the citizen of Brooklyn who wrote to Prof. Hooper has not been made public.

## OUR MEAT PRODUCT EXPORTS

### Increasing in Spite of the Opposition of France and Germany to the Admission of American Pork.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Mr. Morton, the Secretary of Agriculture, has completed his annual report for the last fiscal year, and it will be soon laid before the President. It contains some very interesting figures concerning the exportation of meat products, and some strong recommendations regarding the inspection of meats intended for home and foreign consumption.

Mr. Morton shows that last year, notwithstanding opposition on the part of France and Germany to the admission of American pork products, the exports to these countries were more than double the amount exported in 1893, the last year of the Harrison Administration. This year these exports have reached 45,094,508 pounds. Last year the figures were 35,437,937. In 1893 the exports amounted to but 20,677,410 pounds. Mr. Morton is of opinion that these figures show that the American hog is highly esteemed in France and Germany, notwithstanding the effort of the Agrarians to bar him out.

The cost of the microscopic inspection of each hog exported in 1893 was 8¾ cents. In 1895 this cost had been decreased to 4 9-10 cents. This year 5,631,913 cattle have been inspected on the hoof at the killing places. This is an increase over 1894 of exactly 43 per cent. There have been 5,102,721 carcasses of cattle inspected at a cost of 1 1-10 cents per carcass; in 1893 the cost of inspecting the carcass of a steer was 4⅝ cents. Only 324,260 fat cattle have been exported in 1895, a falling off of 39,236 from the figures of 1894. This shortage is due to the small corn crop last year, which was used in fattening cattle intended for export. Many cattle were inspected which failed to "grade up," and were consumed in this country.

This year 350,808 sheep have been exported, an increase over 1894 of 264,999. It will be seen that the exports of meat products have been large. The present system of inspection requires that all meat products that go from one State to another, or from this country to a foreign country, shall be inspected, but a steer killed and sold in any State is free from such inspection. Secretary Morton will recommend in the interest of American consumers that the different States organize a system of inspection which shall be in harmony with that required by the National Government. The sooner his advice is followed the sooner consumers in the United States will be relieved of the necessity of eating meat which is not regarded as good enough for the European market.

Mr. Morton will also recommend that the packing houses pay for inspection, and that such inspection shall be under the superintendence of the Government. He argues that the packing houses get the benefit of the inspection and they should pay for it. His report is certain to attract much attention.

**SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY**

**His Report Shows that Alcoholism Is Rapidly Decreasing at the Posts.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Lamont

# A WITHERS FOR LUCANIA

## She Won from a Poor Field at Westchester Yesterday.

## LAMPLIGHTER BEATEN BY BELMAR

### Sims and Reiff Each Rode a Couple of Winners—Arapahoe's Downfall Cost the Plungers Much Cash.

There was but one stake event on the card for decision at the races of the Westchester Association run yesterday afternoon. In the past, Withers's Day has been one of the great days of the racing season. But this year the stake closed so late that the engagements for it were not numerous, nor were they of the highest class. As the card was weak in other respects, the attendance was light, and there was no great enthusiasm.

The weather was a bit raw, and the day was not an ideal one for racing. Still, the sport was fairly good. Lander's band furnished some very enjoyable music, and there was a jolly afternoon for every one at the track.

As to the Withers Stake, Lucania was the most fancied in the field of seven that ran; Doggett and Brandywine being the pair that it was thought might have a chance to beat the favorite. The race was run over the Withers mile, of course, the start being made in the chute near the coaching stand. Bellicoso made a lot of trouble and kept the horses at the post for about a quarter of an hour. Finally, Mr. Rowe got them away in good shape.

Gotham and Doggett were off in front at once, and, with Hawarden, the trio made the running through the back stretch and around the bend into the main track. Reiff had been content to allow Lucania to rate along in the rear until the field got straightened out for the home run. At the same time that he moved up, Griffin did so with Brandywine, and they quickly got on even terms with the leaders.

The struggle did not come until the last sixteenth post was reached. Then the pair left Gotham, and, under a driving finish, raced to the end of the route, Lucania winning the stake by a neck from the Belmont colt. Gotham was a poor third, and Monaco was fourth, the rest of the lot beaten off. The time was fair, 1:41¾, but the race was, on the whole, one of the most uninteresting Withers Stakes ever run.

If there was any one horse that was a starter for the opening race but was not expected to have a chance to win it, that one was Marsian. Little was thought of him that the layers of the odds made about 30 to 1 the ruling price against him, and if one wanted to back him, and was not satisfied with that price, he could get 50 to 1 rather handily. Mack Briggs was considered to be in the running at the race that he had only to foreclose to get all the money. But Mack Briggs had an attack of the slows, and Marsian ran faster than he ever did before and won the race by a neck from Right Royal, nipping the latter just at the post, when it looked as if Mr. Rogers's horse had the race at his mercy. Mack Briggs finished in the ruck, where he ran all the way.

With Rey el Santa Anita scratched from the second race it looked as if it was a good thing for Lamplighter, and the talent figured it that he had only Bathampton to beat. But Belmar, who had been left out of the calculations by about everybody but Riley Grannan, made a runaway race of the affair and won as he pleased from his two competitors. Bathampton and Lamplighter had a lively fight for the place, which the former got by a very narrow margin.

Harry Reed made a show of the other horses in the third race, which was a run of six furlongs over the circular course. He simply played with his field and Waltzer was alone able to get within hailing distance of the Dwyer sprinter.

The six furlongs dash for two-year-old maidens, which followed the running of the Withers, brought out a field of nine youngsters with St. Agnes as the "copper-bound cinch" for the event and backed by Matt Allen and all his friends in spite of the fact that she was very sore and lame when she went to the post. But she warmed out of the lameness in her preliminary spin and won the race in a common canter. She and Bon Ami had the race between them and St. Agnes had no trouble in beating Bon Ami by a couple of lengths. Allegra, who was also announced as a real good thing, was slow as a crab and only finished in the fourth place after the hardest sort of persuasion.

People fairly tumbled over one another in their anxiety to back Arapahoe, with Griffin in the saddle, to win the last race of the afternoon. It was considered the surest kind of a sure thing, and all the men who like to bet thousands of dollars on a race backed him. But Arapahoe was slow, desperately so, in the early stages of the game, and could not get to going in time to win the money for the plungers. Key West and Second Attempt made the running for the party with Arapahoe back in the ruck until the horses were well around the turn to the stretch. Second Attempt had a lead until the last furlong post was reached, when Ina and Arapahoe both passed her, and the former, who was a ten to one shot, won by a length or so from Arapahoe, who could only just beat Second Attempt home by a neck. Key West, who was heavily backed by Riley Grannan, stopped to nothing at the end of the race and was absolutely last at the finish.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the average odds against each of the starters, were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:05¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Marsian, P. O. P. Randolph's ch. g., by Blue Eyes-Missive, 98 pounds, $800.....(Gifford)
2—Right Royal, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 98, $800.....(Hewett)
3—Roundsman, W. C. Hayes's b. c., 108, $1,500.....(Lamley)
4—Alarum, 107.
5—Refugee, 107.
6—Mack Briggs, 109.
7—Premier, 101.
8—Yankee Doodle, 105.
9—Benamela, 108.
10—Startled Fawn, 100.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30—1..Marsian | ..12—1 | 7—10..Mack Briggs | Out |
| 6—1..Right Royal | 8—5 | 10— 1..Premier | 4—1 |
| 8—1..Roundsman | 3—1 | 12— 1..Y'kee D'dle | 5—1 |
| 10—1..Alarum | 4—1 | 12— 1..Benamela | 4—1 |
| 10—1..Refugee | 4—1 | 30— 1..St'd Fawn | 12—1 |

Won by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap; for all ages; purse $700, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57.

1—Belmar, Preakness Stable's gr. c., 3 years, by Belvidere-Adele, 108 pounds.....(Sims)
2—Bathampton, Marcus Daly's b. h., 4, 118.....(Taral)
3—Lamplighter, Milton Young's br. h., 6, 129.....(Hamilton)

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7—2..Belmar | ....1—3 | 9—10..Lamplighter | ..Out |
| 2—1..Bathampton | ..1—4 | | |

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling allowances. Out six furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:14. No bid for the winner.

1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 3 years, by Himyar-Violet, 108 pounds, $2,400.....(Sims)
2—Waltzer, D. Gideon's b. c., 3, 106, $1,900.....(Griffin)
3—Preston, Brookdale Stable's br. g., 3, 104, $2,000.....(Perkins)
4—Iola, 4, 99.
5—Effie Dean, 3, 89.
6—Sirocco, aged, 109.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—2..Harry Reed | ..Out | 20—1..Iola | ....7—1 |
| 8—1..Waltzer | ....3—5 | 20—1..Effie Dean | ..7—1 |
| 15—1..Preston | ....5—1 | 15—1..Sirocco | ....5—1 |

Won by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Withers Stakes, a handicap for three-year-olds of $100 each, the association to add an amount necessary to make the value of the stake $3,500, of which $500 to second and $200 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:41¾.

1—Lucania, J. W. Rogers's b. f., by Sir Modred-Schoolgirl, 109 pounds.....(Reiff)
2—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 105.....(Griffin)
3—Gotham, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 111..(Sims)
4—Monaco, 103.
5—Hawarden, 92.
6—Doggett, 96.
7—Bellicoso, 90.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9—5..Lucania | ....7—10 | 10—1..Hawarden | ..4—1 |
| 4—1..Brandywine | ..7—5 | 8—1..Doggett | ....1—1 |
| 5—1..Gotham | ....8—5 | 15—1..Bellicoso | ....5—1 |
| 5—1..Monaco | ....8—5 | | |

Won by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for maiden two-year-olds. Six furlongs, the Eclipse Course. Time—1:12½.

1—St. Agnes, M. M. Allen's b. f., by St. Blaise-Thora, 109 pounds.....(Reiff)
2—Bon Ami, Columbia Stable's b. c., 111.....(Doggett)
3—Golf, E. B. Snedeker's ch. g., 108.....(R. Doggett)
4—Allegra, 108.
5—Boisterous, 108.
6—Double or Quits, 108.
7—Whippany, 111.
8—My Nettle, 108.
9—John Haines, 108.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5—2..St. Agnes | ..4—5 | 10—1..Double or Quits | ....4—1 |
| 6—1..Bon Ami | ....2—1 | | |
| 20—1..Golf | ....7—1 | 10—1..Whippany | ..4—1 |
| 9—5..Allegra | ....7—10 | 10—1..My Nettie | ..4—1 |
| 4—1..Boisterous | ..6—5 | 20—1..John Haines | 7—1 |

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling allowances. The Withers mile. Time—1:43. No bid for the winner.

1—Ina, W. Jennings's b. f., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Aigrette, 89 pounds, $800.....(Johns)
2—Arapahoe, Santa Anita Stable's ch. m., 4, 104, $1,000.....(Griffin)
3—Second Attempt, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, br. f., 3, 86, $700.....(O'Leary)
4—Sir Francis, 5, 105.
5—Hessie, 3, 105.
6—Sun Up, 3, 100.
7—The Coon, 3, 90.
8—Mother of Pearl, 5, 89.
9—Key West, a., 94.

Betting.

| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10—1..Ina | ....4—1 | 4—1..Sun Up | ....7—5 |
| 7—5..Arapahoe | ....2—5 | 12—1..The Coon | ....5—1 |
| 6—1..Second Attempt | ....2—1 | 50—1..Mother of Pearl | ....20—1 |
| 8—1..Sir Francis | ..1—1 | 10—1..Key West | ....4—1 |
| 5—1..Hessie | ....1—5 | | |

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

### CLOSE FINISHES AT PARKVILLE.

#### They Make the Sport Exciting and Enjoyable—Hickory Wood Wins.

The Parkway Driving Club are fortunate in never failing to give the spectator more than his money's worth, and yesterday, the second day of the Fall meeting, was far from proving an exception. It might have been a trifle more pleasant as to the weather, but the racing was close and exciting, and more than made up for the weather's discrepancies. The first event on the card proved the more exciting, and it can be truthfully said that closer finishes have seldom been seen in six consecutive heats.

In the first four heats the traditional blanket would have more than covered the first three horses at the wire. It is this sort of thing that satisfies the racegoer. Not one in a hundred cares so much about the time being fast as to see a close finish between three or more horses.

After a most stubborn fight the first race went to McLaughlin Maid. It took six heats to decide the point, the third being declared a dead heat between the winner and Victor E.

The second race brought out no less than twenty starters. Some of the owners thought it too dangerous to race such a mob on a half-mile track, and requested the judges to divide the race and purse. The judges refused to do this, and seven of the horses were retired to the stables by their owners. This still left a field of thirteen, and from the way they got mixed with that number made most people wonder what would have happened had the other seven been in it. Hickory Wood was by far too fast for his field, and won in straight heats, his best time being 2:25¾.

The judges' stand was occupied by F. D. Creamer, T. W. Cole, and Arthur Benson, while M. R. Rush, C. H. Moller, and James Gormally held the watches.

Summaries follow:

2:34 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $200.
McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., by Hugh McLaughlin-Middletown Maid, (E. Moser).....2 2 0 1 1 1
Victor E., br. g., by H. W. Beecher, (Smith).....1 3 0 4 2 2
Detective, ch. g., by Kenmore, (Brinkerhoff).....3 1 3 3 4 3
Gerald, blk. g., by General Knox, (Rogers).....4 4 2 3 r.o
Charles Eddy, br. h., by Jerome, (Arthur).....5 6 5 dr.
Jersey Wonder, b. g., by Wonderful, (Harper).....4 5 dr.
Genevia W., blk. m., by Pilot Champion, (Nelson).....Dis.
Time—2:30¾; 2:30¾; 2:30¾; 2:32¾; 2:35; 2:35.

2:29 Class, Trotting.—Sweepstakes, $200.
Hickory Wood, b. g., by Norwood-Jet, (Devy).....1 1 1
Capitola F. K., br. m., by Dictator-Almont, (Penman).....2 2 2
Highland Girl, sor. m., by Young Highland Gray, (Dancourt).....6 4 3
Kittie Maria, b. m., by Turquin, (Smith).....8 3 7
Frank Medium, b. g., (Deveson).....3 12 10
Allee Tare, b. g., by Alcantara, (Phillips).....5 8 4
Annie D., blk. m., by Cayuga, (Moser).....4 6 6
Senoretta, b. m., (Nichols).....7 7 5
Vanity, b. m., by Bayonne Prince, (Brower).....10 5 8
Hardy, b. g., (Cash).....9 10 9
Gleason, b. g., by Robert Lee, (Henderson).....13 9 11
Agnes Morrill, ro. m., (Dagget).....11 11 12
Hartland, b. g., (Sipbling).....12 13 12
Time—2:28¾; 2:27¾; 2:25¾.

### CRESCENTS' NEW HOME.

#### Members Inspect the New Clubhouse, and Are Greatly Pleased.

For the first time yesterday the members of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn were allowed to see the interior of their new clubhouse, which has just been completed, at 25 and 27 Clinton Street. During all the time the building was in course of construction and later, while it was being finished, the members tried to gain views of the interior. Each time admittance was refused them, and the one or two that did get in were turned out as soon as their presence was discovered.

As a result of all this mystery the members were anxious to view the place yesterday, and from the time the doors were opened to them the house was crowded. They did not lose anything by waiting until the place was ready for them, for they gained a much more pleasing impression than if they had seen the clubhouse when filled with carpenters and other workmen.

The view as one enters the doors is unique. Straight ahead is the broad main hall, with the reception, smoking, and cloak rooms and the offices on each side. At the head of the hall is a broad arch opening into the grillroom. Directly opposite the entrace is a huge fireplace made of granite and pressed brick. The fireplace extends into the room a short distance. Above the first mantel the fireplace slopes back to the wall. This part of the fireplace is an intense black. In the centre is a huge crimson crescent, the emblem of the club, which is made most noticeable by the brilliant electric lights which make it and the fireplace the most remarkable features of the clubhouse as one enters it.

The grillroom is at the further end of the building, the fireplace and the flaming crescent being in the middle of one wall. At one end is a huge range, and near by are china closets, iceboxes, and rooms for servants. The room is finished in black oak, with rafters and rough ceiling overhead. A wainscoting of the same wood extends nearly to the ceiling, the room being lightened by a band of handsome Cretonne work. The furniture of the rooms, both chairs and tables, is of bog oak. In front of the grillroom on one side of the hall are lavatories and the cloakroom, and on the other is the office of the club. At the front of the building, to the right as one enters, is the library of the club, which it is also intended to use as a lounging and reception room. Across the hall is the smoking room. Both rooms are artistically finished and furnished.

The second floor of the building is occupied by the billiard and card rooms and by a large hall, about which are hung the many trophies won by the club in athletic contests. The billiard room is splendidly equipped with four billiard and three pool tables, which were made to order, and are especially heavy and finely finished.

On the third floor are the dining rooms and banquet hall of the club, as well as the "Governor's room," which will be primarily used for committee meetings, but which can also be turned into a dining room should occasion require. Opening from the "Governor's room" is a series of three dining rooms, arranged with folding doors, so they can be used privately or thrown into one and used in connection with the banquet room, which opens off them.

The fourth floor is built in two sections, connected only by an iron platform on the outside of the building. The rear portion is devoted to the steward, and in it he has his kitchen, storerooms, iceboxes, linen and silver closets, and a private office. No expense has been spared in fitting the rooms up and supplying them with everything needful. So thorough has been the work that even the steward says he can think of no improvements.

The front part of the top floor is equipped for the gymnasium. It contains all apparatus that can be wanted. The running track is built as a platform about the room high enough so as not to interfere with any one exercising beneath it. At the rear of the gymnasium is a handball wall, which can also be used as the back of a stage for entertainments. The stage itself is built so that it can be removed at short notice. The running track is also arranged so that it can be covered with a movable platform, upon which seats can be placed, making it appear like the gallery of a theatre.

In the basement of the building are the swimming tank, bathrooms, and bowling alleys. The tank is 54 feet long by 18 feet in width, and is of marble and tile. It can be filled with water to a depth of 6 feet at one end and of 4½ feet at the other. The water used is from an artesian well and is so clear as to be almost invisible.

The building is finely equipped and furnished. Everywhere can be found the club's insignia, the crescent. It appears in brass in the gas and electric light fixtures and is engraved upon the silver and glassware, as well as woven in the linen. The furniture, which was designed for the club and made to its order, cost more than $25,000. Externally the building is a handsome one, and reflects credit upon P. J. Lauritzen, the architect, and upon the members of the Building Committee—C. C. Brown, W. T. Gilbert, J. H. Oliphant, and F. T. Lawrence.

### TO ROW HARVARD OR IN ENGLAND.

#### Yale's Crew Already Planning for a Race Next Year.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—A meeting of the Yale University crew was held last evening to decide upon Yale's course in regard to rowing Harvard or an English eight next Summer. It is pretty well known that if Prof. Ames of Harvard has anything to say in the matter it will be impossible for Yale and Harvard to meet in any branch of athletics. However, it was decided to send immediately a friendly unofficial letter from President De Sibour of the Yale navy to President Bullard of the Harvard navy requesting a definite statement of Harvard's position regarding a race for the forthcoming season. If Harvard declines to meet Yale, letters will at once be sent to the boating authorities of Oxford and Cambridge with a view to an international race, to take place in England, probably in July, between Yale and the winner of the Oxford-Cambridge race. The letters will be entirely informal, but it is hoped that by opening correspondence thus early many of the preliminary arrangements can be determined upon soon.

There is little doubt that an international contest would awaken a much greater interest than a race with Harvard, in view of the poor showing which Harvard has made during the last few years. There is reason to believe that if Yale should row Cambridge or Oxford next Summer, the international contests will be held annually, and the second, of course, would take place in this country.

The friendly feeling established between Cambridge and Yale, as a result of the recent track athletic contests in this country, would go a great way toward bringing the two 'Varsity crews together.

The following letter was received from Walter Camp, the football coach:

"With the growth of the university and the desire of men to take part in the sports, we have come to a point where there is not sufficient opportunity even for good men to have a try for the 'Varsity team. The number of candidates is becoming too great for proper handling in the ordinary way, and some means should be devised to give more men the opportunity which they desire of playing football. There is a way to accomplish this, and to accomplish it in a thoroughly advantageous manner. It is by the adoption, side by side with our American game, of the English Rugby Union game. This will offer a chance for the lighter, more agile runners who are at present lost in the general makeup of heavy-weight 'Varsity and second elevens, but whose ability in the Rugby Union game would be marked and easily apparent, so that the 'Varsity Captain would undoubtedly have a far greater number available for half backs and full backs than he is ever blessed with at present. While the games are different, they are not so different that the players in the Rugby Union would be fitting themselves for 'Varsity candidates and meantime developing what is at present a new sport here, but one which certainly deserves and would undoubtedly secure a strong following."

### CORNELL'S ELEVEN IS CHANGED.

#### Coach Newell Finds the Line Weak and Unsatisfactory.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Coach Marshall Newell is giving the Cornell football punters a shake-up this week. The work of the team has shown that something is radically wrong. The first awakening came in the game with Pennsylvania State College, when Cornell failed to score. Last Saturday the score against Western Reserve was only 12, and the Westerners made one touchdown. The excuse is that there is a dearth of live material this year. The holes made by the loss of Warner and Colnor have not been filled. It looks as though no material could be found to make into guards. Most of the candidates for guards weigh 180 pounds or under. Of these, the most promising are Schoch, who also plays substitute centre; Johnson, '98, and Roe, now on the Henley crew. In the game last Saturday Rogers had to be moved up to guard from his old position at tackle. He plays a strong game at guard, but is about thirty pounds too light. Pennell has played centre thus far, but has been tried as full back this week.

In tackles Cornell is stronger than ever. Among those now being tried are Hall, stroke of the Henley crew; Sweetland, ex-Union team man, and C. White, ex-Captain of the Elmira Athletic Club, and Rogers, who played right tackle last season. Freeborn was also tried at tackle, but is ill at present. If he recovers soon he will be put in at guard.

There are ends galore. The pair who will probably play against Harvard are Beacham and Taussig, veterans of last year. Syle, is pushing Taussig very much, being inferior to the latter in experience only. Behind the line everything is in confusion yet. Of course Capt. Wyckoff will pass the ball, and do it well, but his support is weak. Allen, '97, acting as substitute quarter, but cannot begin to fill Wyckoff's place in case the latter should be injured. The half backs who give most promise at present are Saussy, Starbuck, Ogden, Jackson, Walter, and Cool. All are too light, however. Young, '99, is the leader for full back, and will fill that position throughout the season if no one is found to take Fennell's place at centre.

Taken all in all, the present outlook for Cornell is anything but favorable. The management announces that no new games have been arranged. The agreement to play Princeton on Nov. 9 has not been changed, although a request to do so was made by Harvard. The rules governing the game with the Tigers will be a compromise bet ween the Princeton-Yale and Harvard-Cornell-Pennsylvania codes.

### TO PLAY GOLF FOR $2,000.

#### C. E. Sands and Winthrop Rutherford Make a Big Bet.

The greatest golf match of the season, so far as the prize goes, will be played to-morrow on the Meadowbrook Club Links, at Hempstead, L. I. The contestants will be C. E. Sands, who won second place in the recent Newport championships, and Winthrop Rutherford of the Newport Golf Club and a well-known polo player. The match is for $2,000 in cash, each contestant putting up $1,000. The match was the outcome of a recent tournament at Staatsburg, N. Y., when C. E. Sands won first place, beating Rutherford. Sands is better known in the tennis world than as a golfer, as it is only within the last three or four months that he has given any attention to the game. Opinions are very evenly divided as to the probable winner of the match. Rutherford, when in trim, plays a steady game, but is liable to be erratic. Sands is not easily rattled. Thirty-six holes will be played, two rounds in the morning and two in the afternoon. Theodore A. Havemeyer, President of the United States Golf Association, will umpire the match; Archibald Rogers will act as referee for Winthrop Rutherford and Arthur L. Livermore will be referee for Sands.

### NEW CLUBHOUSE IS ASSURED.

#### New-York Athletic Break Ground for a New House.

The million-dollar clubhouse of the New-York Athletic Club is now an assured fact, and it is officially stated that ground has been broken for the new edifice. What tempted the Building Committee to proceed is that the subscription to the second mortgage bonds have reached amounts not to be disregarded in the proceeding. President Whitely decided that there should be no celebration on breaking the ground, so the first sod was turned up in silence.

The Building and Finance Committee met last night, as consulting plans and award further contracts, and applications were considered for the erection of the basement walls.

The committee hopes that one year from this date the building will be completed. Since the commencement of the work on the site applications for membership have been increasing rapidly.

### MEXICO NOW LOOKED TO.

#### Little Chance of Fitzsimmons-Corbett Fight at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 17.—There is little chance of the big fight being held in this State. Gov. Clarke, who was here last night, has gone back to Little Rock, but before leaving said the fight could not be held in Arkansas. Judge Duffie, who prompted the action of the Governor, has been appealed to, but is firm. He says the matter of stopping the fight is a question of law which he is willing to leave to any three Circuit Court Judges. If they support his views he will stop the fight, otherwise he will withdraw opposition. The backers of the fight do not like this plan, and propose to have O'Donnell and Maher arrested as a test. A writ of habeas corpus will then be taken out, and the matter brought before him for settlement. Prosecuting Attorney Teague says if this is done he will have Corbett arrested at once.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 17.—It is said here that the big fight will be held in Juarez or on an island near by. Others say it will be held at the junction of Mexico, New-Mexico, and Texas.

#### West Side Tennis Club Scores.

The last match in the West Side Tennis Club's Fall handicap tournament will take place today. O. M. Bostwick will meet A. W. Putnam in the final round of the men's handicap singles, and a good match is looked for. In the final of mixed doubles yesterday Fischer and Miss Stratton, the virtual scratch pair, were beaten after a hard struggle of four sets. The score: Mixed Doubles.—Final round—Miss K. C. Millett and H. L. Bloomfield, (fifteen,) beat Miss Alice Stratton and E. P. Fischer, (owe forty,) 7—5, 1—6, 6—2, 7—5.

### SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Yale University football eleven will make its annual visit to the Orange Oval to-morrow, and will play the Orange Athletic Club. The work of the Orange team during the past two weeks has improved, and promises a close game with the wearers of the blue.

—The football team of the New-Jersey Athletic Club will play a team from the Collegiate Institute of Hackettstown, N. J., to-morrow, at Bergen Point. The New-Jersey team has been playing good football, and has been strengthened for the game.

—The postponed Fall games of the Prudential Athletic Club of Newark will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

### CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.
Trotting—At Parkville, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.
Racing—At Morris Park, 2 P. M.
Football—Crescents vs. Amherst, at Eastern Park, Brooklyn; Yale vs. Orange A. C., at Orange.
Golf—Opening Boltusrol links, at Summit, N. J.; St. Andrew's handicap, at Yonkers.
Cycling—Twenty-five-mile handicap race, Chatham Wheelmen, at Chatham, N. J., 2:30 P. M.; Hudson County Wheelmen's races, at Guttenburg.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—By two young girls; one as chambermaid and do sewing, other as chambermaid and assist with waiting; have best personal references. Last employer's, 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and laundress in small family; can assist in waiting if required; good references. C. C., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or do plain sewing, in private family; good city reference. A. G., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; understands sewing, and will wait on invalid lady; good city reference. B. V., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, at 327 West 75th St., New-Amsterdam flats, care of Mrs. Keegan.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid; best references. 123 East 88th St.; Lowery's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant woman as chambermaid and to do sewing; willing to assist with waiting; city reference. 433 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; will assist with other work up stairs; good personal references. T. P., 279 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference; willing and obliging. 228 East 42d St.; ring Mulvani's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or sewing; best city references. D. C., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat and reliable person; willing to assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. P., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced chambermaid in private family; several years' reference can be had personally from last employer. 122 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid; first-class reference, five years; no cards. Call, Thursday, 846 West 52d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference; no cards. 234 East 70th St., Gorman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North German girl as chambermaid and do sewing, or as parlormaid; wages, $18; best references. 342 East 56th St. Imbach.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid or chambermaid and seamstress; has five years' city reference. L. S., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable young woman as first-class chambermaid; would wait on lady; three years' city references. 326 West 36th St., first flat, east.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl; or would care for grown children; good city reference. 234 West 35th St., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city references. 884 6th Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; willing and obliging; reference. Call (8 p. m.), Mrs. Finn, 509 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; first-class; willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. 100 West 53d St., M. B. Byrne's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing, or any other work. Mrs. M. Walsh, 126 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Friday, 225 West 53d St., care Mrs. Small.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do up-stairs work and waiting. Seen at present employer's, 55 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl to do chamberwork and sewing in private family; best city references. Call, 11 to 4, 315 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do sewing; has best city personal reference. Last employer's, 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; has best city personal reference. Last employer's, 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; good city reference. 1,219 3d Av., second floor.

### Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—An American widow of refinement will accept a position as companion to a lady, or as housekeeper where domestic help is kept, in exchange for a home; good reader and writer. Mrs. Harrison, 164 West 99th St., near Amsterdam Av.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent woman; good cook and baker; private family; understands her business; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. E. A., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; makes all kinds of soups; expert baker; in private family; best city reference. 135 West 51st St.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; excellent baker; understands all kinds of entrées; would go a short distance into the country; city reference. 306 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good city reference; with or without kitchenmaid; $30 to $35. M. B., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as most excellent cook; understands her business in all branches; good references. 216 West 36th St.; Cummings's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in American family; understands fine cooking in all its branches; long city reference from present employers. 27 West 34th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good family cook; good baker; soups, meats, desserts; will do coarse washing if necessary. 903 8th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook in a private family; good bread and biscuit maker; will do coarse washing; best references, 405 4th Av., near 28th St., third bell.

COOK.—By very reliable woman as excellent family cook; does all kinds good cooking; soups and desserts; best city reference. J., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; by day or week; best city reference. 145 East 32d St., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking; willing and obliging; best city references. Call, for two days, present employer's, 136 East 37th St.; no cards.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By young French girl, speaking English, as plain cook, washer and ironer. Rose, 122 Park Av., first floor.

COOK.—Thorough cook; understands all kinds game and meats; makes excellent soups; good baker; city reference from last place. K., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; good baker; best reference from last employer. 227 East 29th St., two flights.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands French and Vienna cooking; $30; no washing; in private Christian family; best city references. 614 3d Av.; ring once.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress; good baker and economical; small private family; city references. 700 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; 14 years' experience. 356 West 45th St.

COOK.—First-class; young woman; excellent bread and biscuit baker; city reference. 327 West 44th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; best city references; will be disengaged in a few days. L. H., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a cook; willing to do some washing; three years' excellent city reference. 315 East 19th St., second bell.

COOK.—By excellent cook; all kinds of soups and desserts; will do coarse washing; best city reference. M. B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; by the day; get up dinners or luncheon parties; reference. H. S., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; three years' excellent reference from present place. Fleischer, 190 East 75th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; best city reference. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By young German Protestant girl as good cook; do plain washing; American family. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—Just landed from England; fourteen years' reference. Care of Mrs. A. Keane, 154 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; North of Ireland Protestant woman; best city reference. 154 West 64th St.

COOK.—Good; by respectable woman; would assist with washing; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good plain cook and laundress; in private family. Call, personally only, last employer's, 306 West 88th St.

COOK.—By good cook; Welsh; Protestant; has lived under chef; $30. 209 East 39th St.

### Dressmakers.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day; or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Finest worker; or seal garments; superior fitter; will remodel into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; takes work home, or by the day; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Willing to do any kind of sewing; $1.25 per day; personal references. Mrs. Stamm, 79 Greenwich Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By fashionable dressmaker to work by the day; elegant cut and fit guaranteed; best references. Daiviet, 184 6th Av.

### Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced well-educated French Protestant; entire charge of children; good seamstress; speaks no English; best city references. Mademoiselle, 221 West 34th St.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess, having had entire charge of the English and musical education of children in a well-known city family for past seven years, (to whom, with other city patrons she refers,) desires morning engagement; has exceptionally interesting and thorough methods for both young and advanced pupils. Miss M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By an English lady, just landed, as visiting governess; thorough English, French, (acquired in Paris,) music, singing, drawing, needlework; highest references. L., 156 West 36th St.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American woman as housekeeper in the family of a widower or in bachelor apartment house. M. G., 1,242 Broadway.

### Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do housework in flat, or chamberwork and waiting; good reference. 349 West 49th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; good willing and obliging; good reference. 352 West 12th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do housework in small family in country; willing, obliging. 527 East 16th St., ground floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework; city reference. M. T., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable Swedish girl; will do general housework; small family; good reference. Hooet, 324 East 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do any kind of work in private family; neat; willing. 38 West 26th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do light housework or as nurse. 230 East 39th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By two girls, to do the work of a family; willing and obliging. 215 East 96th St.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; also good family seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; best city references. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German Protestant as maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; good city reference. B. B., 854 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish girl; first-class dressmaker; excellent hairdresser; first-class city reference from last employer. 157 East 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. B. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city reference. M. N., 486 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl; speaks English; good dressmaker; references; good city reference. D. M., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; understands hairdressing, &c.; best city references. 707 5th Av., from 10 to 5.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## Speculation Fair and Prices Generally Firmer.

## INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

### Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Lower —Cotton Firmer—Coffee Quiet.

There was a firmer feeling to grain during the early trading, following the Western reports, while local operators sold later in the day and caused a break in prices, but the close was firm at a slight advance. Provisions were lower and quiet, with continued heavy receipts of same. Cotton was active and unsettled, but closed higher. Coffee was dull and easier with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 in elevator | 68½@ | |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator | 28¼@ | 24¼ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | 38⅝@ | 38¾ |
| Flour, straights, Spring | $3.20 @ | $3.50 |
| Flour, straights, Winter | 3.40 @ | 3.45 |
| Cotton, middling, uplands | 9 5-16@ | |
| Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X | 17 @ | 20 |
| Pork, mess | 9.75 @ | 10.00 |
| Lard, Western steam | @ | 6.00 |
| Beef, family | 9.00 @ | 12.00 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 22½@ | 23 |
| Sugar, granulated | 4⅝@ | 5 |
| Coffee, Rio, No. 7 | 16 @ | 16⅛ |
| Cheese, State, full cream, new | 9⅝@ | 10½ |
| Iron, No. 1, foundry | 12.00 @ | 12.75 |
| Iron, Scotch, Coltness | 20.00 @ | |
| Copper, lake | 11.90 @ | 12.10 |
| Lead | 3.37½@ | 3.40 |

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ½c with the West and on local covering, with crop conditions less favorable; lost ½c through local realizing, but closed steady at ½@¾c advance, with a very moderate trade and chiefly on local accounut. Spot was more active and firmer. Sales, 104,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2c over December, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, at ¾c over December, free on board, afloat, and 80,000 bushels do, on private terms.

Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1c over December price for canal to 2c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, (New-York inspection,) at ¾c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 2¾c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at ¾c over December....Clearances hence, 82,205 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 33,355 bushels; receipts, 20,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 49,125 bushels; in the interior, 1,380,836 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet but firm at a partial advance of ⅛c, with trading confined to local operators....Spot was firm and in moderate demand. Sales 64,000 bushels No. 2 delivered at 39½c, and 39¼c delivered, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 white at 38⅞c delivered....Receipts, 51,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 145,802 bushels; in the interior, 248,290 bushels....Clearances hence, 51,896 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 169,970 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were firmer early with corn, but closed easy at ⅛c decline, through local offerings, although receipts were lighter....Spot were quiet and very steady ....Sales, 37,000 bushels, including No. 2 white at 25¾c, No. 3 white at 24c; No. 2 white clipped, 27c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 23⅜@24¼c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3, 23½c; rejected white, 22¼@23c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¼c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 25@30c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 27,000 bushels; exports, 852 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | 80,000 | 66⅝@ .. | 66⅝ |
| December | 3,525,000 | 67 3-16@67 13-16 | 67¼ |
| March | .... | .. @ .. | 70⅛ |
| May | 910,000 | 70⅜@70¾ | 70⅝ |
| Total | 4,465,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | 50,000 | 37⅜@ .. | 37⅜ |
| November | 55,000 | 36⅞@37 | 36⅞ |
| December | 80,000 | 35⅝@35 11-16 | 35½ |
| May | 325,000 | 35¼@35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| Total | 510,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | 15,000 | 23⅜@23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| November | .... | .. @ .. | 23⅜ |
| December | 40,000 | 23⅞@24 | 23⅞ |
| May | .... | .. @ .. | 25¼ |
| No. 2 White— | | | |
| November | .... | .. @ .. | 25 |
| Total | 55,000 | | |

FLOUR—Winter grades were held higher on a light supply and a fair demand, while Spring grades were offered freely at steady prices....Sales, 12,300 bbls, including of city mills, 10,150 bbls clears, 3,110 bbls patents, 500 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine, at quotations; 2,200 bbls Winter straights at $3.45@$3.50; 900 bbls clears at $3.35; 300 bbls No. 1 at $3.10; 150 bbls patents at $3.75; 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.80; 300 bbls straights at $3.40@$3.50, and 500 bbls ungraded Winter on private terms. ....Arrivals, 11,490 bbls and 14,908 sacks; exports, 5,006 bbls and 6,831 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 28,490 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

| | Barrels. |
|---|---|
| Fine | $2.25@ |
| Supers | 2.50@$2.65 |
| No. 2 | 2.70@ 2.85 |
| No. 1 | 3.00@ 3.10 |
| Clears | 3.00@ 3.40 |
| Straights | 3.45@ 3.50 |
| White wheat straights | 3.35@ 3.60 |
| Patents | 3.60@ 3.75 |
| Special brands | 3.75@ 3.90 |
| City patents | 4.20@ 4.45 |
| City clears | 4.00@ 4.10 |
| City extras | 3.10@ 3.20 |
| City supers | 2.90@ 3.00 |
| City fine | 2.80@ 2.85 |

SPRING.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | $2.00@ .. | $2.00@$2.10 |
| Supers | 2.10@$2.25 | 2.25@ 2.30 |
| No. 2 | 2.25@ 2.30 | @ 2.50 |
| No. 1 | 2.60@ 2.75 | 3.00@ 3.10 |
| Clears | 2.75@ 2.85 | 2.90@ 3.25 |
| Straights | 3.15@ 3.30 | 3.40@ 3.50 |
| Patents | 3.35@ 3.55 | 3.50@ 3.80 |
| Special brands | 3.50@ 3.65 | 3.65@ 4.20 |

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.65@$1.75 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 45c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 40@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Less active at firm prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.40; cut, $3.30@$3.90; ground, $3@$3.10, including to the sale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active at steady prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c.; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Moderate demand and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80 @85c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; jobbing lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was without variation yesterday. It was firm at 28c for prime yellow, and 27@27¼c for good offgrade yellow, while demands were of a reserved character. Sales of 150 bbls offgrade yellow at 26½c. The reports from the South were not changed, with a seed supply coming in slowly, and the mills working moderately, with 20c asked for crude in bulk, and 18½@19c bid, the latter infrequently and for an occasional tank, with the West and local refiners indifferent. PALM OIL was at steady prices on moderate demands; Lagos at 5¼@5¼c; prime red at 4⅝@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair demand; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; 52@53c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.—Oil closed without any bids or offers; no market at Oil City. Standard's price unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The large receipts of hogs at the West depressed the market for the products further, and brought about declines of 7½c to 10c for pork, 2½ points for lard, and 2½ to 5 points for bacon. Speculation continued dull. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 28,000 head. The week's hog packing was 310,000 head; same time last year, 235,000 head.

LARD—Was slow and weak in price, with at the West a decline of 2½ points through the hog supplies, where October and November closed at 5.65c asked; January at 5.70c, while May was at 5.87½@5.90c, closing at 5.87½c asked. Here there was more done with the home trade at a lower price, with cash closing at 6c. Sales of 500 tcs cash on private terms, and 250 tcs. to arrive at 6c. City steam was lower. Sales of 300 tcs at 5.75c. Options—No sales; October closed at 6c, nominal. Refined was quiet; continent at 6.45c, South American at 6.80c, compound at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—Trading here was slow for export, while prices were held steady. Sales of 100 bbls. mess. The West was easy through the day, and closed at a decline of about 10c. October at $8.30; December at $8.40@$8.45, closing at $8.40 asked; January at $9.37½@$9.45, closing at $9.37½ asked; May at $9.62½@$9.70, closing at $9.62½@$9.65. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Was offered 2¼ points lower for short ribs, with dull speculation at the West. October was at 4.95@5c, closing at 4.97½c. November at 4.70c, asked; was sold at 4.75@4.80c, closing at 4.75c; May at 4.92½@4.97½c, closing at 4.92½c, asked.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was little done in full lots. Many small lots of bellies were taken up and the stocks in the hands of cutters were not large, while for pickled shoulders prices were weak. Sales of 750 pickled hams at 9c; city-pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6⅝@6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb and 7⅜c for 14 lb, 7c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Was under fair attention from shippers, and desirable grades were at well-sustained prices. Quotations: Packet, $8.50 @$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $10@ $12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were on offer at weak prices, and had little attention from smokers. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were about steady in price on moderate demands. Receipts at the West, 76,974 head; same time last year, 50,215 head. Chicago—Receipts, 40,000 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $3.35@$4; left over, 11,000 head. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; slow; 5c lower; $3.50@$3.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; weak; $3.70@$4. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,500 head; steady; $3.90@$4.05. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4@$4.15. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,712 head; lower; $3.25 @$3.90. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,801 head; dull; $3.25@$3.95. Milwaukee—Receipts, 3,961 head; $3.40@$3.80. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.15@ $4.25. Quotations here were 5⅜c for heavy, 5⅜c for 180 lb, 5½c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb, and 5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was a little unsettled. The home trade had set its bidding to 4¼c for city, in hogsheads, on absence of competition among the chief buyers, whose wants were moderate, and sellers, who were asking at 4¼c, while the day before they had paid 4 5-16c for 50 hhds. At the same time the melters, as a rule, were not willing to accept the inside price, and appeared to be a little concerned over a trifling export demand which prevailed, and which took up 50 hhds city at 4⅜c, for a special brand. This trading was done with England, and was the first sale in many months, and warranted by the recent strong position of Australian in English markets, which has carried it latterly the price there up substantially. Of country made, sales of 40,000 lb at 4¼@4⅝c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there continued a little local demand, and 100,000 lb city were taken up by the hard refiners at 6½c. For lard stearine there was absence of material demand, with Western at 6.75c, nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very quiet, and closed steady, at unchanged prices to 10 points decline, with rather free local offerings and easier cables. Havre was quiet and unchanged, and Hamburg quiet at ¼ pfennig decline....Spot Rio was more active at steady prices; sales, 6,000 bags low grades on private terms, rumored at 15½c cost and freight; 1,700 bags Maracaibo and 150 bags Central American on private terms. ....Opening Call—11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and close—October, 1,250 bags at 15.35c; November, 500 bags at 15.10c, 1,000 bags at 15.10c, 750 bags at 15.15c; December, 3,250 bags at 15.15c; March, 500 bags at 14.60c; May, 250 bags at 14.25c; total, 7,500 bags. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for November. Total for day, 8,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

| | To-day. | Last Year. | Same Time |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 14.80@14.85 | 11.00@11.05 | |
| February | 14.70@14.80 | 10.85@10.95 | |
| March | 14.60@14.65 | 10.85@10.90 | |
| April | 14.35@14.45 | 10.80@10.90 | |
| May | 14.20@14.25 | 10.70@10.80 | |
| June | 14.05@14.15 | .....@..... | |
| July | 13.90@14.00 | .....@..... | |
| August | 13.75@13.85 | .....@..... | |
| September | 13.65@13.75 | .....@..... | |
| October | 15.30@15.40 | 12.85@12.90 | |
| November | 15.15@15.20 | 12.10@12.15 | |
| December | 14.95@15.05 | 11.45@11.50 | |

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total stock in New-York yesterday | 268,221 |
| Arrivals | ..... |
| Total | 268,221 |
| Warehouse deliveries yesterday | 12,863 |
| Total stock in New-York to-day | 255,418 |
| Total stock in Baltimore | 36,656 |
| Arrivals | ..... |
| Total | 36,656 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 445—36,211 |
| Total stock in New-Orleans | 40,553 |
| Arrivals | ..... |
| Total | 40,553 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 826—39,727 |
| Total stock in other ports | ..... |
| | 75,938 |
| Total stock in United States | 331,356 |
| Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 16 | 334,000 |
| Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 16 | 4,000 |
| Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 16 | 97,000 |
| Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 2 | 7,000 |
| | 242,000 |
| Total | 573,356 |
| Same time 1894 | 462,259 |

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....16 @16⅛

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1..2.95 above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 above No. 7 |
| No. 2..2.60 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.00 below No. 7 |
| No. 3..2.20 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.60 below No. 7 |
| No. 4..1.80 above No. 7 | No. 10.1.60 below No. 7 |
| No. 5..1.35 above No. 7 | |

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1..Nom. above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 above No. 7 |
| No. 2..Nom. above No. 7 | No. 8..1.00 below No. 7 |
| No. 3..2.75 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.75 below No. 7 |
| No. 4..2.25 above No. 7 | No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7 |
| No. 5..1.50 above No. 7 | |

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java, fancies..28 @31 | La Guayra— |
| Java, Malang..21 @22 | Cora .....16½@17½ |
| Padang, int'r..27 @27½ | Caracas .....18 @18½ |
| Macassar— | Do, washed..19 @21 |
| Timor .....23 @24 | Porto Cabello.17 @18 |
| Padang— | Do, washed..19 @20½ |
| Trujillo .....17 @18 | Ocana .....17¾@18¾ |
| Bocono .....17½@18 | Bucara'ga ...18 @20½ |
| Tovar .....17¾@18 | Do, washed..20 @21½ |
| Merida .....18 @20 | Bogota .....20 @22 |
| Cucuta ord'y..17¾@18 | Mexican— |
| Do, f'r to g'd..18½@18¾ | Cordova, g'n..18 @18½ |
| Do, p'r to c'e.19 @19½ | Do, white.....18¼@19½ |
| Central America— | Oaxaca .....19 @21 |
| Costa Rica...16¼@20 | Guatemala and |
| San Salvador.17¾@18½ | Coban .....19 @22 |
| Do, washed..19 @20 | Mocha .....24½@25 |

COTTON.

Contracts—There was considerable anxiety to purchase during the early hours, and the market advanced 4@10 points, but with free realizing and unloading by longs prices went off 17@18 points, helped by the weakness at New-Orleans and a decline of 5½@6 points at Liverpool. The close was firm at 1@4 points advance, through local bulling and an increase of outside buying orders, with an active trade....Spot was easy at 1-16c decline. Sales, 373 bales to spinners.

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Gulf | 9 9 16 |
| Middling uplands | 9 5-16 |

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Strict good middling | ⅛c on |
| Good middling | 5-16c on |
| Strict low middling | 1¼c off |
| Low middling | 7-16c on |
| Strict good ordinary | 13-16c on |
| Good ordinary | 1½c on |
| Good middling tinged | Even |
| Strict middling stained | 7-32c off |
| Middling stained | 7-16c off |
| Strict low middling stained | 29-32c off |
| Low middling stained | 1⅝c off |

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| Months. | To-day's Closing Prices. | —Extremes— Highest. | Lowest. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 9.14@9.16 | 9.20 | 9.20 | 100 |
| November | 9.14@9.15 | 9.17 | 9.04 | 5,400 |
| December | 9.20@9.21 | 9.28 | 9.10 | 21,900 |
| January | 9.27@9.28 | 9.36 | 9.16 | 209,200 |
| February | 9.32@9.33 | 9.38 | 9.23 | 4,300 |
| March | 9.36@9.37 | 9.44 | 9.25 | 189,100 |
| April | 9.40@9.42 | 9.47 | 9.34 | 2,200 |
| May | 9.45@9.47 | 9.49 | 9.36 | 10,500 |
| June | 9.49@9.51 | 9.55 | 9.46 | 2,700 |
| July | .....@ .. | 9.51 | 9.51 | 1,200 |
| Total | | | | 896,000 |

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

| | S | S & M | T | W | T | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 6898 | 14879 | 4678 | 7789 | 7473 | ... |
| N. Orleans | 17034 | 16022 | 26899 | 10192 | 12297 | ... |
| Mobile | 1704 | 3172 | 699 | 4050 | 1378 | ... |
| Savannah | 10699 | 9072 | 9895 | 6941 | 7145 | ... |
| Charleston | 3857 | 5799 | 1768 | 1853 | 1656 | ... |
| Wilmington | 1696 | 3838 | 1467 | 2885 | 1548 | ... |
| Norfolk | 684 | 3550 | 2191 | 2002 | 2609 | ... |
| New-York | 153 | 1733 | 300 | 494 | 700 | ... |
| Boston | 553 | 333 | 403 | 420 | 110 | ... |
| Philadelphia | 232 | 50 | 167 | 524 | 177 | ... |
| W. Point | 1249 | 1397 | 2978 | 95 | 1262 | ... |
| Total | 44576 | 59368 | 51445 | 37245 | 36445 | ... |
| This day last week | 35261 | 62172 | 51906 | 44683 | 35221 | 40457 |
| This day last year | 46054 | 80929 | 64032 | 57630 | 47141 | 62922 |

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Business rather slow, owing to the moderate supply, with prices firm.

| N. Orleans, cent'if'gal— | | N. Orleans, open kettle— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12@13 | Fair | 23@25 |
| Common | 14@16 | Good | 26@28 |
| Fair | 17@18 | Prime | 29@30 |
| Prime | 19@21 | Choice | 31@32 |
| Choice | 22@25 | Barbados, job'g | 24@26 |
| Puerto Rico | 26@31 | | |

RICE—A firm market, with a very good demand.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic— | | Japan | 3⅝@3¾ |
| Ordinary | 3 @3¼ | Java, in bond | 2 @2¼ |
| Good | 3¼@3½ | Java | 3¼@3⅝ |
| Prime | 4⅝@4¾ | Rice flour | 2 @2¼ |
| Choice | 5 @5⅛ | Rice, pol., 100 lb | $1.00@$1.10 |
| Fancy | 5¼@5⅝ | Rice bran, 100 lb | 60@ 65 |
| Fair | 3⅝@4 | | |
| Head | 5⅝@6 | | |

SUGAR—Raw was held steadier, with demand slow....Refined quiet at unchanged prices.

RAW SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Muscovado, 89° test | 3¼@ .. |
| Molasses sugar, 89° test | 3 @ .. |
| Centrifugals, 96° test | 3⅝@ .. |

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dominos | 5⅝ |
| Cutloaf | 5⅝ |
| Crushed | 5⅝ |
| Powdered | 5 |
| Coarse powdered | 5 |
| Granulated | 4¾ |
| Fine granulated | 4¾ |
| Coarse granulated | 4⅞ |
| Extra fine granulated | 4⅞ |
| Confectioners' granulated | 5 |
| Cubes | 5 |
| XXXX powdered | 5¼ |
| Mold A | 4¾ |
| Diamond A | 4¾ |
| Confectioners' A | 4⅝ |
| (1) Columbia A | 4½ |
| (2) Windsor A | 4½ |
| (3) Ridgewood A | 4½ |
| (4) Phoenix A | 4 7-16 |
| (5) Empire A | 4 5-16 |
| No. 6 | 4¼ |
| No. 7 | 4 3-16 |
| No. 8 | 4⅛ |
| No. 9 | 4 1-16 |
| No. 10 | 4 |
| No. 11 | 3 15-16 |
| No. 12 | 3⅞ |
| No. 13 | 3 13-16 |
| No. 14 | 3¾ |

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Jobbers are taking all the choice domestic marrow that arrive and the market holds firm, but with no effort to force an advance. The trade seems to be a little better supplied with pea, and are discriminating more closely in point of quality; it takes strictly choice hand-picked lots to reach $1.50. Medium still scarce, and values well sustained. Red kidney dull and weak. Yellow eye easier. Turtle soup slow. Scarcely any white kidney here; a few wanted for export. Rather more jobbing trade in foreign beans. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, pea, $1.50; do, medium, $1.55; do, white kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.50; do, turtle soup, $1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.70@$1.75; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.40; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.15 @$1.25; do, foreign, pea, 1894, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½@85c.

BUTTER—Moderate receipts, and demand, while not at all active, seems to be sufficient to take up most of the fine grades, and at steady prices. Lower grades are moderately active, partly for export account.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras | 22½@23 | | |
| Creamery, Western, extras | @23 | | |
| Creamery, Western, firsts | 20 @21½ | | |
| Creamery, Western, seconds | 16 @18 | | |
| Creamery, Western, thirds | 14 @15 | | |
| Creamery, Western, June, extras | 20½@21 | | |
| Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts | 16 @19 | | |
| State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras | 20 @21 | | |
| State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts | 17 @19 | | |
| State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds | 14 @16 | | |
| State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts | 17 @19 | | |
| State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds | 12 @16 | | |
| State dairy, tubs, thirds | 12 @13 | | |
| Western imitation creamery, firsts | 14 @16 | | |
| Western imitation creamery, seconds | 11 @13 | | |
| Western dairy, firsts | 13 @14 | | |
| Western dairy, thirds to seconds | 10 @11 | | |
| Western factory, firkins, June | 11½@12¾ | | |
| Western factory, tubs, June, extras | @13 | | |
| Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts | 11 @12 | | |
| Western factory, firkins, current make | 10½@11½ | | |
| Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts | 11½@ .. | | |
| Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds | 10½@11 | | |
| Western factory, fours to thirds | 8½@10 | | |

CHEESE—Current arrivals are moderate; export demand is light, but the home trade continues to take fairly, and prices are held firmer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy | 9¾@ 9½ | | |
| State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy | 9¾@ 9½ | | |
| State, full cream, large, good to choice | 9¼@ 9½ | | |
| State, full cream, large, com. and fair | 6¾@ 8½ | | |
| State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy | 10¼@10½ | | |
| State, full cream, small size, white, fancy | 10¼@10½ | | |
| State, full cream, small, good to choice | 9 @10 | | |
| State, full cream, small, com. to fair | 7 @ 8½ | | |
| State, part skims, small, choice | 7 @ 7½ | | |
| State, part skims, small, fair to prime | 5 @ 6½ | | |
| State, part skims, large, choice | 6 @ .. | | |
| State, part skims, good to prime | 4¾@ 5¼ | | |
| State, part skims, common to fair | 3½@ 4½ | | |
| State, full skims | 2½@ 3 | | |

EGGS—Receipts seem to be pretty well supplied, and the demand is rather light. Prices are without material change, but the offerings are more than ample.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State, country marks, per dozen | 20¼@ | 21½ | |
| Pennsylvania, country marks | 20 @ | 21 | |
| Western, fresh gathered, fancy | .. @ | 20 | |
| Western, fresh gathered, fair to good | 18 @ | 19 | |
| Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy | 16 @ | 17 | |
| Refrigerator, defective, per case | $3.00 @ | $4.25 | |
| Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case | 3.30 @ | 3.90 | |
| Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case | 2.70 @ | 3.30 | |
| Western seconds, per 30-doz. case | 2.70 @ | 3.75 | |
| Western culls, ungraded | 2.00 @ | 3.30 | |
| Limed, Western, good to prime | 13½ @ | 16½ | |

FRUITS—FRESH—High grade apples steady, but medium and lower qualities weaker. Pears about steady, but very irregular. Quinces scarce and firm. Peaches dull, especially the common qualities, which comprise most of the supply. Table grapes a little less firm, and wine grapes are irregular but holding steady, but some inferior goods going at lower figures. Cranberries steady, but supply larger and no further upward tendency. We quote: Apples, Snow, per bbl, $3@$3.75; do, Jonathan and Alexander, $2@$3; do, King, $2 @$3; do, Fall Pippin, 20 ounce, and Blush, $1.75@$2.25; do, Baldwin and Greening, $1.50 @$1.75; do, Hubbardson and Spy, $1.50@$2; do, inferior, 75c@$1. Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $3@$5; do, Seckel, $2@$4.50; do, Beurre Bosc, $3@$4; do, Sheldon and Beurre Clairgeau, $2@$3; do, Beurre d'Anjou, $2@$2.50; do, Keiffer, $1.75@$2.25; do, inferior, $1@ $1.50; Boston boxes, as to kind, $1@$2.50. Quinces, per bbl, $3@$4.50. Peaches, Jersey, per basket, 30c@$1; do, Delaware and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1@$1.75; do, per crate, 75c@$1.50; do, per basket, 40c@$1. Grapes, State and Delaware, per small basket, 8@16c; Niagara, 8@14c; Concord, 8@10c; Catawba, 9@11c; Concord and Catawba, large baskets, 18@20c. Wine grapes, in trays—Niagara, 2c; Concord and Catawba, 1½@1¾c; in bbls, 1@1½c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy varieties, per bbl, $7@$8; do, early black, &c., $6@$7.25. DRIED—Only a moderate demand for evaporated apples, and prices are without further change. Fancy stock being scarce commands a relatively good rate, but wholesale business in prime and choice grades is at 5¼c and 5¾c, respectively. Grades from 5c downward are neglected. Sun-dried apples have a very light movement, and feeling is easy. Exporters bid 1¾c for chops, without getting the stock cores and skins quiet. Peaches in light demand. Raspberries scarce and firmer. Cherries have some call, and best lots offering with reserve to 9½c. Huckleberries easy; a sale of 50 bags at 6½c. Blackberries not moving. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6½c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, 2@3¾c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, 1¾@1c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6¼c. Raspberries, evaporated, 17¼c; do, sun-dried, 16c. Cherries, 8@9½c. Huckleberries, 6¼@ 6¾c. Blackberries, 3@3½c. Apricots, 9@ 12c. Peaches, California, peeled, 13@15c; do, unpeeled, 7@9c. Prunes, 4@7¾c.

GAME—Market steady for desirable lots of all kinds. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1; partridges, near by, 75c@$1; do Western, 40@80c; grouse, $1@$1.12; quail, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, fresh, $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.25@$1.50; small snipe, 30@50c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2; do, redhead, $1@$1.50; do, mallard, 60@80c; teal, 30@50c; common, 20@30c; rabbits, 30@40c; venison, per lb, 16@22c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Two cars more in today. Market steady for fowls, roosters, and turkeys, but dull and weak for chickens. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8½@9c; chickens, 8@8½c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@9c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, $1@ $1.25; pigeons, 20@25c. DRESSED—Receipts heavy and considerable, stock carried over. General market dull and weak on the leading kinds, with little prospect of a clearance. Turkeys more plenty and mostly of medium or small size; such dull and heavy, but fancy large have some call. Dry-picked chickens weak, except for a few fancy selections. Scalded are held unchanged, but only the finest fresh lots show any steadiness; pressure to sell all ordinary grades regardless of price. Fowls dull and lower. Spring ducks a shade firmer. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, 6@12c; fowls, 8½@9c; old cocks, 5@ 6c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@13c; do, Western, dry-picked, 9@10c; do, scalded, 8@9½c; spring ducks, Eastern, 13@16c; do Long Island, 13@16½c; do Western, 9@11c; Eastern geese, 15@17c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@ $2.75.

VEGETABLES—Full supplies of potatoes, and a free offering with a limited outlet. Choice onions at full prices; all others quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl | $2.00@$4.00 | | |
| Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl | 75@ 1.75 | | |
| Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100 | 3.00@ 4.00 | | |
| Cabbages, State, per 100 | 2.00@ 3.00 | | |
| Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks | 40@ 60 | | |
| Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks | 20@ 30 | | |
| Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks | 10@ 15 | | |
| Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks | 30@ 50 | | |
| Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks | 10@ 15 | | |
| Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen last bunches | 75@ 1.25 | | |
| Lima beans, potato, per bag | 2.50@ 3.50 | | |
| Lima beans, flat, per bag | 2.00@ 2.50 | | |
| Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl | 1.25@ 1.75 | | |
| Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl | 65@ 85 | | |
| Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl | 75@ 1.00 | | |
| Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl | 1.12@ 1.25 | | |
| Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl | 1.50@ 2.00 | | |
| Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl | 1.12@ 1.25 | | |
| Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl | ...@ 1.00 | | |
| Peppers, Jersey, per bbl | 1.00@ 1.50 | | |
| Squash, Hubbard, per bbl | 50@ 75 | | |
| Squash, marrow, per bbl | 50@ 60 | | |
| String beans, Baltimore, green, bushel basket | 1.00@ 1.75 | | |
| String beans, Virginia, green, per half-bbl basket | 1.50@ 2.50 | | |
| String beans, Virginia, wax, half-bbl basket | 1.50@ 2.00 | | |
| String beans, Charleston, green, per bushel basket | 1.00@ 1.75 | | |
| Tomatoes, Jersey, per box | 25@ 50 | | |
| Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl | 75@ 85 | | |
| Turnips, Jersey, Russin, per bbl | 60@ 80 | | |

POTATOES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Long Island, in bulk, per bbl | $1.00@$1.12 |
| Maine, Rhebrons, per bbl | 1.12@ 1.20 |
| State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb | 1.00@ .. |
| State, Burbank, per 180 lb | 90@ 1.00 |
| Jersey, bulk, per bbl | 90@ 1.00 |
| Jersey, inferior, per bbl | 65@ 75 |
| Yellow sweets, Vineland, fancy | 2.50@ 3.00 |
| Yellow sweets, other South Jersey, cloth heads | 2.00@ 2.25 |
| Yellow sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl | 2.00@ 2.25 |
| Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full size bbl | 1.75@ 2.00 |
| Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls and inferior | 1.62@ 1.75 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay more plenty, chiefly from Canada, and market rather less firm. Straw steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c; and No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; clover mixed, 70@75c; clover, 55@ 65c; rye straw, long, 50@65c; do, short and oat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—A slow market with prices easy and unchanged.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State N. Y., crop of 1895, choice | 9 @10 | | |
| State N. Y., crop of 1895, medium to prime | 7 @ 8 | | |
| State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice | 6 @ 7 | | |
| State N. Y., crop of 1894, medium to prime | 4½@ 5½ | | |
| State N. Y., crop of 

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Speculation in a Rut, and Favorable News Ineffectual.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE STILL ADVANCING

### Shipments of Cotton Checked by the High Price for the Staple—St. Paul's Excellent Earnings—Fractional Declines in Most Stocks.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The stock market has fallen into a rut, and good news seems to be powerless to move it. There is almost an entire absence of outside interest, and what little business exists is made up of "swapping" between professional traders. A further advance in the rates of sterling exchange, which are now very near the gold-shipping point, gave rise to rumors of intended shipments on Saturday, but foreign bankers would not confirm the reports. Coffee houses, which have shipped gold in the past, said that they had no intention of doing so this week.

One evidence of the backwardness of the cotton movement appeared to-day in the decrease of $63,800 in the earnings of the Texas and Pacific Railway for the second week in October. The cotton market was irregular to-day, the fluctuations being wide, and the close was practically unchanged. The increase of nearly $200,000 in St. Paul's earnings for the second week of the month had little influence on the price of the stock. The gross earnings for the week, $836,407, are the largest in the history of the company, with the exception of the week in 1893, when there was a great rush to the World's Fair. The granger stocks were not active; Atchison and Northwestern were unchanged at the close, Burlington and St. Paul were each down ¼, and Rock Island lost ½. The declines in the general list were only fractional. There was a fair borrowing demand for stocks in the afternoon, evidence that the majority of traders are short of the market. Speculative interest centred in sugar, the trading in it amounting to 37,598 shares out of the day's total of 104,074. The disposition was to sell the stock on the theory that the busy season for refining is over, and the company's trade is likely to decrease. The stock moved between 108¼ and 106⅞, and closed at 107⅛, a net loss of ⅞. Leather preferred lost a point, to 76¾. Tennessee Coal and Iron was fairly active, and at the close was ¼ down. Chicago Gas was relatively quiet, and lost ¾. Other industrials were without feature.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was fairly active. Borrowers on good mixed collateral were readily supplied. Rates were 3½ per cent. for 30 days, 3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was dull, with hardly any local or out-of-town demand. Quotations were 4¾@5 per cent. for 60 and 90 days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 5¼@6 per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for names of good quality, not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $113,267,566; balances, $6,280,437; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,047,079.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅞d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date | $68,624,712 |
| Imports for the same period | 23,561,112 |
| Net exports | $45,063,600 |
| Net exports to date, 1894 | 65,904,111 |
| Net exports to date, 1893 | 13,181,122 |
| Net exports to date, 1892 | 51,755,399 |

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. Nominal rates were advanced ¼c, to $4.88¼ for sixty days and $4.80¼ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

### RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Erie funded 7s | 2 |
| Illinois Central 4s, 1951 | 1 |
| Norfolk & Western 90-year 5s | ⅜ |
| Savannah & Western 1st, t. r. | ½ |
| Va. Mid. gen. | 1¼ |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| At., T. & S. Fé 4s, t. r. | 1 |
| Kan. Pac. cn., t. r. | 1 |
| Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s | 1½ |
| Or. S. L. & U. N. cn., t. r. | ¼ |
| Texas Pacific 2d | 1 |
| United States Cordage 1st, t. r. | 1 |

Government bonds were a fraction lower. The 4s of 1925 and the 5s declined ⅛. The sales on call were $34,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122⅜@122½. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 97 | ... |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 111¾ | 112¼ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 111¾ | 112¼ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 121⅝ | 122½ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 122⅜ | 122½ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 114⅝ | 115¼ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 115¼ | 116⅜ |
| Currency 6s, 1895 | 100 | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1896 | 102 | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | 104½ | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 108 | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 110 | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1900 | 100¾ | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 100¾ | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 100¾ | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 100¾ | ... |

In State securities, $1,000 Alabama, Class C, sold at 100½.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ½ to 63; St. Paul, ⅛, to 78½; Union Pacific, ⅛ to 15⅛; Atchison, ⅝, to 22; Erie, ⅛, to 11⅛; do, second consols, ½, to 80; New-York Central, ⅛, to 103¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 62, and Reading, ¼, to 10⅝. Illinois Central sold at 103. British consols for money declined 1-16, to 107 7-16, and for the account were unchanged at 107 7-16.

The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £569,416 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 56.97 per cent. is now 56.92 per cent., against an advance from 61.72 per cent., to 61.78 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £120,000. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 100f. 87½ centimes for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 24½ centimes for checks; Spanish 4s, 67.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 7,475,000f. in gold and 4,425,000f. in silver.

Berlin Exchange on London, 20 marks 36½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 32½ pfennigs for 90-day bills.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Amer. Sp. Mfg., when iss. | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14½ | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | 310 |
| *Amer. Sp. Mfg. pf., when iss. | 47½ | 47½ | 46 | 46 | 44½ | 47½ | 300 |
| *American Sugar Refining | 107¾ | 108⅜ | 106⅞ | 107⅛ | 107 | 107⅛ | 27,598 |
| *American Sugar Refining pf. | 101 | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¼ | 101 | 200 |
| American Tobacco | 92¾ | 93 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 4,530 |
| American Tobacco pf. | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 104 | 107 | 60 |
| Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd. | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 2,806 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 61 | 63 | 300 |
| Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | 10 | 22 |
| *Bay State Gas | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | 24¼ | 24⅝ | 400 |
| Canada Southern | 55 | 55 | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 54¼ | 55 | 350 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 19½ | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 245 |
| Chicago Gas | 69½ | 69⅝ | 68½ | 68¾ | 68⅝ | 68¾ | 12,610 |
| Chicago Gas tr. certs. | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | ... | ... | 100 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 106⅜ | 107 | 106⅛ | 106½ | 106¼ | 106⅝ | 4,650 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Quincy | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 85⅞ | 86 | 86 | 86⅛ | 14,300 |
| C., Cin., C. & St. Louis | 44½ | 44½ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44 | 44½ | 384 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 77 | 77⅜ | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 76⅜ | 76⅝ | 11,280 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf. | 126⅞ | 127 | 126⅞ | 127 | 126⅜ | 127¼ | 150 |
| Chicago, R. I. & Pacific | 78 | 78¼ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 3,700 |
| Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf. | 64¼ | 64½ | 64 | 64 | 63 | 64 | 725 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36⅝ | 36⅞ | 36½ | 37 | 100 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 140¾ | 148 | 140¾ | 147¾ | 147 | 147⅜ | 3,110 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 132¾ | 132¾ | 132¾ | 132¾ | 132½ | 133½ | 267 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf. | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53⅜ | 53 | 53⅞ | 310 |
| Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd. | 23⅞ | 24 | 23½ | 23⅝ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | 7,520 |
| *Duluth, S. S. & A. pf. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10½ | 11⅜ | 100 |
| Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. | 98½ | 98¼ | 98½ | 98½ | 98 | 100 | 210 |
| Erie Telegraph & Telephone | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 68⅜ | 69½ | 100 |
| General Electric | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅝ | 38 | 220 |
| Illinois Steel Company | 80¾ | 80¾ | 79½ | 79⅞ | 79½ | 79⅝ | 850 |
| Indiana, Illinois & Iowa | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 18½ | 19¼ | 100 |
| Iowa Central pf. | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35½ | 36½ | 100 |
| Keokuk & Des Moines | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3½ | 4 | 100 |
| Laclede Gas | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27½ | 28¼ | 300 |
| Laclede Gas pf. | 84 | 84½ | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 85 | 365 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf. | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77 | 78 | 130 |
| Lake Shore | 151⅝ | 151⅝ | 151⅝ | 151⅝ | 151 | 151½ | 30 |
| *L. I. Traction, all in. pd. | 20 | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | 19⅜ | 20 | 400 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 61⅞ | 62 | 61⅜ | 61½ | 61⅜ | 61½ | 2,775 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf. | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27¾ | 100 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 110½ | 110½ | 109½ | 110 | 109⅝ | 110 | 1,600 |
| Michigan Central | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 307 |
| Michigan Peninsula Car | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ... | ... | 100 |
| Minn. & St. Louis | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25½ | 26 | 100 |
| Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf. | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59½ | 60 | 100 |
| Minnesota Iron | 69 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 69¾ | 70 | 450 |
| Missouri Pacific | 36⅞ | 37¼ | 36⅜ | 36⅞ | 36¾ | 37 | 1,310 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17¼ | 100 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf. | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 36½ | 37 | 310 |
| *National Lead Company pf. | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91 | 91⅝ | 50 |
| New-Jersey Central | 112 | 112 | 111½ | 112 | 112 | 112½ | 300 |
| New-York Central | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅞ | 101⅜ | 415 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st in. pd. | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11 | 11¾ | 230 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf. | 36 | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35½ | 36 | 300 |
| Ontario & Western | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 500 |
| Pacific Mail | 30½ | 30⅝ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 30 | 3,355 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 21 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ | 4,105 |
| Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf. | 58½ | 58¼ | 58½ | 58½ | 56 | 59 | 130 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co. | 176 | 176 | 172 | 172 | 172 | 173 | 1,345 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7½ | 300 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf. | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ | 300 |
| St. Paul & Duluth | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | ... | ... | 101 |
| St. Paul & Duluth pf. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 88 | 91 | 8 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅜ | 44 | 20 |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 117 | 150 |
| Southern Pacific | 24 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 24½ | 400 |
| Southern Railway | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | 2,079 |
| Southern Railway pf. | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅞ | 1,147 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 42¼ | 42¼ | 41⅝ | 42¼ | 42 | 42⅝ | 10,050 |
| Texas Pacific | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 600 |
| Union Pacific | 15⅜ | 15¾ | 14⅝ | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | 2,075 |
| U. S. Cordage, all in. pd. | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8 | 8¾ | 471 |
| U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd. | 15½ | 16 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15¾ | 16¼ | 80 |
| United States Rubber | 40½ | 40½ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40½ | 41 | 125 |
| United States Rubber pf. | 95 | 95 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94½ | 95 | 220 |
| *United States Leather | 14 | 14 | 13½ | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 14 | 1,420 |
| *United States Leather pf. | 77¼ | 77½ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 10,600 |
| Wabash | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | 100 |
| Wabash pf. | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22¾ | 22⅞ | 1,520 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92 | 92 | 92⅛ | 92½ | 2,145 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15⅛ | 2,310 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf. | 47⅝ | 48⅜ | 47⅜ | 48⅜ | 47½ | 49 | 300 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 164,074 |

*Unlisted.

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horn Silver | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.10 | 2.30 | 100 |
| Kingston & Pembroke | .30 | .30 | .30 | .30 | ... | ... | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 200 |

### Bonds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am Spirit Manf 1st 6,000 | 85 | Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st 5,000 | 96½ |
| Am Dock & Imp 5s 7,000 | 115¼ | Erie 1st Funded 7s 8,000 | 142 |
| Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts 2,000 | 81⅞ | Ft S & Van B B 1st 2,000 | 102 |
| 12,000 | 80¾ | Ft W'th & D 1st 1,000 | 71½ |
| Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmnt paid 20,000 | 33¼ | 3,000 | 71¾ |
| 10,000 | 33¼ | 1,000 | 71½ |
| 5,000 | 33¼ | 1,000 | 71⅜ |
| Austin & N'w'n 1st 10,000 | 98⅜ | 2,000 | 72 |
| Bklyn W & W Co 5s 20,000 | 103¾ | Han & St Jo Cons 20,000 | 120⅝ |
| 20,000 | 103 | H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 1,000 | 111¾ |
| Brooklyn Elev 2d 5,000 | 75 | 2,000 | 111¾ |
| Canada So 1st Gtd 5,000 | 111¼ | H & Tex Cen G M 4s 7,000 | 71½ |
| Canada Southern 2d 2,000 | 107 | Ill Cent 4s, 1951 5,000 | 113 |
| Centl of N J Gen 5s 2,000 | 119½ | Iowa Central 1st 5s 6,000 | 94⅞ |
| Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 15,000&3 | 80 | Kan Pac 6s, 1896 3,000 | 110 |
| Chic, Bur & N'n 5s 4,000 | 105 | Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div Assented 5,000 | 113 |
| Chic, B & Q Con 7s 10,000 | 120⅜ | Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 17,000 | 84½ |
| Chic, B & Q Conv 5s 7,000 | 104¾ | 7,000 | 84 |
| Chic, Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000 | 93 | Keokuk & D M 1st 1,000 | 103 |
| Chic, Burl & Quincy Denver Div 4s 1,000 | 95½ | 3,000 | 104 |
| Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 1,000 | 104 | 1,000 | 105 |
| Chicago & Erie 1st 10,000&20 | 112¾ | 6,000 | 118 |
| 10,000&20 | 112¾ | Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 1,000 | 107¾ |
| 21,000&20 | 112¾ | Lex Av & Pav F 1st 16,000 | 111¾ |
| 12,000 | 112¾ | 5,000 | 111¾ |
| 5,000 | 113 | 11,000 | 111¾ |
| Chic G L & C Co 1st 1,000 | 93½ | Louis & Nash Cons 2,000 | 107 |
| Chic & Nor Pac 1st 2,000 | 46 | Louisville & Nashv Nash & Dec 1st 5,000c | 114 |
| Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000 | 105⅞ | Unified Gold 4s 1,000 | 83¼ |
| Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 4,000 | 90½ | Lo, N A & Chic Cons 1,000 | 102¾ |
| Chic, St P & M 1st 1,000 | 132 | Manhatn Ry Con 4s 5,000 | 98⅝ |
| Clev, Lor & Wh 1st 5,000 | 103¼ | Mich Cen 5s, 1902 5,000 | 100½ |
| Col & Ninth Av 1st 6,000 | 111¾ | Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 4,000 | 95¾ |
| Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 10,000 | 88 | Mil & St Paul 1st H & D Div 5s 1,000 | 108 |
| Denv & Rio G'de 4s 6,000 | 91¼ | Minn & St L Con 5s 20,000 | 104¼ |
| Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 15,000 | 102⅜ | Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 10,000 | 88¾ |
| Duluth & Man 1st Trust Co Certfs 4,000 | 79½ | Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 5,000 | 66¾ |
| East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 8,000 | 110⅝ | Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000 | 85½ |
| Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 11,000 | 103 | Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000 | 85 |
| Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 6,000 | 108¾ | Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000 | 66¼ |
| | | 2,000 | 65¾ |
| | | Morris & E Con Gtd 1,000 | 141 |
| | | 1,000&3 | 141 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nash, C & St L Con 1,000 | 103½ | St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs 3,000&20 | 64 |
| N Y Cent 1st Coup 1,000&5 | 123¼ | St L Southw'n 1st 5,000 | 80¾ |
| N Y Central Deb 5s 5,000 | 109 | 2,000 | 80⅝ |
| Registered 4,000 | 108½ | 5,000 | 80¾ |
| N Y, Chic & St L 4s 2,000 | 103½ | St L Southw'n 2d Inc 10,000 | 38 |
| 2,000 | 103¾ | St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 6s 9,000 | 119 |
| N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol 1,000 | 79 | San An & Ar P 4s 3,000 | 61¾ |
| N Y, Lack & W'n 1st 2,000 | 135 | Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs 65,000 | 66 |
| N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs Small Bonds 2,500 | 135 | 25,000 | 66½ |
| N Y, Susq & W'n 1st Refunding 5s 5,000 | 102¾ | 15,000 | 66¾ |
| Nor & W 100-Yr 5s 20,000 | 103 | South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000 | 93½ |
| North Pac 1st Coup 15,000 | 118¼ | Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000 | 96¼ |
| 1,000 | 117¾ | 5,000 | 96⅜ |
| North Pac 3d Coup 20,000 | 72 | 1,000 | 96¼ |
| Nor Pac Col Tr 4s 10,000 | 83 | 15,000 | 96 |
| North Pac Cons 5s 1,000 | 39¼ | Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s 1,000 | 90½ |
| Trust Receipts 1,000 | 39 | 7,000 | 90¼ |
| Oman & St L 1st Trust Receipts 1,000 | 44 | Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907 | 106 |
| Oregon Impvmt 1st 5,000 | 95 | 3,000 | 89⅞ |
| Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs 6,000 | 97½ | Tex & Pac 2d Inc 1,000 | 25⅜ |
| Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000 | 106 | 5,000 | 26 |
| Trust Co Certfs 2,000 | 107 | 6,000 | 25¾ |
| Oreg S L & Utah N Collat Trust 5s 10,000 | 86 | 11,000 | 25¾ |
| Oreg S L & Utah N Trust Co Certfs 3,000 | 63 | 1,000 | 25¾ |
| 5,000 | 62½ | 10,000 | 25¾ |
| 25,000 | 62¾ | 5,000 | 25¾ |
| 5,000 | 62 | 11,000 | 25¾ |
| 15,000 | 61¾ | 5,000 | 25¾ |
| Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div 5,000 | 103 | 4,000 | 25¾ |
| Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000 | 81 | 10,000 | 25¾ |
| Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 2,000 | 70⅝ | Third Avenue 1st 5s 3,000 | 121¼ |
| 5,000 | 70¾ | Tol, A A & N M 1st 1,500 | 93 |
| 4,000 | 70¾ | Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000 | 100 |
| Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 20,000 | 40 | Union Pac 1st, 1898 2,000 | 101¾ |
| 3d Pref Inc 15,000 | 17⅝ | 21,000 | 101¾ |
| 4,000 | 17⅞ | 50,000 | 101½ |
| Pitts, Ft W & C 2d 1,000 | 139 | Union Pac Gold 6s, Col Trust Notes 22,000 | 97⅞ |
| Pittsburg & W'n 1st 1,000 | 85 | 18,000 | 98 |
| Rio Grande W'n 1st 7,000 | 77½ | Un Pac Ext S F 8s 7,000 | 101 |
| St L & Iron Mt 5s 2,000 | 85 | U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000 | 45¾ |
| St L & S F G M 6s 1,000 | 110 | 3,000 | 45½ |
| | | U S Leather Co 6s 7,000 | 114¼ |
| | | Virginia Mid'l G M 10,000 | 103 |
| | | Wabash 1st 5s 5,000 | 108¾ |
| | | 2,000&3 | 108¾ |
| | | 3,000 | 108¾ |
| | | 6,000&3 | 108½ |
| | | 11,000 | 108¾ |
| | | West Shore Gtd 4s 9,000 | 106½ |
| | | W'n N Y & Penn Inc 2,000 | 18¾ |
| | | Total sales | $1,221,800 |

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 150 | 155 |
| Albany & Susquehanna | 175 | ... |
| Alton & T. H. | 60 | 65½ |
| American Coal | 100 | 120 |
| American Cot. Oil | 22⅜ | 23½ |
| American Cot. Oil pf. | 72½ | 74 |
| American District Telegraph | 35 | 40 |
| American Express | 116 | 118 |
| American T. & C. | 95 | 99 |
| *A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss. | 32½ | 32½ |
| Atlantic & Pacific | 1 | 1¼ |
| B. & So. Ill. pf. | 132½ | ... |
| Boston A. L. pf. | 104 | 105 |
| Brunswick Co. | 1½ | 2 |
| Buffalo, R. & P. | ... | 23 |
| Buffalo, R. & P. pf. | ... | 60 |
| Burlington, C. R. & N. | 55 | ... |
| Canadian Pacific | 60¼ | 61⅛ |
| Cedar F. & M. | 9 | ... |
| Central Pacific | 18 | 18½ |
| Chicago & Alton | 163 | ... |
| Chicago & Alton pf. | 173 | ... |
| Chicago & E. Ill. | 49 | 50 |
| Chicago & E. Ill. pf. | 102½ | 103½ |
| Chicago & N. W. pf. | 148 | 148½ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 93 | 97 |
| Cleveland & Pitts. | 165 | ... |
| Col. Coal & I., Dev. | 5 | 6 |
| Col. & Hocking Coal. | 2¼ | 3½ |
| Col., H. V. & T. | 23 | 24 |
| Col., H. V. & T. pf. | 60 | 65 |
| Commercial Cable | 150 | ... |
| Consolidated Coal | 32½ | 34½ |
| Delaware, L. & W. | 168¼ | 170 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 16¾ | 17 |
| Des Moines & Ft. D. | 8½ | 9 |
| Des Moines & Ft. D. pf. | 45 | 55 |
| *D., S. S. & A. | 6 | 7 |
| Ed. El. Ill. of B'klyn. | 107¾ | 110 |
| Evansville & T. H. | 28 | 30 |
| Great Northern pf. | 124 | 126 |
| Green Bay & W., t. r. | ⅛ | ⅜ |
| Green Bay & W. pf., t. r. | ⅜ | ⅝ |
| Homestake | 30 | ... |
| Houston & Texas | 2½ | 3½ |
| Int. Cond. & Ins. | ... | 40 |
| Illinois Central | 100 | 101 |
| Iowa Central | 10½ | 10¾ |
| Kanawha & Mich. | 7¼ | 9 |
| Keokuk & D. M. pf. | 17½ | ... |
| King. & Pem. | 3 | 5 |
| Lake Erie & West | 23½ | 24 |
| Long Island | 84 | 86½ |
| L., N. A. & C. | 9 | 9½ |
| L., St. A. & T. | ¼ | ... |
| Mahoning Coal R. | 108 | ... |
| Manhattan Beach | 6½ | 8½ |
| Maryland Coal pf. | 50 | 60 |
| Mexican Central | 12⅜ | 13⅛ |
| Mexican National ctfs. | 1⅜ | 2¼ |
| Minn. & St. L. 1st pf. | 83½ | 87 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 22¾ | 23½ |
| Morris & Essex | 170 | 172 |
| N., C. & St. Louis | 75 | 82 |
| National Lead | 34 | 35 |
| National Linseed Oil | 23½ | 25 |
| National Starch | 8 | 9 |
| National Starch 1st pf. | 50 | 54 |
| National Starch 2d pf. | ... | 30 |
| New Central Coal | 6 | 9 |
| N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd. | 51 | 54½ |
| New-York & N. H. | 185 | 186½ |
| N. Y., C. & St. Louis | 14 | 15 |
| N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st pf. | 65 | 75 |
| N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf. | 29 | 32⅝ |
| New-York, S. & W. | 12¾ | 13 |
| Norfolk Southern | 70 | 80 |
| Norfolk & Western | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| Norfolk & Western pf. | 14½ | 15¼ |
| North American | 5⅛ | 5¾ |
| Northern Pacific | 4⅝ | 5 |
| Northern Pacific pf. | 18¾ | 19 |
| Northwestern Tel. | 109½ | ... |
| Ohio Southern | 5 | 15 |
| Ontario Mining | 9½ | 10 |
| Oregon Improvement | 6½ | 9 |
| Oregon R. & N. | 24 | 28 |
| Ore. S. L. & U. N. | 10 | 11 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 300 | ... |
| Peoria, D. & E. | 5½ | 6½ |
| Pitts, Young & Ash. | 47¾ | ... |
| Pitts. & W. pf. | ... | 31 |
| P., C., C. & St. Louis | 18 | 19½ |
| P., P. W. & C. | 165 | ... |
| P. F. W. & C. sp. | 158 | ... |
| Quicksilver | 3¼ | 3⅞ |
| Quicksilver pf. | 16½ | 18½ |
| Rens. & Sar. | 180 | ... |
| Rio Grande W. | 17 | 19 |
| Rio Grande W. pf. | 41 | 43 |
| Rome, W. & O. | 118 | 120 |
| St. J. & Grand Island | 1 | 2½ |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf. | 122½ | 124 |
| Silver bullion certificates | 67¾ | 68¼ |
| Southern Cotton Oil. | ... | 45 |
| Texas Pacific Land Tr. | 9 | 11 |
| Toledo & O. C. | 84 | 90 |
| Toledo & O. C. pf. | 77 | 78½ |
| Tol., A. A. & N. M. | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Toledo, Peo. & W. | 10 | 15 |
| *Tol., St. L. & K. C. | 10 | 11 |
| *Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf. | 17 | ... |
| U. P., D. & G. | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| U. S. Express | 46 | 50 |
| U. S. Cordage gtd. | 31¼ | 32½ |
| Utica & B. River | 150 | ... |
| Virginia Midland | 23 | ... |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 108 | 107 |
| *West. Union Beef | 9 | 9⅜ |
| Wisconsin Central | 6¼ | 7 |

*Unlisted.

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Rfg. | 107¾ | 108¼ | 106⅞ | 107⅛ | 11,780 |
| Am. Tob. Co. | 92⅝ | 93⅛ | 92⅝ | 92⅞ | 1,020 |
| A. T. & S. F. | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | 1,550 |
| Ark. C. Imp. | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25½ | 100 |
| Chi. Gas | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 68½ | 68⅝ | 6,850 |
| C. R. I. & Pac | 78⅛ | 78¼ | 77⅝ | 77¾ | 1,000 |
| C. Bur. & Q. | 86¼ | 86⅝ | 85⅞ | 86⅛ | 5,350 |
| C. M. & St. P. | 77 | 77⅛ | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 6,860 |
| Chi. & North. | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 106½ | 106⅝ | 700 |
| D. & C. F. | 24 | 24 | 23½ | 23⅞ | 930 |
| Gen. Elec. | 37⅝ | 37¾ | 37⅝ | 37¾ | 50 |
| L. & Nash. | 61¾ | 62 | 61¼ | 61½ | 810 |
| Total sales | | | | | 40,880 |

### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Can. Sou. 2d | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | $2,000 |
| E. Ten. con. | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 4,000 |
| L.E. & W. 1st | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 2,000 |
| M., K. & T. 4s | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 5,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $39,000 |

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lacrosse | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | 1,000 |
| Leadville | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | 200 |
| Moulton | .30 | .35 | .30 | .35 | 200 |
| Total sales | | | | | 1,400 |

### Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December Option | 60⅝ | 61⅛ | 60½ | 60⅞ | 941,000 |

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit | 90 | 95 |
| American Bank Note | 39½ | 42½ |
| American Exchange Nat. Bank | 165 | ... |
| American Grocery 1st pf. | 55 | 65 |
| American Surety Company | 215 | 223 |
| American Typefounders' | 3¾ | 4¾ |
| American Typefounders' pf. | 29 | 31 |
| Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895 | 106¾ | 107¾ |
| †Atlantic Trust (new) | 175 | 185 |
| Bank of America | 218½ | ... |
| Barney & Smith Car | 19 | 22 |
| Barney & Smith pf. stock | 77½ | 82 |
| †Barney & Smith Car 6s | 101 | 103 |
| Beckton Construction pf. | 84½ | 88½ |
| Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf. | 104 | ... |
| Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co. | 128 | ... |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 195 | 205 |
| †Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 106 | ... |
| †Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 108 | ... |
| †Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 109 | ... |
| †Broadway Surface 2d | 104 | ... |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 174½ | 176½ |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 

## FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

*Financial Directory.*

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

*Bankers' Cards.*

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Bought and sold. Quotations furnished

**FRED H. SMITH,**
**STOCK BROKER,**
8 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

*Financial.*

## OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

### Reorganization.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of bonds and stock of the **OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,** have consented to act as a Committee to protect such interests and to formulate a plan of reorganization.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK of that company are invited to deposit the same with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,** No. 1 Nassau Street, New-York, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,** Ames Building, Boston, under a preliminary agreement, copies of which may be obtained from either depositary. Certificates of deposit will be given, to be listed as soon as possible on the Exchanges in New-York and Boston.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge, if he is dissatisfied with the Plan when issued.

In view of the suits lately begun by the Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage, it is important that deposits be made at once.

Dated October 8th, 1895.

JOHN G. MOORE,
of Moore & Schley.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
Prest. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
HENRY W. CANNON,
Prest. Chase National Bank.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
New-York.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

To the Holders of Certificates of the

**Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company**
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the

**Chicago Gas Company:**

Referring to the Committee's advertisement of October 3d, 1895, the time for the deposit of certificates with the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, under the agreement dated October 1st, 1895, is extended until and including November 1st, 1895. Engraved negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company, listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, will be issued for the deposited certificates.

Dated New-York, October 17, 1895.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
J. N. WALLACE, Committee.
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

A LARGE MAJORITY
OF
**Kansas Pacific Consolidated**
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.**

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Committee.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.

A majority of the bonds having been deposited with the committee, notice is hereby given that the time for depositing bonds without penalty is extended to November 1st, 1895.

Deposit of bonds subsequent to the above date will be subject to a penalty of ten dollars per bond.

DEPOSITORY, The Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., New-York.

M. L. SCUDDER,
Chairman;
HENRY B. ELY,
GEORGE SHERMAN, Committee.

COUPONS LOST.

Notice is hereby given that the following coupons of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company 4½ per cent. extended third mortgage bonds have been lost or destroyed. Payment on same has been stopped, and application made for payment to the rightful owner. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating said coupons.

10 coupons, due March 1, 1896.....$225
10 coupons, due Sept. 1, 1895.....225
Bonds Nos. 3,453, 3,460, 3,750, 3,751, 3,754, 4,687, 5,050, 5,120, 5,315, 5,590.
MULLER, SCHALL & CO.,
New-York, October, 1895. 54 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

*Financial.*

## Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company

PREFERENCE STOCK.

The five per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY consists of fifty thousand shares (50,000) of par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

The company makes the following report: "The line of railway extends from Lorain, the most accessible and commodious port on Lake Erie, to Bellaire, O., opposite Wheeling, West Va., and from Medina to Cleveland; total mileage, 193 miles of main track, with over 70 miles of sidings and branches. It passes through Elyria, Massillon, Uhrichsville, Canal Dover, New-Philadelphia; through the coal fields of Eastern Ohio, and through the manufacturing cities on the Ohio River of Martin's Ferry, Bridgeport, and Bellaire, where connection is made with the Baltimore & Ohio. It crosses nearly all the principal East and West roads, and is one of the largest feeders of the Lake Shore west of Buffalo. The company has extensive docks and terminals at Lorain, with facilities for handling coal and ore. The greater portion of its business originates along its own line of railway.

"On July 1st the company owned the following equipment, namely: 60 Locomotives, 27 Passenger Cars, 6 Mail and Express Cars, 4,057 Freight Cars, and all the stock of the Pittsburg & Wheeling Coal Company, (which owns 5,600 acres of coal with a present capacity of 2,800 tons of coal per day,) and the entire incumbrance on the railway, terminals, docks, 70 miles of sidings, equipment, coal lands, &c., is but $5,000,000, or at the rate of only $25,000 per mile of main track.

### Earnings Year Ending June 30th, 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total gross earnings | | $1,360,464 |
| Total operating expenses and taxes | | 959,036 |
| Percentage of operating expenses—70.49 per cent. | | |
| Net earnings | | $401,428 |
| Annual interest charges until 1898 | $264,000 | |
| (After 1898, $250,000.) | | |
| Less interest on bonds for Cleveland Line | 65,000 | 199,000 |
| Surplus | | $202,428 |

"The Cleveland Line was only partially opened for business in May, hence the benefit from that source does not appear in the above earnings. The year was also one of business depression and sharp competition.

"For many years the earning capacity of the road has been large and has steadily improved with the growth and development of the territory through which it runs. The extensive improvements that have been in progress for the past two years are nearly completed. The terminal facilities have been greatly increased, additional tracks have been provided, and the coal and ore docks have been remodeled. The new works of the Johnson Steel Company, located at Lorain, are now in operation, and other important enterprises have been attracted to our line. Large sums of money have been spent during the past year in developing coal lands tributary to the railway near Massillon, giving us the shortest possible haul to the lakes and Cleveland. From these sources, the earnings must be materially increased, and on account of the improved physical condition, the net earnings should be more than correspondingly augmented.

### Statement for Quarter Ending October 1st, 1895.
(Partially Estimated.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $448,889.49 |
| Operating expenses | 309,675.76 |
| Net earnings | $139,213.73 |
| Deductions from Income— | |
| Interest on bonds | $66,000 |
| Taxes | 8,500 74,500.00 |
| Balance to credit of income | $64,713.73 |

"It is the aim of the management, by its conservatism, to place this stock in the list of permanent dividend payers. The present earnings warrant the payment of dividends during the current fiscal year at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, while maintaining the property at a high standard. In addition, there should be a considerable surplus to return to the property in the way of betterments, thus providing for the continuation of dividends and an increase in the rate when it can be safely accomplished.

(Signed) M. D. WOODFORD, Prest."

Transfer Agents are Messrs. Blair & Company, and Registrars of Transfer, Central Trust Company, New-York.

**15,000 shares**
of the above described stock are now offered at 62 1-2 %

The subscription list will be opened at 10 A. M. on October 17th, and will be closed at 3 P. M. October 21st, or earlier, at our option, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

**J. W. DAVIS & CO.,**
9 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, October 18, 1895.

To the Security Holders of the

## Union Pacific Main Line proper, inclusive of the Kansas Pacific Line:

The undersigned, having been requested by large interests in the above lines to effect a combination of First Mortgage and other Bondholders, so that a practicable reorganization of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Mail Lines may be secured, have prepared a plan of reorganization, of which copies may be obtained from

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., } New-
KUHN, LOEB & CO., } York,
OLD COLONY TRUST CO., Boston.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., } Com-
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, } mittee
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES, 2D,
WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.
120 Broadway.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
of the
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

The remaining installments of the assessment on the **STOCK** deposited under the Reorganization Agreement must be paid as follows, viz.:

The second installment of $3 per share on or before **JULY 19TH, 1895;**

The third installment of $2 per share on or before **AUGUST 19TH, 1895.**

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment.

Installments not paid on above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share.

Bonds and Stock not heretofore deposited will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount.

82 Nassau St., New-York, July 9, 1895.
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF
**Denver, Texas & Gulf,**
AND
**Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth**
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

At the request of owners of about one-quarter of the bonds outstanding, are requested to send their names and addresses and amounts of holdings to the undersigned, with a view to the formation of an independent protective committee.

**The New-York Security & Trust Co.,**
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

*Financial.*

## Reorganization
OF
## ERIE SYSTEM,
### Under Plan and Agreement dated August 20, 1895.

**To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.**

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds (commonly known as

"Erie Second Consols,"
"Erie Funded Coupon 5s,"
"Erie Incomes,"
"Chicago & Erie Incomes,")

are notified to deposit same on or before Friday,

**October 25, 1895,**

with either of the depositaries named in said plan, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

Bonds not deposited on or before that date will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine.

As the foreclosure sale of the Erie property has been fixed for Nov. 6, prompt action by bondholders is essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF**
**Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for**
## Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
## New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the second, third, and fourth installments of

**$2 each per share on preferred stock,**
**$3 " " " " common stock,**

heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, as follows:

**Second Installment**
**on or before Oct. 21, 1895.**
**Third Installment**
**on or before Nov. 21, 1895.**
**Fourth Installment**
**on or before Dec. 23, 1895.**

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay the several installments, as above, on or before the dates specified.

Certificates or receipts **MUST** be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Committee.

THE INTERNATIONAL & MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO.

The twenty-third semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds will take place on Oct. 31, 1895, at 3 P. M. at the offices of the bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the bank, at their face value and at par, on and after Jan. 1, 1896, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, (Signed) DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 24, 1895.

*Meetings and Elections.*

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Secretary,
Baltimore, Oct. 16, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Baltimore on Monday, Nov. 18, 1895, being the third Monday in said month, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

The discharge books in Baltimore and New-York will be closed at 3 P. M., Nov. 1, and the transfer books at 12 M. on Saturday, Nov. 2, both to remain closed until 10 A. M. Nov. 19, 1895.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon. JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.

New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at the hospital, 17 West 54th St., on St. Luke's Day, the 18th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jr., Secretary.

*Dividends.*

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
October 12, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY
OF MINNESOTA.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1895, payable Nov. 1, to stockholders of record Oct. 19, in New-York, at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., and in London at the office of C. J. Hambro & Son. A. A. McKECHNIE,
New-York, Oct. 9, 1895. Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Saturday, October 19, 1895, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due November 1, 1895, and will reopen Nov. 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. T. O. BARBOUR, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 10, 1895.

NEW-YORK, October 10, 1895.
OFFICE OF
EPPENS, SMITH & WIEMANN COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable November 1. Transfer books will be closed from October 21 until that date.
LEONARD B. SMITH, Treasurer.

**To the Woman of To-day**

**THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES**

is especially welcome. Its Woman's Page, written and compiled by women, is unsurpassed for entertaining and useful features. It contains well-written articles on all sorts of feminine topics—the adornment of the household, social usages, dress, the care of children, home amusements, &c. In its

**Household, Fashion, Art, and Literary Departments**

the highest standard is always maintained.

## YONKERS FIREMEN PARADE

### Fifteen Hundred Paraders Cheered by Westchester Thousands.

### ENGINES OF DAZZLING BRIGHTNESS

**Companies from Neighboring Towns in Line—The City Gay with Bunting, and Business Men Gave a Holiday.**

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 17.—All nature smiled on the firemen of this city to-day when they had their parade with a large number of visiting companies from many parts of Westchester County. The sun shone brightly, and the highly burnished fire apparatus dazzled the eyes of the crowds which lined the sidewalks, in some places a dozen persons deep.

Numerous banners welcomed the visitors to the city, and the police were not to be outdone in the way of banners, either, for they stretched across the entrance to Getty Square a large one bearing the words, "Beware of pickpockets!"

Flags were flying from every pole in the city, bunting literally covered many of the buildings, and there were some figures of firemen ascending or descending the various fire escapes.

Mayor Edson Lewis of Mount Vernon, who has a large clothing store in this city, had a figure of a full-uniformed fireman in each of his windows.

The business men generally entered into the spirit of the occasion, and many of the large factories, mills, and stores were closed in order to give their employes, many of whom were firemen, an opportunity for taking part in or seeing the parade and enjoying the holiday to which Yonkers gave itself up.

The procession started at 11:45 o'clock in Getty Square, where from the balcony of the Getty House the Mayor, Common Council, Fire Commissioners, city officers, and prominent citizens reviewed the companies as they passed. The line was arranged in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.
Mounted Police.
Charles Stahl, Chief Engineer.
Ex-Chiefs and Assistants.
Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association.
Protection Engine Company No. 1.
Middletown Hook and Ladder Company.
Union Hook and Ladder Company, White Plains.
Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
Centennial Hose Company No. 4, Peekskill.
Hudson Hose Company No. 1.
Mutton Hook and Ladder Company.
Tuckahoe Hose Company No. 1.
Mountaineer Engine Company No. 2.

SECOND DIVISION.
Thomas Mulcahey, First Assistant Engineer.
Hope Hose Company, Tarrytown.
Mount Vernon Steamer Company.
Lady Washington Hose Company No. 2.
Lady Warren Hose Company, Haverstraw.
Palisade Hose Company No. 4.
Mazeppa Engine Company, Nyack.
Irving Hose Company No. 5.
Citizens' Hose Company, New-Rochelle.
Houston Hose Company No. 6.

THIRD DIVISION.
James Kearns, Second Assistant Engineer.
George Washington Hose Company, Wakefield.
Columbia Hose Company, Mount Vernon.
Columbia Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Avalanche Engine Company No. 7.
Waverley Engine Company, Tuckahoe.
Shandaken Hose Company No. 8.
City Hose Company No. 3.
Lowerre Hose Company No. 9.

There were about 1,500 men in line. They proceeded from Getty Square to Main Street, to Buena Vista Avenue, and from there went through Herriot Street, Riverdale Avenue, Prospect Street, and South Broadway, to junction of New Main Street; thence through Waverley Street, Nepperhan Avenue, Ashburton Avenue, North Broadway, Irving Place, Warburton Avenue, Union Place, Woodworth Avenue, Dock Street, and New Main Street, and finally to junction of South Broadway. There the companies marched over the wide stretch of asphalt to Radford Street, and this was followed by dismissal.

All the companies were praised for their handsome appearance. The members of the Middletown Hook and Ladder Company wore drab suits and overcoats, and bore themselves very proudly. Hope Hose Company's men of Tarrytown were similarly attired, and were noticeable for many marching evolutions.

Several of the trucks and engines were drawn by horses, the men carrying ropes simply for appearance sake. The White Plains truck boys were warmly applauded, for it was this company that two years ago worked so valiantly at the Deyo fire, on the occasion of the last firemen's parade here.

After the parade, which took about three hours in going over the line of march, the various visiting companies were entertained at the houses of their respective hosts, where dinners were served, which were partaken of with keen appetites after the long and weary tramp.

Only one pickpocket was captured by the police. He gave his name as Charles Walter, eighteen years old, of 433 West Sixteenth Street, New-York. He was caught at the Getty Square railroad station. He snatched a pocketbook from Mrs. Lizzie McCready of Orchard Street. He was held to answer.

### THE UNITED SERVICE.

**Navy.**

—Commander E. A. Converse has been ordered as Chief Inspector of torpedo boats being built at Bristol, R. I., by the Herreshoff Company, in addition to his present duties.

—Lieut. S. S. Wood has been detached from the Vermont, and ordered as Assistant Inspector of torpedo boats being built at Bristol, R. I., by the Herreshoff Company.

—Acting Boatswain J. F. Brooks has been ordered to duty in the Equipment Department, Boston Navy Yard.

—J. C. Rosenbleuth has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

—Carpenter W. A. Barry has been ordered to duty at Cramps's ship yard.

**Army.**

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Thomas L. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, three days; Lieut. Kenneth Morton, Third Artillery, fifteen days; Capt. G. G. Greenough, Fourth Artillery, twenty-three days' extension; Capt. E. L. Randall, Fifth Infantry, one month; Capt. Frank Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, ten days; Lieut. Ross L. Bush, Fifteenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Lawrence D. Tyson, Ninth Infantry, three months' extension; Capt. William H. Corbusier, Assistant Surgeon, twenty days; Lieut. Joseph B. Batchellor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, three months' extension; Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate, fifteen days' extension.

—Changes in the Faculty of the Army Medical School: Major Charles Smart, surgeon, to be Professor of Military Hygiene, vice Lieut. Col. John S. Billings, retired; Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surgeon General, to be Professor of Military Medicine, vice Major Smart, transferred to the Chair of Military Hygiene; Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Assistant Surgeon, to be instructor in Hospital Corps drill, and first aid to wounded, vice Capt. Julian M. Cabell, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

—Court-Martial at Fort Niagara, New-York—Detail: Capts. William Auman, Jesse C. Chance, and John S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieuts. Abraham P. Buffington, Munroe McFarland, John H. Parker, Paul B. Malone, Charles H. Paine, and Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry, and Joseph C. Fox, Thirteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Jackson Barracks, Florida—Detail: Capts. Frank W. Hess, Third Artillery; Junius L. Powell, Medical Department; Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry; Charles Humphreys; Lieuts. Henry H. Ludlow and George Le R. Irwin, Third Artillery, and John P. Haines, Third Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, Sixth Infantry, and Lieut. M. B. Saffold, Thirteenth Infantry, will report to Sioux Falls, S. D., as witnesses before the United States Circuit Court, in case of United States against A. Keyes.

—Major Gen. Wesley Merritt and Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Fourth Artillery, aide de camp, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Michigan, on inspection duty.

—Transfers—Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, from the Fifth to Third Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Whitside, from the Third to Fifth Cavalry.

—Lieut. Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery, will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., in connection with artillery practice.

—Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, Third Artillery, will report to Fort Barrancas, Florida, for temporary duty.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD'S METHODS

**Commissioner Silas W. Burt on the Examination for Chief Examiner.**

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

There have appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, as also in other journals, criticisms of the recent examination to fill the important position of the chief examiner of the State Civil Service Commission. These criticisms touch both the methods adopted by the commission and its own good faith in administering those methods, and, as the animadversions arise from scant information and misapprehensions, I beg leave to present the facts, not only as explanatory of the examination in question, but also as illustrative of some interesting phases in the practical administration of what is known as the "merit" system of administration.

While it has been generally conceded that a written examination would test with sufficient accuracy the qualifications of persons desiring clerkships and other minor positions in the civil service, doubts have been entertained as to the practicability of applying the same methods to positions demanding technical or professional skill or executive ability. This doubt led to the general exemption of such positions from examination or to filling them by the non-competitive or "pass" examination of nominees by the appointing officer. Those thoroughly conversant with the history of civil service methods know that these two are almost identical in their practical effects upon the service, while they equally preserve all the dangerous tendencies of official patronage which the civil service laws were designed to prevent. A non-competitive examination is of little value and should be resorted to only when the law demands an examination and a competitive one is undubitably impracticable.

The evolution of the system of appointment for ascertained merit has dissipated many honest doubts as to the field of its practicability. It is now conceded that competition is not only applicable in positions requiring expert or professional ability, but that their results are more accurate than in most other cases. Consequently, such positions are now almost universally included in the competitive schedule wherever the merit system prevails. The movement toward a similar inclusion of places demanding executive ability has been more conservative, but has made some progress. In out State service the Superintendents of the great insane asylums are selected by competition.

Probably no subordinate position in the State service requires more varied abilities than that of the Chief Examiner above mentioned. He has the preparation and supervision of all examinations for the service—general, expert, and professional—and, while he has the aid of such specialists as he may require, he must be a man of broad and liberal education, able to suggest the scope of examination and revise the questions prepared by others. His integrity must be beyond suspicion; he is the custodian of information for which unscrupulous candidates would pay liberally; and both integrity of character and earnest devotion to the principles and spirit of the civil service laws are essential as barriers against undue partisan influences. As the executive officer of the commission, he sustains important and delicate relations to the Governor and all the principal officers, boards, and commissions in the State service, and also to the Trustees of its charitable institutions. He has also to confer frequently with the State legislators in regard to matters of great and varied import.

In the classification of the State service since the enactment of the original law in 1883, this position has been included in Schedule A, which comprises all places exempt from examination, and it remains so classified to this date. The incumbents for the past eight years have been selected solely upon partisan grounds. Mr. Carmody, the present incumbent, was so selected, and it was evident that change in the position was inevitable at every partisan change in the office of Governor so long as the selection rested upon partisan considerations, and that in the very citadel of a civil service based upon merit there would exist this conspicuous survival of the spoils system and of all its evils in the frequent rotation in office. The commission appreciates Mr. Carmody's fidelity and zeal in the discharge of his duties under it, but, with his cordial acquiescence, deemed it essential that the position he occupies be removed from its anomalous condition above mentioned. In accordance with this mutual agreement, Mr. Carmody's resignation was tendered and accepted, and upon motion of Commissioner McKinstry, it was resolved to procure the former's successor as Chief Examiner by an open competitive examination, with confidence that an incumbent so selected would be secure in his tenure so long as he satisfactorily discharged his official duties.

Notices of such examination were inserted frequently during two months in two papers of opposite politics in each of the thirteen cities of the State, and to each applicant was given ample information as to the character and scope of the examination, the relative weight given to each subject, and the methods of ascertaining the relative standing of the several competitors. In the formal application paper filed by each applicant, he gave his personal history, particularly as to his education and employments, with the names and residences of the persons vouching for his character and habits.

I quote from one of the circular letters of information as follows:

The relative weights of the subjects will be allowed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mathematics | 10 |
| 2. The natural sciences | 10 |
| 3. History and geography | 10 |
| 4. Grammar and composition | 15 |
| 5. Literary history | 10 |
| 6. Constitutions (State and United States) | 10 |
| 7. The civil service | 15 |
| 8. General competency | 20 |
| Total | 100 |

The examination will be conducted directly by the Commissioners, who will, however, freely avail themselves of competent assistance in the preparation of the questions and marking of the answers. The data under the eighth head above will be submitted to the independent judgment and estimate of the best attainable authorities, no one of whom shall be advised of the estimates made by others. As all the papers will be signed by a special number only, the impersonal and unprejudiced estimate of them will be assured by the methods adopted.

The written examination was held at the rooms of the commission in the Capitol, at Albany, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of August, when, of the twenty-two persons who had filed applications, sixteen presented themselves, and the Commissioners were gratified by the intelligent and capable appearance of the competitors. Of these sixteen none was personally known to the Commissioners, except that one, so resided in the same city with one of the Commissioners, was known to him, but his name was not communicated to the other Commissioners. As the applicants presented themselves, they were each given a desk number by a clerk, who marked it upon the official notification, which was immediately placed in an envelope and sealed. All papers were marked for identification by the desk number only. At the end of the three days the competitors, having all finished their tasks, were asked if they had any criticism or complaint to make regarding any detail of the examination or of the proposed methods of ascertaining its results, and no response was made, nor has any been made since.

The papers of questions and answers on the first four subjects were then given to the regular and trained corps of examiners in the office of the Regents of the University, and were there marked, and the papers on the fifth, sixth, and seventh subjects were marked by the writer, who, as the first Chief Examiner in 1883-85, had become conversant with the duties of the office and had large experience there and elsewhere in marking examination papers. This left the estimate of "general competency," regarding which there have been many misrepresentations, as also some criticisms on general grounds, largely based upon the exceptional inclusion of a factor not measured by a written examination and asserted to give an opportunity for unjust discrimination between the several competitors.

The reasons that moved the commission to include such an additional test were based upon the peculiar duties of the position, as hereinbefore set forth, some of which could not, obviously, be measured by a written examination. The principal data were obtained from the formal application papers filed by each applicant, none of which was seen by any of the Commissioners until the determination of the final results last week. These data included the age, education, and business training in detail, and much other personal information, with the names of the vouchers for character, and they were submitted separately to three competent and unprejudiced judges, each of whom, ignorant of the estimates of the others, marked upon a scale of 100 as the maximum his estimate of the competitor's general fitness for the duties of Chief Examiner. These judges were Mr. Willis E. Merriman, Deputy State Controller, who has been continuously in the State service for over thirty-four years, and a member of the General Examining Board since the passage of the civil service law; Mr. James Russell Parsons, Jr., Chief of the Corps of Examiners in the office of the Regents of the University, and Mr. Howard J. Rogers, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction. All of these gentlemen are well acquainted with the functions devolved upon the Chief Examiner, and in other respects are exceptionally well qualified for the task confided to them. The several markings of these appraisers and twice the average standing of each competitor in the several subjects of the written examination were added, and the resulting sum divided by five, and the quotient taken as the marking for general competency. This process reduced the weight of the merely personal estimate from 20 to 12 points, while the proved attainment in all the other subjects entered into the final marking on this one. In addition to these measures, carefully prepared letters were written to every person, company, or institution to whom the applicant referred, and also to those with whom he declared that he had been connected in business, requesting specific information as to the applicant's character, disposition, habits, and general fitness for the position he sought. Neither names of the persons so addressed nor the purport of their replies were known to any of the Commissioners until the final action.

At the meeting of the commission in this city last week all the data above recited were first brought before it by the Secretary, and it is believed that every possible precaution and safeguard had been adopted to preserve the impersonal character of all the proceedings up to that date. The sealed envelopes were broken and the desk numbers and corresponding names of the competitors, being thus revealed, the final ascertainment of their relative standing was completed. In order to fully explain this, the following illustration is given:

Name of applicant, John Smith; Desk No. 60.

| Subject. | Standing. | Relative Weight. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Mathematics | 82 | 10 | 820 |
| 2. The Natural Sciences | 78 | 10 | 780 |
| 3. History and Geography | 90 | 10 | 900 |
| 4. Grammar, &c. | 96 | 15 | 1,440 |
| 5. Literary History | 88 | 10 | 880 |
| 6. The Constitutions | 93 | 10 | 930 |
| 7. The Civil Service | 98 | 15 | 1,470 |
| 8. General Competency | 80 | 20 | 1,600 |
| | | 100 | 8,820 |

General average standing, 88.2.

Among the misconceptions as to the marking in general competency was the allegation that the commission had reserved the right to add arbitrarily 20 to the standing of any candidate. In the supposititious example given above the average standing of the candidate in the first seven subjects is 90, and his marking on the last one reduces his general average to 88.2, whereas, had his general competency been marked 95, his general average would have been 91.2. It will be seen that this so-called arbitrary factor worked within narrow limits, but with sufficient effect to give it value in the comparison between competitors practically equal in other respects.

I sincerely trust that the facts above given will correct any erroneous impressions as to the character of the examination or as to fairness in ascertaining its results. I am certain that none of the Commissioners had any partisan or personal purpose, and I know that if any one had had such a purpose he could not have given it any practical effect.

I may add that the commission will invite each of the three competitors standing highest on the eligible list to a personal interview at its next meeting, when, after such interviews, a selection for appointment will be made, with the full assurance that a competent and satisfactory officer will be secured for the service of the State. SILAS W. BURT,
Civil Service Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1895.

### THE UNION VETERAN LEGION

**A Contest over the Commandership Which Is Still to be Settled.**

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—The veterans of the Union Veteran Legion were confident this morning that they could finish all their business by noon, but the contest for the commandership proved so stubborn that another session had to be provided for, and the legion adjourned until to-morrow morning, with but two officers elected and two ballots taken for commander.

The veterans assembled early this morning, and the reports of the National officers were presented. The election was then begun. There was no contest for Chaplain in Chief or National Senior Vice Commander, and the Rev. John A. Danks of Cincinnati, and W. S. Norcross of Augusta, Me., were respectively elected to these positions by acclamation.

The candidates for National Commander, to succeed Corp. James Tanner, were George C. James of Cincinnati, W. B. Chapman of Bradford, Penn.; R. J. Fanning of Columbus Ohio; John J. Callahan of Buffalo, and Richard Cochran of Philadelphia. But one ballot was announced. It was as follows: James, 141; Chapman, 108; Callahan, 51; Fanning, 16; Cochran, 9. The second ballot was not finished until adjourning time, and the result was not announced.

Washington, D. C., was chosen as

# HE ACCUSES HIS SISTER

## McShane Says She Deprived Him of a Fortune.

## STRANGE STORY TOLD OF GREED

### The Woman's Statement Made in Court—Influence Disclaimed and Tender Care for Her Benefactress Shown.

Hugh McShane told a most romantic story yesterday before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, Special Term.

McShane is suing his sister, Mary Ann Holohan, to set aside a deed to property estimated to be worth $40,000. The deed was made by Lucy McShane, grandmother of plaintiff and defendant, and conveyed the property to Miss Holohan absolutely.

"I came to this country from Ireland with my parents in 1853," said McShane. "I was then an infant in arms. My grandparents, the father and mother of my mother, lived over on the east side, and my parents took up their residence with them. In the latter part of 1855 my mother and father went West, leaving me with my grandparents.

"I grew up in the home of my grandparents. My father's name was Holohan, but I was so completely cut off from my parents that I was generally known by my Grandfather McShane's name, and when I grew up I formally adopted his family name.

"My parents never bothered about me, nor I about them. I hardly knew where they were located, and it was only after many years that I learned that they had raised a family of eight children out West.

"My sister, Mary Ann, the eldest of the eight, when she was about twenty years old, hearing that she had a brother in the East, began a search for me, and finally located me. She wrote to me in 1877 from St. Louis, and asked me to send her money to come on here.

"I did so, and mighty sorry I have been ever since."

"What did she do?" asked Albert Bach, McShane's counsel.

"She just took possession of things right from the start, bossed everybody, and acted as owner of the house in which the old people and I lived.

"I was twenty-five years old at that time, but I couldn't do anything with her. She got so bad, domineering everybody, that my grandfather finally wouldn't stand it any longer and turned her out of the house."

Miss Holohan sat by listening to this recital with a flashing eye and a curling lip. As the story reached this point she shifted angrily in her seat, and it looked as if there might be an explosion of wrath. But there was not, and the plaintiff continued:

"She got back again, however, but soon she was worse than ever, and my grandfather turned her out again. She managed to get back again, and from that time forward she had her own way. My grandfather died early in 1889, and my grandmother began to fail rapidly afterward.

"Mary Ann gained a powerful influence over her. The old lady was eighty years old, and weak in mind and body. She could neither read nor write, and Mary Ann got her completely under her control."

After Mary Ann had established her dominion completely, the witness went on, she drove him from the house in which he had been reared, and he hardly dared to show his face again in the vicinity.

Mrs. McShane died Sept. 4, 1889. The same day, it was alleged, the deed which McShane is seeking to set aside was filed for record. It was dated February, 1889, and its terms left the old lady made over all her real estate to Mary Ann. A will was also produced by the granddaughter. In this will Mrs. McShane left $100 to each of her grandchildren, while the residue, worth about $7,000, was given to Mary Ann. This will is also contested by McShane.

Testimony was produced at the trial yesterday by the plaintiff to show, if possible, that Mrs. McShane used to complain most bitterly of "Mary Ann's behavior," and that she often showed bruises, the result, it is alleged, of beatings given her by her granddaughter. She also, it was alleged, often said to her neighbors that at her death her property should go to "Hughey, who helped to build it up."

When his grandmother was buried McShane alleges, Mary Ann made a trip out West, where she paid her brothers and sisters the $100 left to each of them. She told them all, it is asserted, that after she paid her expenses she would only have $50 left of her grandmother's estate.

"She started to get everything in sight, and she got it," remarked McShane sadly in the course of the proceedings. "I heard her tell my grandmother once that she would have the property or burn it to the ground. My grandmother was entirely under her influence."

In defense of the action Miss Holohan entered a general and specific denial. She said that she had always cared tenderly for her grandmother, and the old lady had made over the property in consideration of her attentions. Evidence was produced to show that the granddaughter and grandmother were on the best of terms. Miss Holohan told her story in a plain, straightforward manner, that evidently impressed the Court very favorably. She denied all fraud or undue influence.

Judge Beekman reserved decision.

## HEAVY DAMAGES ARE AWARDED.

### The Elevated Railroad Company Seeks Delay in Settlement.

The elevated railroad managers have perfected a fine system for securing delay in the payment of damages to owners of property that has been impaired by the building of the elevated structure. This system works about nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand, but occasionally rather disastrously from the standpoint of the railroad people in respect to the amount of damages awarded.

Such an instance appears in the case of the O'Sullivan estate, which owns the property at 92, 148, 150, and 152 Pearl Street. The railroad fought off action in this case for a long term of years. Finally, however, the owners succeeded in having Rollin M. Morgan, William C. Holbrook, and Edward D. O'Brien appointed as commissioners to assess the damages. The Commissioners made a report on Dec. 21, 1894, allowing the estate $75,000 damages, being at the rate of $900 a foot front.

William H. Codden, of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, appeared before Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, to ask that this award be set aside.

Mr. Codden became eloquently indignant in condemning the action of the commission.

"The award was excessive and outrageous," he said. The commission committed grievous errors of law, and included elements that were not legal subjects of compensation. One of those elements was the consideration of the impairment of the easements on the Wall Street side of part of the Pearl Street property."

Mr. Codden insisted that this case came under a recent decision of the General Term in the case of the railroad against Murphy & McCormick, in which case the commission had awarded $62,000 for damages to property directly across the street. This was at the rate of $700 per foot front.

"The General Term," declared the lawyer, "set aside the award on the Murphy & McCormick property as being excessive, unless the owners stipulated for a reduction of $30,000. The property of the O'Sullivans was less damaged than the other."

Joseph H. Choate, who appeared for the estate, replied very briefly.

"The award was too small, if anything," said Mr. Choate.

Judge Beach reserved decision.

## INSPECTOR BUCKLEY'S INDICTMENT.

### His Counsel Demurs, but a Precedent Is Cited.

John M. Tierney, counsel for Dennis E. Buckley, the former Building Department Inspector, indicted in connection with the collapse of the Ireland Building, in West Broadway, yesterday argued a demurrer to the indictment before Judge Allison in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Tierney insisted that Buckley could not legally be held responsible in any sense.

"Under our present laws," said Mr. Tierney, "an Inspector cannot stop the construction of a building. The Superintendent of the Department has only the power to go into court and get an order to show cause why such construction should not be stopped.

"It is astounding that the laws should be so defective. They leave the Building Department mere perfunctory and clerical powers. There is no law compelling an Inspector to report faulty construction."

Assistant District Attorney Battle spoke in opposition. He said Buckley was not charged directly with responsibility. He was indicted for "aiding and abetting."

"In the case of the Orchard Street disaster," continued Mr. Battle, "a similar indictment was found against Inspector Ormiston. The same points were raised in demurrer, but Recorder Goff sustained the indictment."

Judge Allison took briefs and reserved decision.

## NEW EFFORT BY OLD JUSTICES.

### To Sue for Salary—Success Might Mean Reinstatement.

It was announced yesterday that the former Police Justices are still unconvinced as to the constitutionality of the law under which they were legislated out of office. There have been two decisions against Divver and his associates in cases that, it was said specifically, were brought as tests. One was in the case of Thornton, where the standing of the old Justices was decided adversely by Justice Stover in the Supreme Court. The other was in the test suit brought by the former Clerk of Special Sessions for an injunction to restrain the Controller from paying the present Justices their salaries. This case was decided adversely by Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court.

Now, the statement is made, a third action is to be begun under the direction of ex-Judge Noah Davis and ex-Gov. Hoadly. This new action will take the shape of a suit for salary claimed to be due them by the deposed Justices for the quarter ending Oct. 1. Claims for the money have already been filed with the Controller. Ex-Justice Feitner, in an interview yesterday, outlined the position taken by his associates and himself. He said:

"It is conceded that the Legislature had the right to take away some of the powers of the Police Justices, but not all the powers, for that would be equivalent to abolishing the office. In the Thornton case the court decided simply that we had no right to sit as a Court of Special Sessions—that the Legislature had the power to take that right away from us when the separate Court of Special Sessions was established. But a decision as to the right of the Legislature to take away part of our authority would not cover the question whether the Legislature could take away the whole of our authority. That's the question we want settled.

"The question of law involved in our claim is simple, and yet the remedy has been difficult to find. Usually the claim to office is that of a de jure against a de facto incumbent. But here we do not deny the right of the new Justices to hold office. We do not claim the offices they hold, but our own offices, of which we were illegally deprived. Here are two sets of de jure Justices and one de facto set. That makes the case complicated, though the abstract issue of the law is simple enough.

"There is a disposition on the part of the courts to go off on side issues. The Thornton case offers an opportunity for the Court of Appeals to go off on a side issue. We have decided, therefore, to bring other proceedings—probably two test cases—so there can be no evasion of the real issue."

The suit to test the law will probably be instituted within a few weeks if present counsels prevail.

## URBANE GOODWIN'S EXPERIENCE.

### He Blandly Confesses to Three Prison Terms.

Mr. George Goodwin has a record, but his shrinking modesty prevents him from obtruding it unnecessarily. He made a particularly heroic effort yesterday to keep this record hidden, but he would not, and as a result, more or less direct, Mr. Goodwin will to-day begin to serve the State for a period of two years and six months.

The District Attorney was unfeeling enough to put Mr. Goodwin on trial before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, on the charge of having snatched a pocketbook from a woman at 2,175 Third Avenue recently.

Goodwin said he was a pastry cook, and on the witness stand he indignantly denied that he had been guilty of the theft.

"I think quite well of my name and my honor," explained the maligned man, "to do anything criminal."

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare was about the only person in the courtroom who refused to be moved by this burst. Mr. O'Hare cross-examined just as if the defendant was a common thief. He began by asking:

"Haven't you been arrested before?"

Goodwin fenced for a time, but, finally, with much reluctance, admitted:

"Yes, once before."

"Why were you not sent to the penitentiary as a result of that unfortunate experience?" continued Mr. O'Hare, insinuatingly.

Goodwin sank his head in deep thought for a moment or two. Finally he said, with a sigh:

"Yes, I believe I was sent up once," with a strong emphasis on the "once."

"Now, have you not been sent up more than once?" said Mr. O'Hare, coaxingly.

The defendant turned away from the Assistant District Attorney scornfully, and, addressing the Court, said:

"I now recollect, your Honor. I was sent up twice—just twice."

"Now, Goodwin, you won't deny that you were sent up a third time, will you?" persisted Mr. O'Hare, still using his silkiest tones.

Goodwin was not at all attached. He did some more thinking, and finally made answer in a serious tone, saying:

"Yes, I remember a man named Smyth did sentence me a third time, but," turning to the Court, "that was only for petty larceny, your Honor; only for petty larceny."

The jury convicted the urbane Mr. Goodwin without leaving their seats, and Judge Cowing gave him thirty months' retirement at Sing Sing. The prisoner left the courtroom with a cheerful and unruffled countenance.

## THE VICTIM OF A CONSPIRACY.

### So Mrs. Mahon Says—She Will Make a Lawyer Sorry.

Mamie Mahon and her mother, Mrs. Helen Mahon, promise to make it warm for a certain wealthy lawyer with a steam yacht, if a charge of selling liquor without a license is pressed. The name of the lawyer has not transpired so far in the proceedings.

Mrs. Mahon keeps a public bath at the foot of West Eighty-third Street. Her daughter Mamie is a handsome girl of eighteen or nineteen years. They say that among their patrons was the wealthy lawyer, who is to be exposed in due time. This lawyer wanted Mamie to take a trip with him in his yacht. She refused. He urged her repeatedly, but the girl would not hear of it. Then, the story goes, the lawyer asked the mother to instruct Mamie to take the trip. Mrs. Mahon likewise declined, and the lawyer grew very angry and promised to get even.

Not long afterward he sent a hamper, they say, containing a varied assortment of liquors with the information that he was coming up to the baths with some friends to have a good time. He arrived and brought some Internal Revenue Detectives along. They bought the liquor, or, it is alleged they did, and the next day Mamie was arrested, charged with selling liquor without a United States license.

United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday discharged Mamie, it being shown that she had had nothing to do with the sale. The detectives then arrested the mother, Mrs. Mahon, as the principal, and she was held by the Commissioner in $500 bail to appear for examination on Oct. 19.

The counsel for Mrs. Mahon promises to ventilate the whole affair at the hearing.

## MRS. SWALLOW CRIPPLED FOR LIFE.

### She Asks for $30,000 Damages from the Manhattan Company.

The trial of a suit brought by Mrs. Jane F. Swallow of Woodlawn against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to recover $30,000 damages was begun yesterday before Chief Justice Daly in the Court of Common Pleas.

Mrs. Swallow alleges that, Aug. 18, 1893, while she was riding on the shuttle train that runs between the Forty-second Street Station of the Third Avenue Road and the Grand Central Station, the train was stopped violently and recoiled, throwing her back against the sideguards of one of the seats, causing her such injuries that she became a cripple for life.

The defense was conducted by Col. E. C. James, who attempted to prove that the woman's injuries were the result of a cold she contracted in an outing to Glen Island. The case will be continued to-day.

### Of Interest to Property Owners.

Peter Murphy's suit for $5,000 damages against Edward Judson has come to naught, but it has led to a ruling by Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, that will be of general interest to property owners, and other less favored people, too, for that matter.

Murphy was a bricklayer, engaged at work on a row of houses that Judson was building in Eighty-ninth Street, near Columbus Avenue. The bricklayer and the owner had some words, and Judson ordered Murphy off of the premises. A son of the contractor, James J. Diskin, told Murphy not to pay any attention to the order. Murphy remained at work, and Judson had him arrested as a trespasser and a disorderly person. The bricklayer was discharged in the Police Court, and sued Judson for $5,000 damages for false arrest.

Chief Justice Daly yesterday dismissed the suit, holding that, as the owner of the premises, Judson had a perfect right to order Murphy, or anybody else, off.

### The Asbestine Company's Assets.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Lacombe granted an order permitting Horace F. Hutchinson, receiver of the property of Dickinson Brothers & King, to prosecute an action against Edward H. Barrett, Frank E. Barrett, and Daniel Elliott, composing the firm of the Asbestine Stone Company of Minneapolis, Minn., to recover amounts due on four promissory notes. The notes aggregate $1,970.

A similar order was made authorizing suit against George F. Swift, a member of the firm of Dickinson Brothers & King, to recover on a note for $500.

### Bradford's Trial Begins Monday.

Dr. Orlando E. Bradford of the Brockway counterfeiting gang was called for trial before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday.

Congressman William Sulzer appeared for the defendant, Mr. Sulzer said he had only been retained in the case yesterday and was not prepared to go on with it. He asked that the trial be put off until next term of the court.

Judge Brown denied the request, and set the case down for trial on next Monday.

## NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed, for lack of proof, the complaint against Harvey Schofield, formerly connected with the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department. John N. Church, who kept a toy store in the annexed district, complained that Schofield had accepted $13 from him for a permit to keep fireworks in May, 1892. The charge arose from the investigation made by the present Fire Commissioners at the time that Peter Seery, Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles, was removed last Spring.

—Treadwell Cleveland of Evarts, Choate & Beaman made a motion before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, yesterday for the appointment of a referee in a suit brought by Stephen B. Sturgis against J. B. Newcomb & Co., to recover a note for $100,000, issued by the latter on June 24, 1893. Collateral was produced to secure the note, but it was sold illegally, it is claimed, through some unknown agency, and the object of the reference is to determine just what has become of the collateral.

—Raffaele Piparl, a saloon keeper at the corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, was put on trial before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday on a charge of bribery. Policeman Watt testified that on Sunday, Sept. 28, Policeman McDonald of the same precinct climbed in the rear window of Piparl's house and left the witness in. Watt arrested Piparl, who offered him $10 to be released. The ten-dollar bill was produced in court. The case will be continued to-day.

—An action has been begun in the Supreme Court by Henry Burden as trustee of Henry Burden, deceased, against Katherine Emily Kip and William W. Kip, her husband; Cornelia Brady, Isaac L. Kip, and William W. Kip, executors, under the will of Leonard W. Kip, to foreclose a mortgage of $30,000 made by the defendants Nov. 30, 1885, and payable Dec. 1, 1890, on property at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.

—The thousand-dollar bail bond of James Wallace was ordered forfeited yesterday by Judge Allison, in Part I., General Sessions. Wallace is charged with stealing a number of watches at a Pennsylvania and bringing them into this State. He was caught on a Broadway car in this city, and later identified as the thief.

—George Stone, a real estate dealer of 114 Nassau Street, was yesterday found guilty in the Court of General Sessions, of swindling Dr. Eugene Kelly. Stone sold Kellogg a restaurant at 527 Pearl Street which he did not own.

—Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to Constantine Wagner, from Elizabeth Wagner. Carl Wagner, brother of the husband, was named as co-respondent.

—Michael Manning was yesterday convicted in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Brown of having passed counterfeit silver dollars. He was remanded for sentence.

—In the suit brought by HarryAnichatzky against his wife for an absolute divorce the husband was granted a decree by Judge Dugro of the Superior Court yesterday.

## *FEDERAL COURTS.*

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 168—George E. Shute, Sheriff, &c., et al., appellants vs. William Keyser.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Dismissed per stipulation, each party to pay one-half the costs in this court.

No. 40—The Washington Gas Light Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The District of Columbia.—Argument continued by Mr. Walter D. Davidge for the plaintiff in error, by S. T. Thomas and Andrew B. Duvall for the defendant in error, and concluded by William B. Webb for the plaintiff in error.

No. 44—Charles A. Weeks, plaintiff in error, vs. Coleman Bridgman.—Argued by M. D. Grover for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendant in error.

No. 45—The United States, appellant, vs. The State of New-York, and

No. 136—The State of New-York, appellant, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced by David B. Hill for the State of New-York.

The day call for Friday, Oct. 18, will be as follows: Nos. 45, (and 136,) 53, 56, 60, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. 1—Edison vs. Lawton & Co. 2—Street vs. Wheelright. 3—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company. 4—Same vs. same. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Brickill vs. The Mayor, &c. 7—Scheuer vs. Muller. 8—Comfort vs. Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. 9—Blumer vs. National Starch Manufacturing Company.

Cases Noted.—10—Outerbridge vs. Downing. 11—Aultman & Taylor Company vs. Syme. 12—Merganthaler Linotype Company vs. Ridder. 13—Stern vs. Langdon.

### *STATE COURTS.*

### COURT OF APPEALS.

Baptist M. Corner et al. vs. Alexander Mackey, appellant.—Argued by Beck Cowen for appellant, William Rosenbault for respondents.

Frank E. Parshall, appellant vs. The Third Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.—Argued by H. Maynard for appellant, George H. Reynolds for respondent.—Unfinished.

The calendar for Friday is: Nos. 283, 299, 301, 304, 305, 300, 309, 311.

## NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J. Follett and Parker, J.J. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

10—People ex rel Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company. 27—Meyers vs. Ehrsch. 34—Mercantile Trust Company vs. Atlantic Trust Company. 9—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 2—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. 30—Price vs. Butler. 20—Mendham vs. Alger. 50—United States Cordage Company vs. William Wall's Sons' Rope Company. 52—Ralph vs. Industrial Manufacturing Company. 1—Matter of Lexington Avenue. 18—Davis vs. Zimmerman. 36—Hay vs. Cole. 58—Mackie vs. Mackie. 17—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Haffen. 63—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Beach, J. Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Class I.—1—Ware vs. Maillard. 2—Cole vs. Baldwin.

Class IV.—3—Bender vs. Leonhauser. 4—Wadsworth vs. Crawford. 5—Siegel vs. Kennedy. 6—Boyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company.

Class VI.—7—Knott vs. Knott.

Class VII.—8—Townsend vs. Maxwell. 9—Kelley vs. Carter. 10—Orr vs. Hackett. 11—Johnson vs. Canary. 12—Woodcock vs. Zerwich.

Class VIII.—13—Jones vs. Juckett. 14—Haberman vs. Manning. 15—Walter vs. Youthful Lessee. 16—Charles W. T. Merserau Company vs. Washburn. 17—Powers vs. Birdsall. 18—Meyer vs. Cooper Pharmacy Company. 19—Ochs vs. The Morning Journal. 20—Ruppell vs. Ruppell. 21—Ferretti vs. Cogan. 22—Vail vs. Tyndall. 23—Pratt vs. Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester. 24—Clark vs. Otten. 25—Suckert vs. Suckert. 26—Matter of Ransom. 27—Higgins vs. Sugrave. 28—Sherry vs. Sherry. 29—O'Keefe vs. Kelly. 30—Downs vs. Packer. 31—Morrill vs. Mercury Publishing Company. 32—Matter of Societa Mazzini Italiana. 33—Dinwiddie vs. Andress. 34—The People, &c., vs. Miller. 35—The People, &c., vs. Schiller. 36—The People, &c. vs. Manasfield. 37—The People, &c., vs. Herzog. 38—Vernier vs. Knault. 39—Untermeyer vs. Rosenfeld. 40—Scheuerhorn vs. King. 41—Goldstein vs. Cohen. 42—Wells vs. Mercury Publishing Company. 43—Soldiers and Orphans' Home of St. Louis vs. Sage. 44—Geisse vs. Geisse. 45—People, &c., vs. O'Hearn. 46—Vernier vs. Knault.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—7081—Niles Tools Works vs. Reynolds. 7227—Stursberg vs. Reed. 7258—Durlands Riding Academy vs. McBride. 7302—Hartman vs. Reisenberger. 7415—Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company vs. Spencer. 7402—Kostis vs. Carty. 7364—Columbia Bank vs. Wahlig. 7305—Same vs. same. 7130—Abbott-Katz Brewing Company vs. Malkmus. 6293—Frazreb vs. Grann. 6535—Doersch vs. Kelly. 6492—Wallace vs. Byrnes. 7342—McLeod vs. Specker. 7479—Meyer vs. Kene. 5144—Taddiken vs. Bauman. 7208—Samuel vs. Evans. 7446—Goldman vs. Junge. 7447—Same vs. same. 7424—McCue vs. O'Brien.

Regular Day Calendar.—3458—Kaplan vs. Levy. 7624½—Histed vs. Thomson.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1—Hommel vs. Spence. 93—Sherman vs. Toal. 124—Eustace vs. Landon. 13—Carroll vs. Carroll. 7—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom. 8—Kelly & Jones Company vs. same. 9—Pierce Steam Heating Company vs. same. 10—Detroit Radiator Company vs. same. 25—Walsh vs. Calvin. 90—Sutherland vs. Geraty.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

24—Tannenbaum vs. Tannenbaum.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.

1390—Haebler vs. Luttgen. 3193—Judson vs. Disken. 1082—Doltz vs. Egan. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1640—Till vs. New-York Breweries Company. 1559—Mahoney vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1453—Schreimer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1371—Paine vs. Johnson. 780—Wynn vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1612—Heaslip vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1642—Littlejohn vs. Shaw. 1551—Wendell vs. Horchheimer. 1468—McCone vs. Gallagher. 3090—Weber vs. Union Railway Company. 1535—Craig vs. Helpershanson. 1410—Ballard vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1244—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2871—Embeck vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 2872—Schmeider vs. same. 1525—Kemelhor vs. Freischauer. 3189—Lane vs. Turner. 1563—London vs. Cutting. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenehan. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 3055—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1650—Lyons vs. Aver. 1390—Twenty-third Ward Life Insurance Company. 2948—Meissan vs. The Mayor, &c. 1036—Helwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear. 604—Stegman vs. Stegmann. 605—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 552—Korper vs. Korper.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

632—Reilly vs. Kopetzky. 640—Voigt vs. Nelson. 658—Malcolm vs. Zittel.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

864—McClymont vs. Butler Brothers. 890—Lane vs. Turner. 966—McGee vs. Martin.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

851—Curtis vs. O'Donnell. 948—Hayes vs. Mestinez 988—Hirsch vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. 1392—Kaplan vs. United Dressed Beef Company. 802—Barker vs. Warren. 1652—Mabie vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 949—Baldwin vs. Eno. 742—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 831—Holland vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1175—Stiner vs. Fargo. 1234—Noy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 815—Levy vs. North German Lloyd Steamship Company. 478—Alger vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 809—Sturges vs. Newcombe. 466—Wilkins vs. The Mayor, &c. 1227—Connors vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1162.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.: Samuel E. Hawkins. John B. Haskin, Henry Lindenmeyer, Mary D. Hoffman, Edward K. Buckman, Thomas M. Wheeler. At 2 P. M.: Rosina Schreiber, Arthur W. Sanders, George W. N. Yost, Johann A. H. J. Krupfer, Catharine Mullen.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear.

796—Sickels vs. Meyer. 352—Edye vs. Halvorseen. 133—Wallace vs. Cohen. 162—Lazzaro vs. Mangham. 359—Kreig vs. Schafer. 360—Galligan vs. Vogel. 361—Aaronson vs. Avvy. 362—Avery vs. Sporting World Co. 363—Jacobs vs. Weil. 364—Lindmeyer vs. Hodge. 365—Goodfriend vs. McLellan. 366—Koschnofsky vs. Berman. 367—Ehrenreich vs. Bennett. 368—Reisz vs. Palmer. 369—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 370—Bernstein vs. Janassen. 371—Strauss vs. Strauss. 372—Strauss vs. Runkel. 374—Raymond vs. Call. 377—Moneuse Manufacturing Co. vs. Mahoney. 378—Mendham vs. Moore. 379—Spirit of the Times vs. Sire. 380—Patterson vs. Same. 382—Goodwin vs. Michaels. 383—Gluck vs. Damon. 384—Zimmermann vs. Hug. 385—Seeley vs. Talley. 386—The I. Stiefel Co. vs. Solomon. 387—Kolotkin vs. Kienberg. 388—Hemming vs. Carroll.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear.

559—Phillips vs. Oshinsky. 308—Coates vs. Miller. 389—Press Publishing Co. vs. Gerlich. 390—Schall vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co. 391—Froman vs. Kraus. 392—Jennings vs. Bauer. 393—Bergdorf vs. Bassett. 395—Stein vs. Salomon. 396—Lehmann vs. Baldwin. 397—Murphy vs. Swick. 398—Jeuth vs. Curley. 399—Press Publishing Co. vs. Block. 400—Webber vs. Lawrence. 401—Pearsall vs. Bonell. 402—Hanssler vs. Wirth. 403—Well vs. Klogers. 404—Echepare vs. Jefferson. 406—Flagler vs. Butler. 407—Beck vs. Same. 408—Stapleton vs. Same. 409—Culbert vs. Same. 410—New-York Gas Fixture Co. vs. Same. 411—Lauter vs. Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. 412—De La Verne Refrigerating Machine Co. vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. 413—Vernon vs. O'Connor. 414—Same vs. Same. 415—Titus vs. Osborn. 416—Scribner vs. Huckel. 417—Century Co. vs. Same. 419—Frienta vs. Yetter. 420—Fidelity and Casualty Co. vs. Tynberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Wenburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short cause calendar clear.

2077—McLeod vs. Steurer. 2468—Scott vs. Schuyler. 2368—Dyett vs. Coffin. 2441—Pfluntzman vs. Hawkes. 1496—Bendheim vs. Farrell. 1973—Wagmann vs. Bren. 2249—Clark vs. Consolidated Stock and Produce Company. 2250—Same vs. Weinman. 2251—Charles H. Fuller Advertising Agency vs. same. 2415—Bell vs. Eustace. 1984—Davis vs. Muehlfeld. 2079—Schwartz vs. Sweeney. 2351—Macauley vs. Hart. 2520—Hart vs. Lazarus. 2614—Roesser vs. Haaren. 2509—Ingersoll vs. Davis. 2584—Freedman vs. Hoginsky. 2527—Sutherland vs. Capen. 2668—Ellis vs. Quinn. 2464½—Farrand vs. Stern. 2528—Sutherland vs. Drew. 2469—Turner vs. Severance.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 420.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Oct. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—John Weber vs. Carolina Williams. 3—Otto Anderson. 4—Emil Haffner and Benjamin Wohnisky. 5—Edward Kern. 6—Frederick P. Hall. 7—Samuel Pollock. 8—Thomas Gould. 9—Matthew Phillips. 10—Edwin Foerster. (2.) 11—Arthur Von Ness. 12—William Hall. 13—Charles G. Wilhelmy. 14—Herman Schenck.

Pleadings.—1—Joseph Redmond. 2—George H. Graham and Arthur Gibson. 4—Rudolph Biller. 4—William E. Rose. 5—George Williams. 6—Charles Jutter and John Haas. 7—Frank Casey and John Reilly. 8—William Miller. 9—Louis H. Roth. 10—Kate Connolly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Antonio Caldaro and Frank Furiello. 2—Peter Spoto. 3—William Gleason and Patrick Keanry. 4—James White. 5—Martin Cody. 6—Richard J. Connors. 7—Frank B. Williams. 8—Edward Eden. 9—Domenico Ferrari. 10—Cornelius King. 11—John Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Martin Ringler. 2—John Adelman and Herman Andres. 3—George Pleasant. 4—Lena Ers and Frank Ers. 5—John Connors. 6—Abraham Rosenbaum. 7—Charles Ward, (2.) 8—John F. Carroll. 9—Frank Cummings. 10—Charles Miller. 11—James Little, (2.) and Sandy Jones. 12—John F. Murphy. 13—Patrick J. Byrnes. 14—Nicolo Bertolino. 15—Thomas Lynch. 16—Albert Hinton. 17—Terence F. McDonald. 18—Abraham Rosenblum.

### Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Strong vs. Murray—Augustus C. Brown. Cochran vs. Vernam—D. P. Ingraham, Jr. Hewlett vs. Bonflis—Robert D. Murray. Estwez vs. Terry—James C. Foley. American Electrical Works vs. Alexander, Barney & Chapin—William H. Willis. Morrison vs. L'Hommedieu—Edward Schenck.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Macy vs. Steele—Eugene Durnin.

### Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Jonas Well vs. Abraham Bell—David J. Lees.

## BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.

856—Walton vs. National Wall Paper Company. Now on trial. No other case will be called for trial until Monday, Oct. 21, 1895.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J. 159—Comstock vs. Foose. 167—Wickham vs. Roby. 168—Curtis vs. Beard. 175—Fannon vs. McNally. 177—Sproul vs. Kelly et al. 178—Betts vs. Betts. 179—Same vs. same. 126—Kelly vs. Beard. 188—O'Brien vs. Whigam. 189—Halpsan vs. Knowles. 190—Bowler vs. Bowler. 191—Rorke vs. the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 192—Carey vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 193—Whalen vs. Clarson. 194—Hoffman vs. Hoffman. 195—Church vs. Brooklyn Trust Company. 196—Lang vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 196½—Lockwood vs. Adams. 196¾—Ryan vs. City of Brooklyn.

CITY COURT—Part I., Van Wyck, J.; Part II., Clement, J. Short Cause Calendar.

2795—In the matter of Christina Walters, a supposed incompetent. 2839—Day vs. Ames, Treasurer, &c. 2915—In the matter of Frank B. Thompson, a supposed incompetent. 2908—Straus vs. Koehler et al. 2881—Nolte vs. McIntosh. 2711—Bell vs. Devlin. 2425—Hawkes vs. Hall.

Regular Calendar.—1396—Ruddy, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1383—Spicer vs. Martin. 1327—Adams

# BIG GAMBLING BY INDIANS

## A Week Spent in Dissipating the Earnings of a Season.

## HEAVY PLUNGING ON HORSE RACES

### Chief Moses in Command of Four Thousand Representatives of Twelve Tribes at Yakima.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 17.—Over 4,000 Indians, representing twelve tribes, have been assembled this week at the State fair at North Yakima, Washington.

It is only under the favorable conditions that have prevailed in the Yakima Valley this year that so many tribes can now be gathered together. They came from Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and British Columbia, as well as from the borders of Washington, to spend a month in the hopfields. For four weeks' work something like $60,000 was distributed among these 4,000 Indians. Nine-tenths of it -today has been spent in gambling, for gaudy blankets and shawls, and provisions sufficient to last through the Winter. After the hop harvest the Indians by tribes pitch their tents about the State fair grounds for a week's festival, the features of which were gambling by night and horse racing by day. Two days at the fair were given up to them.

The chief dignitaries at the fair were Gov. McGraw of Washington and Chief Moses, great chieftain of the tribes between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains. Moses is sixty-eight years old, and presented a most striking appearance, as he sat erect upon his horse, directing the lesser chiefs, who had charge of the war hunts and war and scalp dances which were given for the benefit of the palefaces. Moses wore a buckskin coat, trimmed with dyed eagle and peacocks' feathers. It was made expressly for this occasion, and cost him $500.

The day after the Governor arrived, Moses received many callers from a position of eminence in the hop market, in the judges' pavilion. It was while thus engaged that Judge Graves of the Superior Court sent a friend to inform Moses that Gov. McGraw wished to see him.

"Tell the white men's chief," said the savage, through his interpreter, "that I am being interviewed by a reporter for a New-York paper. When I have finished I will be glad to see him here."

It was Moses who, with Chiefs Joseph and Komiakan, combined the Indian forces when of the Rockies less than thirty years ago, marched against, and defeated the allied Government force, and drove them from Central Washington to the Dalles of the Columbia. Komiakun, greatest of the three, is long since dead. Joseph is living with Moses on the Colville Reservation. He is known to army commanders as a thorough General and the finest specimen of true Indian manhood and dignity to be found in the Northwest. Though fearless, Joseph is open and generous in his methods. Moses is underhanded.

Moses was once summoned to Washington, where he conferred with President Arthur and Gen. Howard. But a short time before he had tried to incite his tribes to go on the warpath. In Washington he was asked what he would take to abandon it and be a good Indian. He named everything he could think of. He wanted a white man's house; several dozen cows; blankets, shawls, and saddles; rifles, bullets, and powder to kill game with, and provisions for his tribe. Finally, after a pause, he said he also wanted $1,200 a year in cash for life. He was probably surprised when told that all his requests would be granted. And they were, the Government believing it would be cheaper to humor him than stand the expense of frequent campaigns. Ever since Moses has been a fairly good and peaceable Indian.

The tribes represented at Yakima were the Yakimas, Nez Perces, Colvilles, Spokanes, Shoshoknes, Umatillas, Warm Springs, Puyallups, Okanagoos, Cosqualiles, and Klickkitats.

The Indians raced and gave splendid exhibitions of war and scalp dances, and war hunts for prizes, consisting of cash, rifles, blankets, shawls, and handkerchiefs. These prizes cost the fair $5,000, and were all of the best quality. The squaws gave the best horse races, all of them being for "blood."

The Indians, squaws and bucks alike, gambled on the races, thousands of dollars changing hands. At night they played among themselves poker, three-card-monte, and "slabell," an Indian game, played with chips and sticks.

# BICYCLES FOR COL. WARING'S MEN

## Their Use by Foremen, the Street-Cleaning Commissioner Hopes, Will Be Begun Nov. 1.

Col. Waring made public yesterday this letter to district foremen of the Street-Cleaning Department, advising them to use bicycles in their work:

To the Foremen of the Department of Street Cleaning:

I have been much impressed by two things. One is that it is impossible for even the most active foreman, with the best intentions, to get about his section as rapidly as the best service requires. The second is that Mr. West, the detailed man of the Sixteenth section, with the aid of a bicycle, is able to go over his route times as much as he could do on foot. On one occasion he made twenty-five miles, interrupted by many stops, before 11:15 A. M.

This decides me to allow foremen and a few other employes to provide themselves with bicycles. To make this as easy as possible I have arranged with a company to furnish all employes of the department who apply for them with the proper certificates from this office, with second-hand Columbia bicycles of the pattern of 1894, all in perfect order and guaranteed against defect, for $35 each, payable in seven monthly installments of $5 each.

Those who leave the service will turn their wheels over to their successors, who will repay them the amount of their investment at the time, less a suitable deduction for wear and tear. The successors will assume the obligation to pay the remaining installments of $5 per month. The bicycle company will give instruction in its hall any hour to those that buy these wheels, and to any extent necessary. Foremen will, of course, be at liberty to provide themselves with wheels otherwise, the only requirement being that these wheels shall be kept in serviceable condition. Certificates will be furnished on application to the Deputy Commissioner by letter or otherwise, and it is expected that the wheel service shall begin Nov. 1, 1895, or as soon thereafter as the necessary instructions can be given. The obligation to turn wheels over to successors will expire Nov. 1, 1896.

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., Commissioner.

Mr. West, it is said, is the only foreman who already uses a bicycle in his work for the city.

# MR. GRANBERY MADE EXPLANATION

## Difference Between Himself and Stock Exchange Committee Adjusted.

W. H. Granbery and his associates in the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange came to an understanding yesterday over an affront which Mr. Granbery imputed upon the committee in connnection with the proposition to require the Sugar Trust to report its condition to the Exchange.

Mr. Granbery was in favor of an order from the Exchange cutting on the trust to actual financial statements, as other companies must do. The decision of the committee not to act on the proposition at this time annoyed Mr. Granbery so much that he resigned from the Chairmanship of the Sub-Committee on Listed Securities, in taking this action he expressed the opinion that the Governing Committee's course had been induced by personal considerations.

The Governing Committee accepted the resignation, and demanded that he retract the charge. Yesterday he made an explanation which President Eames accepted as sufficient apology. Mr. Granbery will continue to serve on the Governing Committee.

## *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

Sun rises....6:15|Sun sets....5:16|Moon sets.... .. P. M.

**Tides To-day.**

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Sandy Hook | 7:17 | 7:55 | 1:06 | 1:38 |
| Governors Island | 7:12 | 8:12 | 1:33 | 2:10 |
| Hell Gate | 9:35 | 10:56 | 3:01 | 3:38 |

**Incoming Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 18.

| Steamship. | Port of Sailing. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamo | Galveston | Oct. 12 |
| Braunschweig | Bremen | Sept. 29 |
| Campania | Liverpool | Oct. 12 |
| Chesapeake | London | Sept. 28 |
| Mohican | Swansea | Oct. 3 |
| New-York | Southampton | Oct. 12 |
| Persia | Hamburg | Oct. 6 |
| Philadelphia | La Guayra | Oct. 12 |
| Powhatan | Gibraltar | Oct. 3 |
| Prins Willem I. | Port au Prince | Oct. 12 |
| Seminole | Charleston | Oct. 13 |

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Belgravia | Gibraltar | Oct. 6 |
| La Champagne | Havre | Oct. 12 |
| Llandaff City | Swansea | Oct. 5 |
| Nacoochee | Savannah | Oct. 16 |
| Santiago | Havana | Oct. 15 |

SUNDAY, OCT. 20.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Albano | Havre | Oct. 6 |
| Algiers | Algiers | Oct. 14 |
| El Norte | New-Orleans | Oct. 15 |
| Furnessia | Glasgow | Oct. 10 |

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Advance | Colon | Oct. 14 |
| El Mar | New-Orleans | Oct. 16 |
| Ludgate Hill | London | Oct. 7 |
| Maasdam | Rotterdam | Oct. 9 |
| Saratoga | Havana | Oct. 17 |
| State of California | Glasgow | Oct. 11 |
| Taurie | Liverpool | Oct. 11 |

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adirondack | Port Limon | Oct. 17 |
| Mohawk | London | Oct. 10 |
| Nueces | Galveston | Oct. 16 |
| Port Darwin | St. Lucia | Oct. 14 |
| Westernland | Antwerp | Oct. 12 |

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Knickerbocker | New-Orleans | Oct. 17 |
| Lampasas | Galveston | Oct. 16 |
| Orizaba | Havana | Oct. 19 |
| Panama | Bordeaux | Oct. 9 |
| Teutonic | Liverpool | Oct. 16 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destinat'n. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rio Grande | Oct. 18 | Brunswick | Pier 20 E. R. |
| Seminole | Oct. 18 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Morgan City | Oct. 19 | N. Orleans | Pier 25 N. R. |
| Ardandhu | Oct. 19 | Nuevitas | 80 Wall St. |
| Strabo | Oct. 19 | Glasgow | Busk&Jevons. |
| Yumuri | Oct. 19 | Havana | 113 Wall St. |
| Yucatana | Oct. 19 | Cape Town | 90 Wall St. |
| Ems | Oct. 19 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Alene | Oct. 19 | Kingston | 24 State St. |
| Hudson | Oct. 19 | N Orleans | Pier 9 N. R. |
| Ethiopia | Oct. 19 | Glasgow | 17 Bowling Gr. |
| Mississippi | Oct. 19 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Amsterdam | Oct. 19 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Gascogne | Oct. 19 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Virginia | Oct. 19 | Gothenb'g | 37 Broadway. |
| Colorado | Oct. 19 | Hull | 21-22 State St |
| Etruria | Oct. 19 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Phoenicia | Oct. 19 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Ciudad Condal | Oct. 20 | Havana | Pier 10 E. R. |
| Salamanca | Oct. 20 | Livingston | 24 State St. |
| Allianca | Oct. 21 | Colon | Pier 57 N. R. |
| Cherokee | Oct. 21 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Newport | Oct. 21 | Colon | Pier 34 N. R. |
| Exeter City | Oct. 22 | Bristol | 25 Whit'al St. |
| Spain | Oct. 22 | London | 25 Whit'al St. |
| Muriel | Oct. 22 | Wind'd Isl'ds | 39 Broadway. |
| Heinuhi | Oct. 22 | Leith | 29 Broadway. |
| Port'g'e P'nce | Oct. 22 | Montevid'o | 2-4 Stone St. |
| Havel | Oct. 22 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Cevic | Oct. 22 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| New-York | Oct. 23 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Iroquois | Oct. 23 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Yucatan | Oct. 23 | Havana | 113 Wall St. |
| Maracaibo | Oct. 23 | Maracaibo | 135 Front St. |
| Rhein | Oct. 23 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Lisbonense | Oct. 23 | Para | 113 Pearl St. |
| Hesperides | Oct. 23 | Puerto Rico | 130 Pearl St. |
| Germanic | Oct. 24 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Santiago | Oct. 24 | Nassau | 113 Wall St. |
| Philadelphia | Oct. 24 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Grecian Prince | Oct. 25 | Montevid'o | 2-4 Stone St. |
| Isleworth | Oct. 25 | Chile | 47 Cedar St. |
| Algonquin | Oct. 25 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Panama | Oct. 25 | Bordeaux | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Prins Willem I. | Oct. 26 | Haiti | 32 Beaver St. |
| Persia | Oct. 26 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Alsatia | Oct. 26 | Hamburg | F'ch, Edye Co. |
| Buffalo | Oct. 26 | Hull | 21-22 State St. |
| Hekla | Oct. 26 | Christiania | 28 State St. |
| Ardandrose | Oct. 26 | Matanzas | 80 Wall St. |
| Kaiserin Maria Theresia | Oct. 26 | N. Orleans | Pier 9 N. R. |
| State of California | Oct. 26 | Glasgow | 53 Broadway. |
| Mohawk | Oct. 26 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Champagne | Oct. 26 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Furnessia | Oct. 26 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Maasdam | Oct. 26 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Adirondack | Oct. 26 | Kingston | 24 State St. |
| Saratoga | Oct. 26 | Havana | 113 Wall St. |
| Lahmtz | Oct. 26 | Hamburg | 14 Whit'al St. |
| Gulf of Akaba | Oct. 26 | Grenada | 29 Broadway. |
| Campania | Oct. 26 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Peninsular | Oct. 28 | Azores | 29 Broadway. |
| Thuringia | Oct. 28 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Seminole | Oct. 29 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Aller | Oct. 29 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Llandaff City | Oct. 29 | Bristol | 25 Whit'al St. |
| Advance | Oct. 30 | Colon | Pier 57 N. R. |
| City of Para | Oct. 30 | Colon | Pier 34 N. R. |
| Caribbee | Oct. 30 | Wind'd Isl'ds | 39 Broadway. |
| Teutonic | Oct. 30 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Parta | Oct. 30 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Westernland | Oct. 30 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Rotterdam | Oct. 31 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Saale | Nov. 2 | Genoa | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Trave | Nov. 2 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Caracas | Nov. 2 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Tjomo | Nov. 2 | Demerara | 100 Wall St. |
| Mobile | Nov. 2 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Urcadia | Nov. 2 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Obdam | Nov. 2 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Georgia | Nov. 2 | Stettin | 37 Broadway. |
| Umbria | Nov. 2 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Falsta | Nov. 2 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Nomadic | Nov. 5 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Wells City | Nov. 5 | Bristol | 25 Whit'al St. |
| Dona Maria | Nov. 5 | Azores | 102 Broad St. |
| Pequa | Nov. 5 | Barcelona | 29 Broadway. |
| Lahn | Nov. 6 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Britannic | Nov. 6 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| St. Louis | Nov. 6 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Noordland | Nov. 6 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Aug. Victoria | Nov. 6 | Genoa | 37 Broadway. |
| Obdam | Nov. 7 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Niagara | Nov. 7 | Nassau | 113 Wall St. |
| St'e of Neb'ka | Nov. 9 | Glasgow | 53 Broadway. |
| Lucania | Nov. 9 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Dania | Nov. 9 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Hevelius | Nov. 9 | Pernab'co | 19 Whit'al St. |
| Massachusetts | Nov. 9 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Bucaan | Nov. 9 | Montevideo | 90 Wall St. |
| Anchoria | Nov. 9 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Ardanmhor | Nov. 9 | Matanzas | 80 Wall St. |
| Irrawaddy | Nov. 9 | Grenada | 29 Broadway. |
| Binnewar | Nov. 9 | Colon | Pier 7 N. R. |
| Rues'n Prince | Nov. 11 | Montevid'o | 2-4 Stone St. |
| Georgic | Nov. 12 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Boston City | Nov. 12 | Bristol | 25 Whit'al St. |
| Spree | Nov. 13 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| New-York | Nov. 13 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Kensington | Nov. 13 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Majestic | Nov. 13 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Camatense | Nov. 13 | Para | 113 Pearl St. |
| Venezuela | Nov. 14 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Fulda | Nov. 16 | Genoa | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Werra | Nov. 16 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Patria | Nov. 16 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Etruria | Nov. 16 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |

**Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Oct. 17.**

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Carman, Rio Janeiro Sept. 26, via St. Lucia Oct. 9, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Hohenstaufen, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Rotterdam Oct. 3, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 12:39 A. M.

SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Anderson, Shields Sept. 30, in ballast to Gospel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Robinson, Charleston 3 ds, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Laub, Copenhagen Oct. 1, via Christiansand 4th, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 A. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Oct. 9, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 1:51 P. M.

SS Antoinac, (Br.,) Leitch, London Oct. 2, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Gates, London Oct. 3, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Spain, (Br.,) Foot, London Sept. 29, with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 P. M. 16th.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Janssen, Stettin Sept. 26, via Shields, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 A. M.

SS Wennington Hall, (Br.,) Cantrell, Sourabaya July 28, via Algiers Sept. 21, with sugar to Brown Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Alfonso, (Br.,) Owen, Cape Haiti Sept. 24, via Kingston Oct. 10, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 16th.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah Oct. 15, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, West Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Buffalo, (Brit.,) Malet, Hull Oct. 5, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:03 P. M.

Ship Ida, (Ger.,) Baysen, Stettin 60 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear.

**Sailed.**

SS Alps, for Cape Haitien, St. Marc, and Aux Cayes; Schleswig, for Inagua, Port de Paix, and Aquin; Habsburg, for Bremen; Foreland, for New-Orleans; Chalmette, for New-Orleans; Spero, for Livingston, Puerto Cortez, and Belize; Baron Nonck, for Dublin; Henry Norwell, for Brunswick; Lucy A. Nickels, for Hongkong; Grace Lynnwood, for Georgetown, Demerara; Havana, for Havana; Amicitia, for Ipswich; Nellie Bratt, for Dunedin; White Cloud, for Pernambuco.

**Miscellaneous.**

Ship Norwood, (Br.,) Douglass, from Colombo May 10 for Philadelphia, Jan. 21, for New-York, is ashore 12 miles south of Barnegat. The Merritt Wrecking Company's steamer J. D. Jones has gone to her assistance.

**By Cable.**

LONDON, Oct. 17.—SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Erivan, (Swed.,) Capt. Johnson, from New-York Sept. 29, arr. at St. Louis du Rhone Oct. 12.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aikenhead, from New-York Sept. 22, via Funchal, arr. at Genoa Oct. 15.

SS Astral, (Br.,) Capt. Linnell, from New-York Sept. 26, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Crefeld, (Ger.,) Capt. Bodenstedt, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at Bremen at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Keemun, (Br.,) Capt. Castle, from Japan and China for New-York and Galveston, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, from New-York Oct. 5, arr. here to-day.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Capt. Hastie, from Batoum Oct. 5 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Valencia, (Br.,) from Bahia Oct. 9 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam Oct. 16 for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Lord Warwick (Br.) sld. from Girgenti for New-York Oct. 8.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt Fortmann, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Oct. 15.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, sld. from Genoa for New-York, via Gibraltar at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Luhn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlmann, sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York at noon to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 8:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 2:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York, arr. at Hamburg at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York, via Cherbourg, for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton at 8:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Spain, (Br.,) Foot, London Sept. 29, with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 P. M. 16th.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Janssen, Stettin Sept. 26, via Shields, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 A. M.

SS Wennington Hall, (Br.,) Cantrell, Sourabaya July 28, via Algiers Sept. 21, with sugar to Brown Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Alfonso, (Br.,) Owen, Cape Haiti Sept. 24, via Kingston Oct. 10, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 16th.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah Oct. 15, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, West Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Buffalo, (Brit.,) Malet, Hull Oct. 5, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:03 P. M.

Ship Ida, (Ger.,) Baysen, Stettin 60 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear.

**Sailed.**

SS Alps, for Cape Haitien, St. Marc, and Aux Cayes; Schleswig, for Inagua, Port de Paix, and Aquin; Habsburg, for Bremen; Foreland, for New-Orleans; Chalmette, for New-Orleans; Spero, for Livingston, Puerto Cortez, and Belize; Baron Nonck, for Dublin; Henry Norwell, for Brunswick; Lucy A. Nickels, for Hongkong; Grace Lynnwood, for Georgetown, Demerara; Havana, for Havana; Amicitia, for Ipswich; Nellie Bratt, for Dunedin; White Cloud, for Pernambuco.

**Miscellaneous.**

Ship Norwood, (Br.,) Douglass, from Colombo May 10 for Philadelphia, Jan. 21, for New-York, is ashore 12 miles south of Barnegat. The Merritt Wrecking Company's steamer J. D. Jones has gone to her assistance.

**By Cable.**

LONDON, Oct. 17.—SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Erivan, (Swed.,) Capt. Johnson, from New-York Sept. 29, arr. at St. Louis du Rhone Oct. 12.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aikenhead, from New-York Sept. 22, via Funchal, arr. at Genoa Oct. 15.

SS Astral, (Br.,) Capt. Linnell, from New-York Sept. 26, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Crefeld, (Ger.,) Capt. Bodenstedt, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at Bremen at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Keemun, (Br.,) Capt. Castle, from Japan and China for New-York and Galveston, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, from New-York Oct. 5, arr. here to-day.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Capt. Hastie, from Batoum Oct. 5 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Valencia, (Br.,) from Bahia Oct. 9 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam Oct. 16 for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Lord Warwick (Br.) sld. from Girgenti for New-York Oct. 8.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt Fortmann, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Oct. 15.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, sld. from Genoa for New-York, via Gibraltar at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Luhn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlmann, sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York at noon to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 8:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 2:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York, arr. at Hamburg at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York, via Cherbourg, for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton at 8:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Ardle (Br.) sld. from Dundee for New-York to-day.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## *SOME OF THE WORK WHICH THE BROKERS ARE DOING.*

### Sale of a Business Building on Franklin Street, Dwellings, and Country Property.

Messrs. Jarvis Slade and others have sold, at $100,000, the six-story business building 98 and 100 Franklin Street, north side, 61 feet west of Church Street, 37.5 by 78. The property is rented for $7,500 yer year.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for A. B. Kight, to T. F. White, at about $45,000, the four-story American basement white stone dwelling 333 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 65 by 100.

Mr. D. B. Silliman has resold at an advance the old buildings 29 to 33 East Nineteenth Street, with lot 60 by 92.

Mr. Max Marx has sold to Remigia Lopez Trujillo, at $17,300, the three-story dwelling 229 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.

Mr. John T. Williams has obtained a loan of $500,000 on the property 707 and 709 Broadway, extending to Mercer Street.

Mr. John N. Golding has obtained from the New-York Life Insurance Company a loan of $225,000 on the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, the owners of which propose erecting a large building on the site.

Messrs. A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for William Scheer of Brooklyn, to David L. Gluck of this city, seventy-five lots and the ocean front adjoining at Edgemere, L. I. Dr. George Meyers and Lewis Friedman will have houses erected on Ocean Avenue, at Arverne-by-the-Sea, on the ten lots just bought by them from the Messrs. Karelsen.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, in partition, at $5,250 and $5,100, respectively, the two three-story brownstone dwellings 443 and 445 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 171.9 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11.

Mr. George R. Read sold, by receiver's order, the lease to May 1, 1896, of the ground floor and basement of 504 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to Myres & Jonas, at $500.

Mr. R. M. Montgomery sold, under foreclosure, at $22,500, to the plaintiff, Mary Thomas, the four-story brick business building 305 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 77 feet east of Third Avenue, 28 by 102.2½.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to Charles T. Silberhorn, one of the heirs, the three four and five story brick tenements, 92, 94, and 96 Chrystie Street, together 75.1⅜ by 100, at $69,250.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 400½ West Sixteenth Street, by William C. Baxter of 231 West Fifteenth Street, for a one-story brick shed; cost, $700.

Fourth Avenue and Sixth Street, southeast corner, William's Bridge, by Mary C. Jacobus, corner Fourth Avenue and Sixth Street, for a one-story frame store; cost, $500.

Balcom Avenue and Marrin Street, northwest corner, Westchester, by William Glockner of Westchester, for a two-story frame stable; cost, $2,000.

Anthony and Tremont Avenues, southwest corner, by City of New-York, for a five-story brick public school; cost, $85,000.

Vyse Street, east side, 50 feet north of Jennings Street, by Wright & Pragnell of Jennings Street, near Union Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings; cost, $2,000.

Nathalie Avenue, east side, 457.4 feet north of King's Bridge Road, by Morris C. Berelpsch, for 1½-story frame stable; cost, $500.

Pratt Avenue, west side, 102.9 feet north Randall Avenue, by Henrietta Stephens of 37 West Lincoln Avenue, Mount Vernon, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $2,400.

Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 410 feet west of Central Park West, by Increase M. Strenell of 809 West End Avenue, for a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $18,000.

No. 24 East Fifty-seventh Street, by John W. Cox, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $3,000.

No. 269 East Broadway, by Mrs. Hanah Adler, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 261 East Seventh Street, by Rose Trainor, alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Bathgate Avenue, northeast corner, by William E. Marshall, alterations to a two-story frame tenement; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 140 and 142 Second Avenue, by Young Men's Christian Association, alterations to two four-story and basement brick clubhouses; cost, $16,000.

Tenth Avenue, west side, between Little West Twelfth Street and Bloomfield Street, by John Glass, alterations to a five-story brick house and store; cost, $7,000.

### BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Johnson & Son have sold, for Benton McConnell of Hornellsville, to Frederick W. Wurster, at $16,000, the three three-story and basement brownstone dwellings 549 to 553 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, together 50 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Hamilton Avenue, west side, 138 feet south of Hicks Street, two-story brick telephone exchange; cost, $12,000. New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, owner.

East Nineteenth Street, west side, 264 feet south of Avenue C, one-story frame dwelling; cost, $5,000. F. Allen, owner.

Pulaski Street, north side, 125 feet west of Throop Avenue, five two-story and basement apartment houses; cost, $22,500. August Hurd, owner.

St. Mark's Avenue, north side, 525 feet east of Grand Avenue, three four-story brick apartment houses; cost, $25,500. John Murphy, owner.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 17.

WILLETT ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100. Jane and wife to Jacob D. Goldstein ..... $33,000

7TH ST, s w s, 308 ft w of Avenue C, 25x90.10; Ann Muldoon to Cecelia Muldoon ..... 1

WORSTER ST, 68½, 70, and 72; Charles H. Stoddard to William R. Bronk ..... 10

LEROY ST, 47; Henry R. Westervelt and wife to Abram Banta .....

SAME PROPERTY; Abram Banta to Irving I. Kempner .....

SAME PROPERTY; William E. Stiger and wife to Abram Banta .....

SAME PROPERTY; Helena S. Doyle to same .....

SAME PROPERTY; Henry R. Westervelt, as administrator of estate of John C. Zabriskie, to same .....

SAME PROPERTY; Christian Zabriskie and wife to William E. Stiger .....

30TH ST, s s, 370.2 ft e of 2d Av, 21x98.9; Bernhard Fitzsimmons or Fitzsimmons to Francis H. Ross .....

74TH ST, 234 West; Thomas B. Brown and wife to Estelle R. W. Camman .....

WEST END AV, 573; William E. Lanchantin and wife to Adeline Blackburn..

87TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Av, 100x100.8; George W. Ruddell to John T. Farley .....

88TH ST, 256 West; Edwin A. Cruikshank and wife to Harriet M. Little..

71ST ST, n s, 515.9 ft e of 11th Av, 15.9x 102.2; Floy M. Johnston and wife to Carrie F. St. John .....

75TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 102.2; Elwood Banfield to Lucy A. Banfield .....

57TH ST, s s, 218 ft e of Lexington Av, 32x120.5x25x200x7x19.5; same to same..

91ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.8; Stanhope C. Renwick to Annie E. Renwick .....

123D ST, 435 East; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Emily M. Jaffray .....

110TH ST, 202 East; Frederick Smyth, referee, to Ellen Johnson .....

132D ST, 36 to 42 West; Katie C. Quinn to William Quinn .....

104TH ST, 170 East; Rosa Stelber to John G. Kramer and wife .....

WEST END AV, e s, 85 ft s of 99th St, 17.11x80; George W. Eggers and wife to Herman Lange .....

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 20 ft s of 107th St, 30.11x100; George C. Holt, referee, to William F. Cronin .....

149TH ST, n s, 283.4 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; John J. Bell and wife to Leonard Hyams .....

123D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x100.11; George W. Kitchell and wife to Charles H. Gallhker .....

124TH ST, 352 and 354 West; Eugene C. Potter and wife to William F. Cronin.

148TH ST, 107 Willis Ave; Annie C. Doyle to Charles H. Chandler .....

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 125th St, 176.6x75; Lizzie B. Stilwell to William M. Stilwell, 1-5 part .....

SAME PROPERTY; Charlotte Godwin and others to William M. Stilwell and others.

SAME PROPERTY; William M. Stilwell and others to Joseph E. Weed .....

HAMILTON ERRACE, e s, 72.6 ft n e of 141st St, 17.6x64.11x17.6x63.8; Alice Davies to John M. Calhoun .....

HAMILTON TERRACE; e s, 85 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x63.8x17.6x62.5; same to Carl Reinschild .....

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 20 ft s of 107th St, 30.11x100; William F. Cronin and wife to Henry J. Braker .....

209TH ST, centre line, Lot 7, map of property of Samuel Thompson, 12th Ward, Mount Washington; William M. Hoes, referee, to Benjamin Nauheim. 3,200

11TH AV, n e corner of 183d St, 74.11x 100; Henry L. Young to James G. Tyler .....

# NAMED FOR LEGISLATORS

## Lists of Senate and Assembly Candidates in Every District.

## MORE NOMINATIONS THAN LAST YEAR

### Additional Senate and Assembly Districts and also a Larger Number of Independent Candidates.

The number of candidates for Assemblymen and Senators is greater this year than ever. The new Constitution increased the number of Assembly districts from 128 to 150 and the number of Senate districts from 32 to 50. But, aside from the larger number of candidates due to this reapportionment, there are more independent candidates than a year ago.

There are vacancies in a number of districts—Senate and Assembly—due mainly to the withdrawal of candidates nominated. Successors may be named not later than Oct. 26.

Lists of the candidates for both branches of the Legislature, in every county of the State, follow. Names are classified by these abbreviations:

D., Democrat; R., Republican; Proh., Prohibitionist; Peo., People's Party; S. L., Socialist-Labor; G. G., Good Government; D. R., Democratic Reform; S. D., State Democracy; P. R., Platt Republican; A. P. R., Anti-Platt Republican; T., Tammany; B. R., Brookfield Republican; C. D., Cleveland Democrat; H. D., Hill Democrat; G. D., Gleason Democrat; I. D., Independent Democrat; I. R., Independent Republican; I. C., Independent Citizens' Organization; D. U., Democratic Union; A. B. L. L., Anti-Blue Law League.

### FOR THE SENATE.

FIRST DISTRICT.
Nathaniel Marsh, (D.) Richard Higbie, (R.) E. E. Snyder, (S. L.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
Theodore Koehler, (D.) John L. Childs, (R.)

THIRD DISTRICT.
Michael J. Coffey, (D.) Henry A. Hanbury, (R.)
J. A. Hennessy, (D. R.)

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Peter H. McNulty, (D.) James Taylor, (R.)
P. H. McNulty, (D. R.)

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
P. H. McCarren, (D.) Frank F. Schultz, (R.)
John H. Scheidt, (D. R.) Robert Glaser, (S. L.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
D. B. Thompson, (D.) Albert A. Wray, (R.)
James W. McDermott, (D. R.)

NINTH DISTRICT.
E. D. Benedict, (D.) Julius L. Wieman, (R.)
P. E. Nostrand, (D. R.)

TENTH DISTRICT.
John F. Ahearn, (T.) August Lutz, (Proh.)
Gustave Naumin, (S. L.) James Hurley, (Peo.)
James Oliver, (S. D.)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
T. D. Sullivan, (T.) F. Eldmann, (R.)
Max Wustrow, (S. D.) George Knevits, (Proh.)
Moses Goldsmith, (Peo.)
Robert Glaser, (S. L.)

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Samuel J. Foley, (T.) A. S. Williams, (R.)
Emory Cummings, (Proh.) A. S. Williams, (S. D.)
B. Boutell, (Peo.)
George W. Wilfenbach, (G. G.) Hermann Miller, (S. L.)
D. B. R. Rea, (Peo.)

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
Bernard F. Martin, (T.) Henry W. Hoops, Jr.,
Fitzhugh Smith, (Proh.) (R.)
W. A. Wilson, (Peo.) W. A. Wilson, (Peo.)
John Weiler, (S. L.)
L. T. Sexton, (S. D.)

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.
Thomas F. Grady, (T.) J. S. Hoey, (Peo.)
J. J. Cullen, (S. D.) Thomas F. Eagan, (R.)
John E. Hanson, (Proh.) Otto Wegener, (S. L.)
J. S. Holey, (Peo.)

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.
Franklin Bien, (T.) Frank D. Pavey, (R.)
Wm. Law, (S. D.) F. D. Pavey, (G. G.)
Jas. H. Yarnall, (Proh.) Alden Spencer, (Peo.)

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
Louis Munzinger, (T.) William Halpin, (R.)
Frederic W. Nittke, (Proh.) Thos. Costigan, (S. D.)
Owen McEntee, (Peo.)
Chas. B. Kopp, (S. L.)

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
Thos. C. O'Sullivan, (T.) Charles G. Page, (R.)
T. J. McManus, (S. D.) A. C. Wattermeier, (Proh.)
Joseph Finn, (Peo.) James Byrnes, (S. L.)

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.
Maurice Featherson, (T.) Jacob P. Berg, (R.)
James Meehan, (S. D.) Dion W. Burke, (Peo.)
Richard Morton, (S. L.)
C. Knappmann, (Proh.)

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.
Wolfgang Goetz, (S. D.) Thos. W. Organ, (Proh.)
Charles Arnold, (Peo.) John Ford, (R.)
L. W. Schultze, (T.) C. F. Thompson, (S. L.)
John Ford, (G. G.)

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.
Jacob A. Cantor, (T.) Morris B. Cohen, (R.)
John A. Henneberry, (S. D.) Edwin G. Bean, (Peo.)
Aaron Henry, (S. L.)
F. A. Cavely, (Proh.)

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Charles L. Guy, (T.) George D. Smith, (R.)
John J. Hart, (S. D.) James H. Hardy, (Proh.)
Francis Ficke, (Peo.)
W. Goheke, (S. L.)

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
Charles P. McClelland, (D.) James I. Burns, (R.)
James H. Jones, (Proh.)

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
George Dickey, (D.) Clarence Lexow, (R.)

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
William C. Osborn, (D.) William C. Daley, (R.)
W. G. Browning, (Proh.)

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Jacob Rice, (D.) Charles Davis, (R.)
J. B. Palmer, (Proh.)

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
Henry Davie, (D.) James Ballantine, (R.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Henry V. Borst, (D.) Hobart Krum, (R.)
Thomas Murphy, (Proh.)

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.
C. O. McCready, (D.) Edgar T. Brackett, (R.)
R. L. Duning, (Proh.) Philip S. Dorland, (Peo.)

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.
Robert Bryce, (D.) Myer Nussbaum, (R.)
H. W. Elmendorf, (Proh.)

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.
B. W. Stryker, (D.) Le Grand C. Tibbits, (R.)
J. H. Reynolds, (Proh.)

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Hiram Walworth, (D.) George Cahoon, (R.)
G. L. Washburn, (Peo.)

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
D* George R. Malby, (R.)
J. S. Corbin, (Proh.)

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
William H. Thayer, (D.) Walter L. Brown, (R.)

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
T. Harvey Ferris, (D.) F. G. Weaver, (R.)
W. D. Towsley, (Proh.) H. J. Coggeshall, (I. R.)

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Leman W. Tyler, (D.) Joseph Mullin, (R.)

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
Philip S. Ryder, (D.) Horace White, (R.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
William M. Baker, (D.) N. N. Stranahan, (R.)

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Emanuel Bronner, (D.) Wm. E. Johnson, (R.)
W. H. Cannon, (Proh.)
D. Freeman, (Peo.)

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.
S. Edwin Day, (D.) Benj. M. Wilcox, (R.)
Samuel Waller, (Proh.)

FORTIETH DISTRICT.
J. Franklin Barnes, (D.) Edwin C. Stewart, (R.)
L. Crum, (Peo.) S. C. Estey, (Proh.)

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Thomas Hassett, (D.) John S. Sheppard, (R.)
John Kline, (Proh.)

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
J. Henry Metcalf, (D.) John Raines, (R.)
H. G. Randall, (Peo.) E. O. Marsh, (Proh.)

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Caleb K. Hobbie, (D.) C. R. Parsons, (R.)

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
Charles H. Wiltsie, (D.) Henry Harrison, (R.)

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
David Miller, (D.) T. E. Ellsworth, (R.)
D. C. Sullivan, (Proh.)

### FOR THE SENATE—Continued.

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
Frank P. Hullett, (D.) L. H. Humphrey, (R.)
W. E. Booth, (Proh.)

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
William Berriman, (D.) Charles Lamy, (R.)

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Edward Storck, (R. D.) Simon Seibert, (R.)
George H. Kennedy, (D.)
Joseph Otto, (S. L.)

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.
D* George A. Davis, (R.)
W. F. Koenig, (S. L.)

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.
D* Frank W. Higgins, (R.)

*Candidates not selected.

### FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

**Albany County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
Herman J. Diekman, (D.) R. G. Sherer, (R.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
George Noyes, (D.) James Keenholts, (R.)

THIRD DISTRICT.
George T. Kelly, (D.) David Ferris, (R.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.
E. T. Chapman, (D.) Amos J. Ablett, (R.)

**Allegany County.**

E. S. Bartlett, (D.) Fred A. Robbins, (R.)
Uriah Davis, (Peo.) J. B. Mickleson, (Proh.)

**Broome County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
John J. Irving, (D.) J. H. Brownell, (R.)
Geo. W. Hobbs, (G. G.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
H. G. Jackson, (D.) C. F. Tupper, (R.)
Chas. L. Gardiner, (G. G.)

**Cattaraugus County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
Clare Willard, (D.) Charles H. Miller, (R.)
Hiram Webster, (Proh.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
Frank Campbell, (D.) G. A. Matteson, (R.)
A. C. Spencer, (Proh.)

**Cayuga County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
Daniel L. Ramsey, (D.) W. Clare Sheldon, (R.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
John Langham, (D.) E. B. Rounds, (R.)

**Chautauqua County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
Riley Clark, (D.) Jerome Babcock, (R.)
J. H. F. Dearing, (Proh.) J. S. H. Partridge, (Peo.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
U. S. Ladue, (D.) S. F. Nixon, (R.)
M. S. Correy, (Proh.) B. L. Harrison, (Peo.)

**Chemung County.**

J. B. Stanchfield, (D.) Thomas A. Pagett, (R.)
David W. Lewis, (Proh.)

**Chenango County.**

Edward A. Lally, (D.) Jonathan P. Allds, (R.)

**Clinton County.**

Royal Corbin, (D.) W. T. Honsinger, (R.)

**Columbia County.**

H. W. McClellan, (D.) Jacob H. Duntz, (R.)
James McNell, (Proh.)

**Cortland County.**

George C. Hubbard, (D.) F. P. Saunders, (R.)
T. Blackman, (Proh.)

**Delaware County.**

John W. McArthur, (D.) Delos Mackey, (R.)

**Dutchess County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
W. E. Ver Planck, (D.) John A. Hanna, (R.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
C. A. Hopkins, (D.) A. B. Gray, (R.)

**Erie County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
C. Coughlin, (D.) Thomas Murphy, (R.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
J. D. Whalen, (D.) Henry W. Hill, (R.)

THIRD DISTRICT.
Michael Christian, (D.) R. Frank Russ, (D.)
B. E. Peevers, (R.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.
J. C. Mohring, (D.) P. W. Springweiler, (R.)

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Henry Streifler, (D.) Charles Braun, (R.)

SIXTH DISTRICT.
E. P. Smith, (D.) Christopher Smith, (R.)

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Joseph Forster, (D.) H. L. Steiner, (R.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Geo. H. Lehley, (D.) H. M. Blaisdell, (R.)

**Essex County.**

J. King Armble, (D.) Albert Weed, (R.)

**Franklin County.**

E. W. Lawrence, (D.) Thomas A. Sears, (R.)
Robert Clark, (Proh.)

**Fulton and Hamilton Counties.**

Clark L. Jordan, (D.) B. D. Brown, (P. R.)
D. M. Durfee, (Proh.) Daniel Hayes, (A.-P.R.)

**Genesee County.**

J. H. Robson, (D.) A. D. Sanders, (R.)
D. T. Slater, (Proh.)

**Greene County.**

Jos. H. Robson, (D.) N. D. Sweet, (R.)

**Herkimer County.**

E. T. E. Lansing, (D.) O. H. Springer, (R.)

**Jefferson County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
C. D. Grimshaw, (D.) W. Zimmerman, (R.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
J. J. Kinney, (D.) C. J. Clark, (R.)

**Kings County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
Thos. H. Hannigan, (D.) Thos. H. Waggstaff, Jr.,
N. B. Killmer, (D.-R.) (R.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
John McKeown, (D.) Edward A. Duffy, (R.)
Jos. J. Clancy, (D.-R.)

THIRD DISTRICT.
Thos. H. Cullen, (D.) Max A. Hoener, (R.)
Thos. F. Davis, (D.-R.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.
M. J. Fitzpatrick, (D.) George W. Wilson, (R.)
M. J. Fitzpatrick, (D.-R.)

FIFTH DISTRICT.
G. Hurlemann, (D.) Abram C. De Graw, (R.)
G. Hurlemann, (D.-R.)

SIXTH DISTRICT.
F. C. Hecker, (D.) Arthur J. Audett, (R.)
F. C. Hecker, (D.-R.)

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
F. A. Newman, (D.) Chas. A. Conrady, (R.)
F. A. Newman, (D.-R.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Jas. Lennon, Jr., (D.) William Telford, (R.)
J. J. Donnelly, (D.-R.)

NINTH DISTRICT.
John J. Cain, (D.) Samuel Loring, (R.)
J. A. McMahon, (D.-R.)

TENTH DISTRICT.
W. E. Townsend, Jr., (D.) Wm. L. Perkins, (R.)
N. D. Alling, (D.-R.)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Joseph I. Guider, (D.) John Cooper, (R.)
Robert Baker, (D.-R.)

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Chas. H. Ebbets, (D.) Chas. L. Lincoln, (R.)
J. T. Willoughby, (D.-R.)

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
Robert Strahl, (D.) O. L. Forrester, (R.)
T. R. Sheffield, Jr., (D.-R.)

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.
John M. Zurn, (D.) John A. Schmall, (R.)
John M. Zurn, (D.-R.)

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.
Robert J. Rudd, (D.) M. Schottler, Sr., (R.)
Robert J. Rudd, (D.-R.)

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
M. F. Deininger, (D.) E. C. Brennan, (R.)
F. L. Handlen, (D.-R.)

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
H. A. D. Holmann, (D.) Henry Marshall, (R.)
Fred'k M. Smith, (D.-R.)

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.
M. P. Higgins, (D.) George E. Waldo, (R.)
Alfred D. Smith, (D.-R.)

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.
Frederick Schmid, (D.) Gustav C. Zobel, (R.)
M. J. Brophy, (D.-R.)

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.
John Walters, (D.) Fred G. Hughes, (R.)
John Walters, (D.-R.)

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
George U. Forbell, (D.) J. A. Livingston, (R.)
Benj. H. Clark, (D.-R.)

**Lewis County.**

Scudder Todd, (D.) John S. Koster, (R.)
R. Roberts, (Proh.)

**Livingston County.**

J. H. McGee, (D.) Otto Kelsey, (R.)
Hugh Campbell, (Proh.)

**Madison County.**

John Gregg, (D.) L. B. Kern, (R.)

### FOR THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

**Monroe County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
W. L. Manning, (D.) Charles J. Smith, (R.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
W. S. Woodruff, (D.) J. M. E. O'Grady, (R.)

THIRD DISTRICT.
E. M. Redmond, (D.) W. W. Armstrong, (R.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.
D.* Thomas H. Eddy, (R.)

**Montgomery County.**

Henry V. Burke, (D.) E. L. Schmidt, (R.)
W. H. Allen, (Proh.)

**New-York County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
Daniel E. Finn, (T.) James Murphy, (R.)
Thos. Hillman, (Peo.) W. A. Burnham, (Proh.)
James F. Conway, (B.-R.) John Nagel, (S. L.)
C. E. Duross, (S. D.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
Thomas J. Barry, (T.) Richard Cahill, (R.)
J. S. Williams, (Peo.) John Nagel, (S. L.)
Reuben Johnson, (Proh.)

THIRD DISTRICT.
W. H. Leonard, (T.) E. A. Brady, (R.)
W. J. Ghent, (Peo.) Wm. Scanlon, (S. D.)
J. M. Andrews, (Proh.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.
James A. Donnelly, (T.) William J. Finn, (R.)
W. J. Hirschfield, (D.) (S. Elisha Seeley, (Proh.)

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Wright Holcomb, (T.) George Gregory, (R.)
W. J. Jones, (Peo.) Emil Knell, (S. L.)
Jas. A. Hooper, (S. D.) H. C. Taylor, (Proh.)

SIXTH DISTRICT.
J. A. Mittnacht, (T.) George W. Wagner, (R.)
Jas. A. Gau, (S. D.) Karl Gerner, (S. L.)
John Glover, (Proh.)

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Edw. W. Hart, (T.) John Ihmer, (Proh.)
H. H. Woodward, (Peo.) Jas. Hourigan, (S. D.)
E. C. Fritz, (R.) W. E. Maginn, (D. U.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Charles Smith, (T.) Charles S. Adler, (R.)
Jacob Levy, (S. D.) L. Abelson, (S. L.)
J. J. Flock, (Proh.)

NINTH DISTRICT.
James F. McCabe, (T.) J. D. Blackburn, (R.)
Alvin Summers, (S. D.) John Kosak, (S. L.)
George A. Kay, (Peo.) G. F. Stevens, (Proh.)

TENTH DISTRICT.
Otto Kempner, (T.) Jos. A. Hoffman, (R.)
C. Klueppelburg, (Peo.) Paul Flaeschel, (S. L.)
J. J. Kelleher, (S. D.) Nikolaus Lorenz, (Proh.)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
William H. Gledhill, (T.) Seth Wilks, (R.)
A. J. Heinrich, (S. D.) James Boyd, (S. L.)
R. J. McAusland, (Proh.)

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Jos. Schulam, (T.) A. A. Joseph, (R.)
J. H. Dougherty, (S. D.) Alex. Jonas, (S. L.)
John Hayes, (Proh.)

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
Robert Miller, (R.)
P. F. Trainor, (T.) William Brown, (Peo.)
Henry O'Donnell, (S. D.) (S. Bodo Braune, (S. L.)
Alex. Law, (Proh.)

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.
Jacob Kunzenman, (R.)
Jacob Fritz, (T.) Henry Zuick, (S. L.)
Jacob Kunzenman, (D.) (S. V. H. Lord, (Proh.)
C. H. Kelby, (G. G.)

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.
John J. Walsh, (S. D.) R. C. Van Horn, (R.)
Thomas F. Myers, (T.) Hary Harth, (S. L.)
C. H. Feltner, (Proh.)

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
Benj. Hoffman, (T.) Samuel Greenfield, (S. L.)
W. F. Grote, (S. D.) H. Unbescheiden, (Proh.)

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
Patrick J. Kerrigan, (T.) Howard Wilson, (R.)
Nathan Bendin, (S. L.)
J. H. Urell, (Peo.) M. B. Rozelle, (Proh.)
J. E. McMahon, (S. D.)

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.
A. J. Galligan, (T.) J. P. Kelker, (R.)
M. J. Cruse, (S. D.) F. F. Christ, (S. L.)
C. A. Needham, (Proh.)

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.
James J. Hagan, (T.) Albert C. Wilson, (R.)
Y. D. Dechert, (S. D.) Robert Scorgie, (S. L.)
W. H. Mastin, (Proh.)

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.
J. P. Corrigan, (T.) E. M. Lyman, (R.)
F. J. Killian, (Peo.) John Hauser, (S. L.)
J. J. O'Neill, (S. D.) W. N. Carson, (Proh.)

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
M. J. Connellan, (T.) Geo. C. Austin, (R.)
Geo. J. Vestner, (S. D.) C. C. Austin, (G. G.)
E. P. Porter, (Proh.)
E. V. Wright, (Peo.)

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
Daniel W. McCoy, (T.) Charles Steinberg, (R.)
Thomas Smith, (Peo.) Austin Greene, (S. L.)
Jas. J. Carroll, (S. D.) Wm. Reberger, (Proh.)
S. F. Hyman, (A. B. L. L.)

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
John M. Delmour, (T.) G. L. Curtiss, (R.)
W. R. Lowe, (S. D.) Charles Fritchie, (S. L.)
John Doolan, (Peo.) Geo. B. Hillard, (Proh.)

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
J. B. Fitzgerald, (T.) Jacob Hassinger, (R.)
Louis Wolfert, (S. D.) Joseph Bohm, (S. L.)
F. W. Bostwick, (Peo.) S. Williams, (Proh.)

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Harry Kuhlke, (T.) P. H. Murphy, (R.)
Wm. McBride, (S. D.) P. H. Murphy, (G. G.)
John B. Gibbs, (Proh.)

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.
P. J. Andrews, (T.)
Fred C. Gltz, (S. D.) J. F. Chmellicek, (R.)
Ferdinand Miller, (Peo.) Isaac Bennett, (S. L.)
William Alexander, (Proh.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Francis Adams Acer, (T.) P. E. Laimbeer, (R.)
F. E. Laimbeer, (G. G.)
Titus Merritt, (Peo.) E. G. Barton, (Proh.)
W. A. McQuaid, (S. D.)

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Joseph I. Green, (T.) Nathan Arnow, (R.)
Charles Rieber, (Peo.) C. W. H. Wallstrom, (S. L.)
J. J. O'Neill, (S. D.) J. W. Dunwoody, (Proh.)

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.
Moses Herman, (T.) S. G. French, (R.)
George Wolz, (Peo.) J. T. Brooks, (Proh.)
Isaac Lawrence, (S. D.)

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.
Geo. W. Meyer, Jr., (T.) Louis H. Bold, (R.)
Daniel Cruise, (S. D.) E. Brueckmann, (S. L.)
J. B. Thompson, (Peo.) V. W. Dutt, (Proh.)

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
Wm. H. Knox, (T.) H. T. Andrews, (R.)
Chas. H. Babcock, (D.) (S. Albert T. Hull, (Proh.)
J. E. Hanley, (Peo.)

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
T. F. Donnelly, (T.) S. H. Phillips, (R.)
C. E. Webb, (Peo.) C. Dittmann, (S. L.)
N. A. Alexander, (S. D.) Louis S. Robb, (Proh.)

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
Louis Davidson, (T.) S. G. Samuels, (R.)
John A. Donnegan, (S. D.) Peter H. V. Elling, (S. L.)
N. S. Sangreen, (Peo.) Chas. N. Mazza, (Proh.)

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
Bernard H. Malone, (T.) P. W. Reinhard, Jr., (R.)
H. L. Bridges, (S. D.) (R.)
L. C. Cavanagh, (Peo.) Bernard Wieke, (S. L.)
Herman Sulzer, (I. C.) W. C. McElvgen, (Proh.)

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
Arthur C. Butts, (T.) Douglas Mathewson, (R.)
Patrick McLaughlin, (Peo.) Gustav Dressler, (S. L.)
Thomas Martin, (S. D.) John H. Tinken, (Proh.)

**Niagara County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
A. F. Premus, (D.) Henry E. Warner, (R.)
J. J. Jackson, (Proh.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
E. T. Williams, (D.) Frank A. Dudley, (R.)
E. B. Townsend, (Proh.)

**Oneida County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
Walter Embly, (D.) Henry P. Hoefler, (R.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
J. L. Dempsey, (D.) W. C. Sanders, (R.)
O. J. Goff, (Proh.)

THIRD DISTRICT.
D. F. Searle, (D.) W. B. Graves, (R.)
J. F. Stillson, (Proh.)

**Onondaga County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
D. Munroe Hill, (D.) Charles C. Cole, (R.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
Silas Duell, (D.) C. R. Rogers, (R.)

THIRD DISTRICT.
Wm. M. Quinn, (D.) Joseph Bondy, (R.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.
E. J. Stearns, (D.) E. M. Wells, (R.)

**Ontario County.**

Milton Warner, (D.) C. A. Steele, (R.)
James Alton, (Proh.)

**Orange County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
Henry Garner, (D.) Louis F. Goodsell, (R.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
W. H. Shaw, (D.) Louis Bedell, (R.)

**Orleans County.**

W. H. H. Goff, (D.) F. L. Downs, (R.)
George Bullard, (Fus.)

**Oswego County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
Michael Gill, (C. D.) Lewis P. Taylor, (R.)
W. W. Rounds, (Proh.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
S. H. Patter, (C. D.) T. M. Costello, (R.)
C. I. Miller, (H. D.) T. D. Stowe, (Proh.)

### FOR THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

**Otsego County.**

Lorin H. Groat, (D.) C. B. Gorham, (R.)
S. C. Miles, (Proh.)

**Putnam County.**

B. D. Everett, (D.) Hamilton Fish, (R.)
I. J. Oakley, (Proh.)

**Queens County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
James Robinson, (G.-D.) Charles Bechel, (R.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
Wm. E. Everett, (D.) Frederick Storm, (R.)
A. A. Witzell, (G.-D.)

THIRD DISTRICT.
Sydney Harris, (D.) Morton Cromwell, (R.)
H. A. Stanton, (G.-D.)

**Rensselaer County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
J. R. Parsons, (D.) Edw. McGraw, (R.)
N. Lansing, (Proh.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
John T. Norton, (D.) Henry T. Nason, (R.)
Levi Hoag, (Proh.)

THIRD DISTRICT.
Henry J. Best, (D.) George Anderson, (R.)
W. S. Miller, (Proh.)

**Richmond County.**

G. A. Barth, (D.) W. A. Galloway, (R.)
E. P. Doyle, (I. D.) W. H. Du Puy, (Proh.)

**Rockland County.**

E. A. Cooper, (D.) Otis H. Cutler, (R.)
John Kennedy, (Proh.)

**St. Lawrence County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
James F. Akins, (D.) Ira C. Miles, (R.)
C. W. McClair, (Proh.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
Joseph C. Wilson, (D.) M. V. B. Ives, (R.)
W. T. Leonard, (Proh.)

**Saratoga County.**

Howland Fish, (D.) C. H. McNaughton, (R.)
T. J. Scully, (Peo.) J. M. Webster, (Proh.)

**Schenectady County.**

Alex. J. Thomson, (D.) T. W. Winne, (R.)

**Schoharie County.**

A. Hagadorn, (R.)
David Enders, (D.) M. S. Wilcox, (Proh.)

**Schuyler County.**

George Hitchcock, (D.) O. H. Budd, (R.)
V. C. Hoey, (Proh.) I. W. Howell, (Peo.)

**Seneca County.**

W. H. Kinne, (D.) A. J. Boorom, (R.)

**Steuben County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
F. B. Brown, (D.) James S. Harrison, (R.)
Allen Wood, (Peo.) I. A. Stevens, (Proh.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
Ira G. Day, (D.) Joel Clark, (R.)
H. T. Hoagland, (Peo.) Levi Rice, (Proh.)
William Bentley, (S. L.)

**Suffolk County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
M. Skidmore, (D.) Erastus F. Post, (R.)
E. M. Price, (Proh.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
Willard P. Reid, (D.) Carll S. Burr, Jr., (R.)
C. H. Hufse, (Proh.)

**Sullivan County.**

E. F. Branning, (D.) U. S. Messiter, (R.)
H. J. Atwell, (Proh.)

**Tioga County.**

J. Warren Ross, (D.) D. P. Witter, (R.)
J. W. Knapp, (Proh.)

**Tompkins County.**

Nelson E. Lyon, (D.) F. E. Bates, (R.)

**Ulster County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
Irwin Ronk, (D.) W. S. Van Keuren, (R.)
C. O. Shaler, (Proh.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
James F. Brown, (D.) James Lounsbery, (R.)
F. Burgess, (Proh.)

**Warren County.**

George W. Bates, (D.) T. J. Eldridge, (R.)
E. Middleton, (Peo.)

**Washington County.**

Henry Gray, (D.) W. R. Hobbie, (R.)
W. L. Haskins, (Proh.)

**Wayne County.**

T. W. Collins, Jr., (D.) George S. Horton, (R.)

**Westchester County.**

FIRST DISTRICT.
Joseph H. Beall, (D.) John N. Stewart. (R.)

SECOND DISTRICT.
John Sheehan, (D.) Bradford Rhodes, (R.)

THIRD DISTRICT.
T. K. Green, (D.) James W. Husted, (R.)

**Wyoming County.**

J. H. Van Arsdale, (D.) M. N. Cole, (R.)
R. Whitbeck, (Proh.)

**Yates County.**

William T. Beaumont, (D.) E. Brown, (R.)
C. P. McLean, (Proh.)

*Candidate not named.

## GOING TO SEEK FOR NEW MORMONS

### Missionaries to Sail for Europe Tomorrow to Gain Converts.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The steamer Waesland, on Saturday, will carry from this port to Liverpool thirty Mormon saints, who, under the fostering wing of Elder W. W. Kiddle of Salt Lake City, will for the next two years roam at large over England and the Continent in quest of "converts." On Saturday of next week another delegation of these missionaries will start from Salt Lake City, bound for Philadelphia on a similar errand.

Four of the missionary saints were at the American Steamship Company's office this afternoon engaging passage. When asked about their mission abroad, one of them said:

"When we land at Liverpool, we will start in couples for our field of work. Eight of us will labor in England, ten in Germany, the others will be located in Scandinavia, Norway, and Denmark. We will travel from place to place, expounding the doctrines and persuading the people to come to Utah. I don't know that any of us are preachers. The majority never addressed a gathering in their lives. We just do the best we can, and when our time is up we return with as many converts as are able to pay their passage. This is the regular system of proselytizing, which has long been in vogue with the Mormons, and it has results."

The converts, the four saints declared, were men as well as women. They averred that women were not sought as wives in the interest of polygamy, saying that "Polygamy was no longer practiced in Utah. Besides," added one of the young missionaries ingenuously, "there are more than enough women in Utah already."

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Peliciana, (letters must be directed "per Peliciana";) at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *9 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, except West Australia, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1895.


## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.**
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

**GERMAN M